





Benj F. Butler

History of Lowell and Its People

BY

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BIOGRAPHICAL

REDMOND WELCH, JR.

For ten years, 1909-19, Redmond Welch has been chief of police in Lowell, and there are few dissenters to the statement that in point of efficiency the affairs of the department have never been so well administered. He has made a deep study of police problems, has developed strongly as a student of physiology, and depends largely upon a keen judgment of human nature and plain common sense, application of the known laws governing human nature, to guide him. He has brought about a close co-ordination of effort between the various divisions and ranks of the police department, and an unusual good feeling exists between the members. This in itself is a potent force for efficiency, and to this feeling of co-operation and good will is due the high morale of the Lowell force. The chief is an ardent advocate of physical culture, and in his own physical perfection a strong argument can be made of the great benefits to be derived from a systematic and persistent course of physical training.

Chief Welch is a son of Redmond and Ellen (Broderick) Welch, his father born in County Cork, Ireland, his mother a native of the same county. Both came to the United States in their youth, met, and married in Lowell, Massachusetts, and there Ellen Welch yet resides, aged eighty-eight years. Redmond Welch, Sr., was a farmer in Ireland, and when a young man came to this country, settling at Westford, Massachusetts. He continued a tiller of the soil for years, and was foreman of the large farm owned by Zach Read. He was a man of great physical strength, and in Westford his wonderful feats gained him the title of the "strong man" of Westford. Later he moved to Lowell, where he became assistant-foreman in the construction department of the old Boston & Lowell Railroad. After track laying was completed on that road, he established a teaming business in Lowell, and for thirty years he conducted that business, only ceasing with his death in 1901, at the age of sixty-seven. He was a man of industry and good habits, a devout Catholic, and highly-esteemed by all who knew him. He married Ellen Broderick, who at the time of her marriage was in the employ of the Lawrence Mills Corporation. Three of their nine children are living: Anna; Mary, married Daniel Crowley, a United States letter carrier of Lowell; and Redmond (2), of whom further mention is made.

Redmond Welch, Jr., was born in Westford, Massachusetts, June 6, 1863, but from his sixth month Lowell has been his home. He was educated in the city public schools, entering high school from Coburn grammar in 1877, finishing with the high school graduating class of 1880. He was developed in size so far beyond his years that he would not seek office or indoor employment, but in overalls took his place

with other drivers in his father's employ, and for seven years, 1880-87, he continued in that business neither asking nor receiving any favors above the other drivers because he was the boss's son. In 1887 he went up with the first class for physical and mental tests ever held in Lowell under the new civil service rules governing future appointments to the Lowell police force. On the day he was examined he was six feet, two and three-quarter inches in height, and weighted two hundred and thirty pounds. His splendid physical condition brought for him very favorable comment from the examiner, City Physician Colton. He passed the mental tests with the same high standing as the physical, and on February 8, 1887, he was appointed a reserve patrolman. On September 13, following, he was appointed a regular patrolman, and until April 5, 1892, he was on patrol duty on the streets of Lowell. On April 5, he was promoted inspector of police, continuing in that position for a time, political conditions then decreeing that he should return to patrol duty. While on patrol duty during this period he made a notable arrest, one for which he received a commendatory notice in general orders, one of the finest ever issued by the Department Chief, George R. Davis. During a heavy snow-storm, at 3 a. m., March 3, 1876, Officer Welch arrested Louis Jacquith, a notorious crook, with a long record of burglary and crime. Jacquith was armed with both a revolver and a butcher's cleaver which he several times attempted to use upon the officer without success. After subduing, disarming and handcuffing his prisoner, Officer Welch signaled another officer, and together they took Jacquith to his room where they found his partner in crime, one Ernest Beausoliel, whom they disarmed and took with them under arrest to police headquarters. This turned out to be a very important capture as both men were notorious criminals, and several thousand dollars worth of stolen property was recovered. This was the first time an officer had ever been commended in general orders in the history of the Lowell department, but Officer Welch was again named in commendatory terms in general orders of August 26, 1897, and again on October 18, 1898, the only member of the Lowell force ever receiving three citations.

Officer Welch continued the courageous, efficient patrolman until the night of July 18, 1901, when he was ordered to appear before the Board of Police Commissioners then in session. Upon his presenting himself as ordered he was informed that Officer Welch had been made deputy superintendent of police, that he was relieved of further duty for the night, but should resume the duties of deputy chief the following morning. For eight years he filled the office of deputy chief, and this brought the period to October, 1909, when William B. Moffat, chief of police, retired, and Assistant Chief Welch was appointed his successor. He seriously debated declining the appointment, political



Joseph Powers

conditions rendering the tenure of office uncertain. There was pressure brought by business men of the city to induce his acceptance, and finally he consented, his investiture with the full dignity of chief of police dating October 13, 1909, the board vote on his appointment being unanimous. Ten years have since intervened and Lowell is prouder each year of her chief and he each year is prouder of the department which has grown up under his leadership. There is a general building up all along the various police lines and the force reflects great credit upon both the chief and his assistants.

Chief Welch is a member, and in 1910 and 1911 was president of the Massachusetts Police Chief's Association; is a member of the International Police Chiefs' Association; was an organizer and charter member of the Lowell Policeman's Relief Association; is a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church; and of the Knights of Columbus. He is unmarried, residing with his widowed mother and sister at No. 571 Central street, Lowell.

JOSEPH BOWERS.

One of the ancient and honorable families of New England is that of Bowers, which in the second generation located at what is now Lowell, Massachusetts, the tract then granted having been held in part in the Bowers name from about 1685 until the present, 1918. Nine generations have made the farm their home, and in the old homestead generation after generation has been born, the first home having been erected on the farm about 1696. At the present time, Joseph Bowers, of the eighth generation and his sons and grandchildren are living at the homestead, where all were born.

George Bowers, the founder of his family, was the only early settler of the name in New England. He is said to have come to England from Scotland, then to Massachusetts, and in 1630 he is recorded in Scituate, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman there, March 7, 1636-37, was a town officer, a land owner and member of the early Scituate church. He sold his Scituate lands, April 2, 1640, and located at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he resided until his death in 1656, his home not far from the railroad bridge on the east side of North, now Massachusetts avenue. He also owned land in Charlestown, adjoining Cambridge. His first wife Barbara died March 25, 1644, and he married a second wife, Elizabeth Worthington, who survived him. In his will he bequeathed to his wife, to sons, Benanuel, John, Jerathmeel; and daughters, Patience and Silerici.

Jerathmeel Bowers, son of George Bowers and his second wife, Elizabeth (Worthington) Bowers, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 2, 1650, and died April 2, 1724. He moved from Cam-

bridge to Chelmsford, was admitted a freeman there, February 2, 1685, was a town officer, and a soldier in King Philip's War and was known as Colonel Jerathmeel Bowers. For his services in that war he was granted a large tract of land, and he built the first house within the present limits of the city of Lowell, that house standing on what is now Wood street. He was guardian of the Pawtucket Indians, a neighboring tribe, and for five years represented Chelmsford in the General Court. He sold his homestead, January 2, 1683. By wife Elizabeth, he had two sons, Jerathmeel (2) and Jonathan.

Captain Jonathan Bowers, son of Colonel Jerathmeel and Elizabeth Bowers, was born in Chelmsford, April 13, 1674, and died February 12, 1744. He removed to Billerica, Massachusetts, in 1729. He was lieutenant in Captain Wilson's Company, Colonel Tyng's regiment, and in 1715 was promoted to the rank of captain. He married, May 17, 1699, Hannah Barrett, who died October 16, 1765. Children, all born at Chelmsford: Jerathmeel, married Elizabeth Failey; Jonathan, married Mary Grimes; John, married Anna Crosby; William, of further mention; Benjamin, a graduate of Harvard College, 1733, and ordained a minister over the church at Middle Haddam, Connecticut; Josiah, married Abigail Thompson.

William Bowers, son of Captain Jonathan and Hannah (Barrett) Bowers, was born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, January 8, 1712. He resided all his life on the original tract granted his grandfather, Colonel Jerathmeel Bowers, the homestead standing near Pentucket bridge, now Lowell, but then Chelmsford. His son, Luke Bowers, entered the Revolutionary army at the age of sixteen, and served seven years. William Bowers married, January 1, 1761, Hannah Kidder, of Billerica, Massachusetts. Children: Jonathan, Luke, Hannah, Sarah, William, Olive, Philip, Timothy, Joseph, of further mention, and Jesse.

Joseph Bowers, ninth child of William and Hannah (Kidder) Bowers, was born December 31, 1780, at the Bowers homestead in Chelmsford, now Lowell, Massachusetts, and there passed his life. He was a man of influence, a substantial farmer, and a colonel in Massachusetts troops during the War of 1812. He was widely known as Colonel Joseph Bowers, and left behind him an honored name. He married, April 1, 1803, Rhoda Butterfield, born April 10, 1780. Their children were: Irene, born May 27, 1804; Alphius, born May 17, 1807; Sewall, of further mention; Susan B., born August 19, 1813, and Mary S., born February 14, 1818.

Sewall Bowers, son of Colonel Joseph and Rhoda (Butterfield) Bowers, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, at the Bowers homestead, July 27, 1810, and died in 1893. He passed his life in agricultural pursuits on the home farm, varying this by teaming and stock dealing,



Tewall Bevers



W H Bricker

and also was one of the builders of the Middlesex canal. He married Philanda Fisher, born in Whitefield, New Hampshire, and died at the Bowers homestead in Lowell. Children: George, a resident of Lowell; Lucena, deceased; Joseph, of further mention; and Jesse, deceased. All these children were born on the Bowers homestead.

Joseph Bowers, of the eighth generation, son of Sewall and Philanda (Fisher) Bowers, was born at the old homestead, now Wood street, Lowell, Massachusetts, January 28, 1854, and there spent his life. The farm which he owns is part of the original grant to Colonel Jerathmeel Bowers, and now contains one hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and ten of these lying within the present limits of the city of Lowell. There he conducts general operations, devoting a part of its area to the raising of hay and dairy farming. He is one of the substantial men of his city, a fine type of the independent American farmer, quiet and unassuming, but self-reliant and forceful, proud of the family name he bears, and holding that name above reproach. He is thoroughly respected wherever known, and has a wide circle of business and social acquaintances. He is a Republican in politics, a Unitarian in religion, a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, the Knights of Malta, Dames of Malta, and Middlesex North District Agricultural Society.

Mr. Bowers married, December 30, 1880, at Lowell, Massachusetts, Jennie Toland, born at Malone, New York, who was brought to Lowell when a girl, and there resided until her death, February 7, 1912, at the Bowers homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers were the parents of two sons: 1. Joseph Walter, born April 19, 1882, at the homestead; married Eva Goss, of Lowell, and has four children, all born at the Bowers homestead in Lowell, they of the tenth American generation, and of the ninth to reside at the farm in Lowell first granted to Colonel Jerathmeel Bowers for gallant service in King Philip's War. These children are: Mildred, Pearly, Sewall and Sylvia Bowers. 2. Jesse Eugene, a farmer at the old Bowers homestead, where he was born January 29, 1888; he married Amy Laura Holdsworth, of Lowell, and has a daughter, Mary Ethel Bowers, born at the old homestead, December 18, 1916.

WILLIAM HENRY BRIERLY.

With the passing of William Henry Brierly, the city of Lowell lost a citizen of sterling quality and a business man of industry, ability and worth. He established in Lowell the firm of W. H. Brierly & Son, his partner, his son, Eugene L. Brierly, who is now his successor. The Brierlys are of English ancestry, this branch founded in the United States by David Brierly, who arrived in New York City

from his native England, March 17, 1838, he then being a young man of twenty-one years.

David Brierly, born in Leeds, England, July 4, 1817, died in Lawrence, Massachusetts. He learned the dyer's art, and in both his native Leeds and the United States followed that trade, becoming one of the skilled men of the textile dyeing guild. He was barely of age when he came to the United States, in 1838, and immediately after his arrival he located in Rome, New York, where he rose to the rank of a "boss dyer" in a large textile mill. In Rome also he was a well known musician, playing the cello in the leading orchestra of the city. There too he married, but shortly afterward moved to Syracuse, New York. Later he located at Blackenton, Massachusetts, going thence to Lawrence, Massachusetts. At all these places he was engaged as a dyer of textiles. After the removal to Lawrence, David Brierly enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of the Fourth Regiment, New Hampshire Infantry, and went to the front. While in active service in the South he suffered a paralytic stroke, which left him unfit for military duty. After receiving an honorable discharge from the army, he returned to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and there continued his residence until death. He married Margaret Wilson, born in Rome, New York, who survived him, moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, there married a second husband, Robert Lord, and resided in West Chelmsford, Massachusetts. She died in Lowell, while visiting her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Clark. David and Margaret (Wilson) Brierly were the parents of the following children: John, deceased; Rebecca, married Edward D. Clark, an early settler in that part of Lowell known as Highlands; William Henry, to whose memory this review is inscribed.

William Henry Brierly was born in Troupville, New York, May 10, 1855, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 29, 1917. He was very young when his parents moved to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and there and in Lowell, Massachusetts, he attended public school until twelve years of age, the early death of his father leaving the widow with a young family, whose support required the effort of each one. William H. did a boy's work in stores and elsewhere until reaching suitable age, when he began learning the painter's trade with the firm of Fisk & Spaulding, painting contractors of Lowell, located at the corner of Jackson and Central streets. For twenty-five consecutive years he remained in the employ of that firm, becoming their most trusted foreman. After the death of Colonel Fisk, Mr. Brierly began business under his own name as a painting contractor and built up a very prosperous business. His shops at No. 56 Branch street were later moved to their present location, No. 836 Middlesex street, and there he continued in business until his death. In 1911 he admitted his



G.A. Wilson

son, Eugene L., as a partner, the firm of W. H. Brierly & Son being then formed. Father and son continued as partners until the sudden death of the father in the closing days of the year 1917.

Practically Mr. Brierly's entire life of sixty-two years were spent in Lowell, and there he won high standing among business men for his upright, manly life, strict attention to his business affairs, and his unwavering honesty. In 1880 he built the residence at No. 74 South Loring street, which is yet the family home. This was one of the first houses built in the Highland section of Lowell, now a preferred residential part of the city. Mr. Brierly was a Republican in his political preference, but never sought nor desired to hold public office. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but was of quiet, domestic tastes, finding in his home the greatest satisfaction life could hold.

William H. Brierly married Anna Louisa Thompson, of Lowell, April 11, 1873. She was born in the village of Lakeport, town of Guilford, New Hampshire, daughter of John Prince and Sarah Ann (Rowell) Thompson, both born in Lakeport, where both died, Mr. Thompson at the time of his death a retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Brierly were the parents of a son, Eugene Linwood, born in Lowell, October 12, 1876. He was educated in the public schools, learned the painter's trade with his father, was his close business associate, and continues a contractor of painting and head of the firm, W. H. Brierly & Son. He married, in 1905, Maud Ireland, of Lowell, who died there in 1913. Mr. Brierly resides with his widowed mother at the old home, No. 74 South Loring street, Lowell.

GEORGE ARNOLD WILLSON.

A retired merchant of Lowell, Massachusetts, from 1914 until his death, George A. Willson reviewed a life of activity in which he accomplished much, although hardly more than in his prime. He was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, December 20, 1867, son of Francis Willson, his father a machinist, in business at Lawrence.

George A. Willson was educated in the public schools and Burdette's Commercial College, of Lawrence. After completing his studies he began business life as a clerk in a Lawrence drug store, there remaining for about six years and becoming a skilled pharmacist. He spent the next two years in Boston as a drug clerk, and then came to Lowell, entering the employ of John I. Gibson. Later he was with Goodale & C. E. Carter. In 1895 Mr. Willson established in business for himself, opening a store at the corner of Branch and School streets, there conducting a successful business, later removing to a new business block which he erected just across the street from his first store.

In 1914 he sold out to Fred C. Jones and retired. His business life was a successful one, and he was held in high regard by all who knew him. Mr. Willson was a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias, Lowell Board of Trade, Vesper Country Club, and Highland Congregational Church.

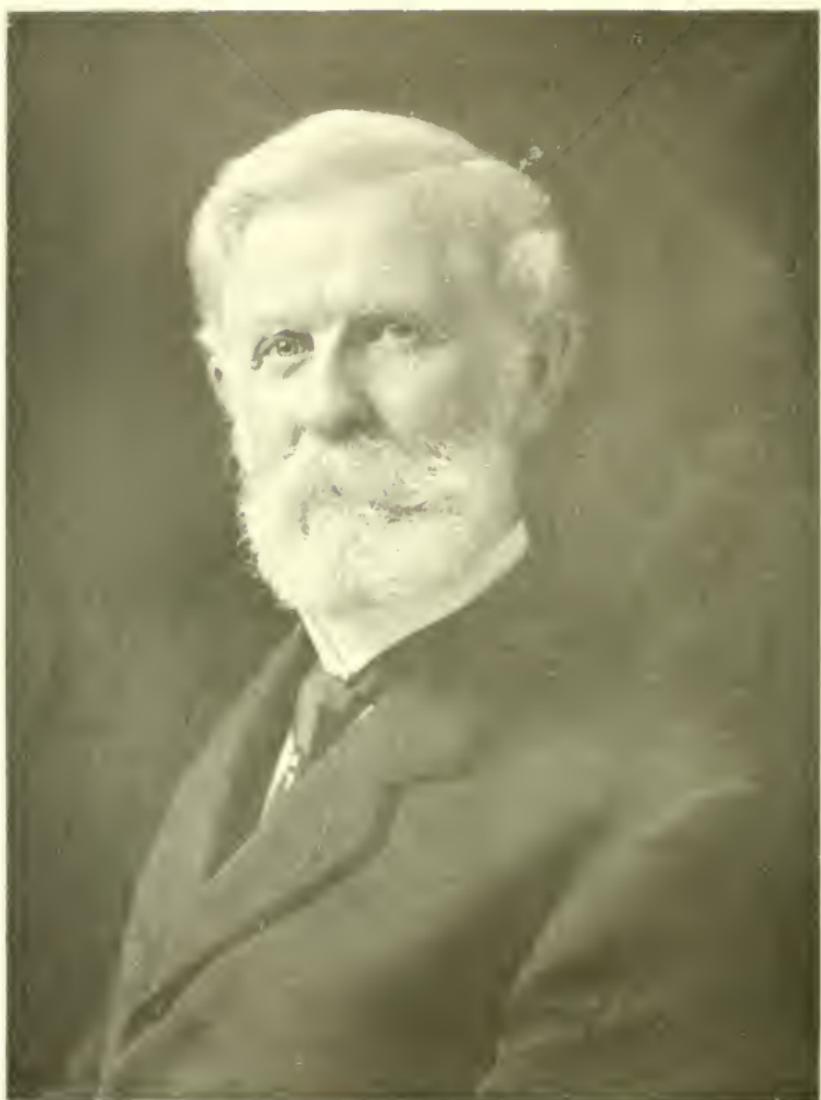
Mr. Willson married in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 9, 1894, Alice L. Crosby. They were the parents of a daughter, Marian C. Willson. Mr. Willson died in Lowell, December 22, 1917, honored and respected as a man of integrity and ability.

HARRY L. STANLEY.

Nearly half a century ago George E. Stanley inaugurated the business upon which the Stanley Coal & Transportation Company of Lowell is founded. Light and heavy trucking and other forms of local freight and parcel handling was the first department established, the coal department, anthracite and bituminous, being added in 1887. To this business came Harry L. Stanley, immediately after leaving school, and upon the death of his honored father, in 1908, became its managing head. He is a great-grandson of Phineas Stanley, who came to Lowell from his native England. He was the father of a large family, one of his sons, George D., born in Lowell, and for many years an overseer at the Massachusetts Mills, also being head of a family, including a son, George E. Stanley, father of Harry L. Stanley.

George E. Stanley was born in Lowell, in 1845, and died in his native city in 1908. After leaving school he became a clerk in a shoe store, but his health gave way under the confinement of indoor employment. Finally he decided to establish a business of his own, and from that decision grew the Stanley Coal & Transportation Company. It was not an ambitious company at its birth but a local teaming business, which grew more and more important. In 1887 the coal department of the business was added, and at the death of the founder in 1908, aged seventy-three, the company was doing and for many years had done a large business in light and heavy trucking, and in the sale of anthracite and bituminous coal. Mr. Stanley was a member of the Board of Aldermen, a school committeeman, director of the City Library, a member of Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery of the Masonic order, and in politics a Republican. He married Elizabeth Hicks, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, who survived him until 1910. They were the parents of: Gertrude, married Nathan Lamson, and Harry L., of further mention.

Harry L. Stanley, only son of George E. and Elizabeth (Hicks) Stanley, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 13, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of his city, and after finishing his studies



C. Oliver Barnes

was admitted to business association with his father, became his trusted assistant and partner, and his successor as head of the Stanley Coal & Transportation Company. The freight office of the company is at No. 12 Thorndike street, elevator at No. 223 Moody street, coal yard at No. 53 Meadowcroft street. The business is conducted along the lines laid down by the founder, all modern aids and appliances in transporting heavy freight being freely used. The son's special department was coal, that line of the company's business having been due to his suggestion and personal interest, Mr. Stanley, Sr., giving his attention to the transportation department until his retirement. Harry L. Stanley is a member of Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Boston Council, Royal and Select Masters; Boston Commandery, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lowell Board of Trade; and politically a Republican.

Mr. Stanley married, October, 1897, Marie A. Crippen, of Concord, New Hampshire, they the parents of a daughter, Kathleen, wife of Leslie E. Sutton. The family home is at No. 135 Beacon street, Lowell.

CHARLES OLIVER BARNES.

A little over fifty-two years ago Charles Oliver Barnes began work as an apprentice in the printing department of the J. C. Ayer Company, of Lowell. The date of his beginning work was August 12, 1865, the day Saturday, and the believers in signs saw in that fact a sure indication of a short stay. How well they prophesied is seen in the fact that one-half a century later, on Monday, August 12, 1915, the J. C. Ayer Company presented Mr. Barnes with a check for \$500 and a three month's vacation in recognition of his fifty years of continuous service, and in appreciation of his efficient service during that period. The boy of fifteen is now the veteran of sixty-eight, and the changes in the printing plant where he is yet employed are equally apparent. When he entered the printing department the equipment was three large presses and two small job presses, to-day six large presses and two job presses are in constant use. The old Adams press of 1865 has been supplanted, and the Degener, Ruggles, Cottrell, Campbell, Scott and Whillock presses each have had their day. In 1865, thirty-two copies of Ayers Almanac were printed in one minute; now they are printed at the rate of four hundred a minute. The management of the printing department in 1865 was in the hands of Clark M. Langley, who in 1869 was succeeded by J. C. Johnson, who resigned after twenty-eight years, giving way in 1897 to J. J. Brine, who continued manager until his death in April, 1915. Following Mr. Brine came the present man-

ager of the department, E. G. Brown. Through these changes Mr. Barnes remained, developing from an apprentice to a skilled printer, and in all changes of equipment and methods he has kept pace and is fully abreast of the times. His unusually retentive memory enables him to recall names, faces, and facts far back into the last century, and he is a rich storehouse of history and tradition.

C. Oliver Barnes was born in Lowell, at the corner of Worthern and then Mechanic street, now Broadway, July 31, 1850, and until August, 1915, never left his native New England, and Lowell has been his home during his entire life with the exception of two years, 1853-55. He is a son of Charles E. and Ann (Mason) Barnes, his father a machinist employed on job work at the Lowell Machine Shop. In 1853 the family moved to Chicopee, where for two years Mr. Barnes was in the employ of the Ames Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cannon. During the two years in Chicopee he perfected and patented a self-loading cannon. The model for this cannon, which was patented in 1856, is yet in the possession of C. Oliver Barnes, a cherished family relic and a memento of the only two years spent elsewhere than in Lowell.

C. Oliver Barnes began his education at Rock street primary school, Miss Josephine Soule then being principal. In 1858 the family moved to Appleton street, the boy then being transferred to Eliot street primary school, of which Miss Jennie H. Dennis was principal. He next attended Edson school, Perley Balch being principal there, other Edson school teachers being: Harriet C. Hovey, Miss Hemmenway, Miss Dana, Miss Carlton, Miss Eaton, and Miss Lovejoy. His school years were finished at Edson, and at the age of fifteen he began his long connection with the J. C. Ayer Company. From this year, 1865, his life has flowed along in the same even channel, his position a pleasant one, both as to work and surroundings. He is the oldest man in the employ of the company, and there is no employee more highly respected.

On November 4, 1866, he became a member of the Appleton Street now the Eliot Street Congregational Church, Rev. Addison P. Foster then being pastor of the same. Fifty-one years have elapsed since the pastor extended to Mr. Barnes the right hand of fellowship, and of all the male members of the church he is the oldest. This church has profited through his earnestness and devotion, his service being consistent and continuous. On September 17, 1872, he was made a Mason in the Ancient York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and for forty-five years he has been a member of that lodge. He has taken an unusual interest in the early history of that association, has gathered a great deal of history concerning the twenty-one charter members, secured with the facts their portraits, had them made into one



Charles L. Warren

large picture, and in May, 1914, presented to the lodge the picture of its founders. In political preference he is a Republican and has several times been requested to run for the office of mayor, but always declined.

Mr. Barnes married, March 14, 1875, Henrietta Tilton, of Lowell, a descendant of Jonathan Tilton, one of whose ancestors fought with General Wolfe at Quebec. She was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and died in Newton Highlands, Massachusetts, January 15, 1916, daughter of Walter and Ruth (Webster) Tilton, her father a native of New Hampshire. Children of Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Barnes: Emma Leslie, married, June 27, 1907, Edward S. Colton, of Newton Highlands, whom she survives with a son, James Byers (2) Colton; Carrie, married, August 3, 1910, Bertram E. Kellogg, of Holyoke, Massachusetts; Helen Isabel, married, September 25, 1907, Walter E. Morse, of Lowell. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are the parents of Walter E., Jr., Ruth, Marian, Lester A. and Cynthia H. Morse. These grandchildren of C. Oliver Barnes, in addition to descent from Jonathan Tilton, the Colonial soldier, are great-great-grandchildren of Deacon Joseph Barnes, who fought at Bunker Hill.

CHARLES L. MARREN.

A native son of Lowell, as was his father before him, the life of Charles L. Marren has flowed smoothly along accustomed lines amid accustomed scenes, with little of startling incident or sudden change. He is one of the reliable merchants of the city, his place of business, Nos. 143-147 Gorham street, one of the busy merchandising spots of the city. Mr. Marren is the son of John and Elizabeth (Deehan) Marren. John Marren, his father, was born in Lowell in 1835, and died there in 1899. He was a graduate of the Lowell High School, after which he spent some time in the grocery and shoe business in Lowell, then studied law, passed the required examinations, and was admitted to the Middlesex Bar, and practiced his profession successfully. Elizabeth (Deehan) Marren, his mother, was born in Portland, Maine, in 1837, and now resides in Lowell. The Deehan family is one of the old families of Portland.

Charles L. Marren was born in Lowell, June 6, 1865, and until the age of eighteen was a student in the public schools, finishing at evening high school after he had become a worker and a wage earner. He began business life as a bookkeeper with P. Dempsey & Company, but later was promoted to be manager, and remained in that employ seven years. He then started in business for himself at Nos. 143-147 Gorham street, and there has since conducted a prosperous wholesale and retail business. He is a director of the Lowell Trust Company,

has real estate interests, and is highly esteemed in the business world. He belongs to the Lowell Board of Trade, the Washington Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. He is a Republican in politics, and in earlier years was much interested in city politics, serving Ward Three as a member of the Common Council in 1887-88; and in 1889-90 was Overseer of the Poor. While councilman he was chairman of the finance committee and one of the active working members of that body. He is a good sportsman, was at one time the amateur bowling champion of Massachusetts, and yet delights in vacation days which can be spent in the sports of forest and stream. He is a member of the Nashua County and Longmeadow Golf Clubs, and is rated one of the golf enthusiasts.

Mr. Marren married, in Lowell, October 7, 1903, Theresa McCue, a native of Lowell, and a daughter of John and Ellen (Kelley) McCue. Her father was born in Lowell, and for a time was employed at the Lowell Machine Shop, later in the grocery business. He served in the Civil War, and was prominent in G. A. R. circles. Her mother was born in Ireland. Both her parents died in Lowell.

WILFRED EMERY COGNAC.

At the age of ten years, Emery Cognac was brought from his native Canada by his parents, the family settling in Lowell, Massachusetts. From the entrance of this boy Emery into the business life of the city, the name has been one honored in commercial circles. When at a ripe age Emery Cognac laid down the burden of life, his son, Wilfred Emery Cognac, although only twenty-three years of age, assumed the responsibility of managing and conducting the large business developed by his honored father, and under his energetic, enthusiastic direction even a greater prosperity has resulted.

The Canadian home of the family was in the Province of Quebec, Village of Stattsville, and there Emery Cognac was born, March 1, 1870, and spent the first ten years of his life. After coming to Lowell he continued his studies in the public school for some time, beginning his wage earning as a boy in the employ of the Lowell Hosiery Company, at Lowell. He proved to be the right quality, and as he grew in years he attained correspondingly better positions, and for many years held important and responsible positions in the company's manufacturing plant. He was devoted to his employer's interests and spared not himself in his efforts to render just service. Finally, in the year 1894, he was compelled to seek less confining occupation, and having thrifitly conserved his earnings during his years of mill connection, was possessed of sufficient capital to establish a commercial



Emery Cognac

enterprise, but being unexperienced he first entered the employ of Joseph Marin, a furniture dealer, at No. 628 Merrimack street. For seven years he remained in a clerical position with Mr. Marin, thoroughly absorbing every detail of the business, office, buying and selling. In 1901 opportunity was offered, and he purchased the Marin furniture business, continuing it along the same lines and at the same location until his death, June 4, 1915. He developed strong business ability, and at all times directed his mercantile interests with skill and judgment. He was a man of sterling worth, upright and honorable in all his ways, meriting and receiving the confidence and esteem of his business associates and fellowmen. Year by year his business increased in volume, and so large and varied was the stock carried in the various departments, that several warehouses were required to accommodate the reserve stock of furniture, carpets, and household goods. He stood unusually high among the French residents of Lowell, and was associated with them in the societies which bound them socially. He was an ex-president of the Corporation of the Members Association Catholic (C. M. A. C.), and was also a member of the Citoyens American, of Lowell. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought nor held public office. He was reared and died in the Roman Catholic faith, a communicant of the church of St. Jean the Baptiste. Emery Cognac married Adele Guimond, born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, who came to Lowell as a child, and died at Stattsville, Canada, while on a visit there in 1895. They were the parents of a son, Wilfred Emery Cognac, of further mention; and a daughter, Lillian L. Cognac, the latter born in Stattsville, Province of Quebec, Canada.

Wilfred Emery Cognac, only son of Emery and Adele (Guimond) Cognac, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 12, 1892. He was educated in the public schools of Lowell, St. John's (Canada) Commercial College, and Lowell Commercial College, entering his father's furniture store upon completing the course of study at the last named institution. He began at the bottom of the ladder in 1908, and through actual contact became familiar with the detail of the large business which had grown up under the intelligent management of Emery Cognac. As he grew in experience and knowledge he became his father's valued assistant, and gradually took from the shoulders of the older man many of his managerial burdens ere the end came for the veteran. He then became head of the Cognac furniture business, and so well qualified was he that it has never faltered in its prosperous course, and under its young owner and manager has held its high rank among Lowell's mercantile houses. The responsibility was heavy for a young man of twenty-three to carry, but he has met every demand made upon him, and is one of the young merchants of

Lowell who have fairly won the position he holds in the business life of their city.

In his political affiliation, Mr. Cognac, like his father, is a Republican, and in religious connection identified with the church of St. Jean the Baptiste (Catholic). He is also a member of the Citoyens American; the Corporation of the Members Association Catholic (C. M. A. C.), and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

THOMAS WILLIAM JOHNSON.

At the end of a five years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade during which his compensation had been one penny daily in addition to board and lodging, Thomas W. Johnson came to Canada, obtaining employment on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, then in course of construction. That was in 1878 and the next year he came to the United States, finally reaching Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1883. During the thirty-five years which have since elapsed he has built up high reputation as a builder, and in connection with his sons forms the well-known T. W. Johnson Company, building contractors. It is a noteworthy fact that when Mr. Johnson first started in business for himself he never missed a day of hard work, starting early and taking any kind of carpenter work that was offered. He never borrowed one dollar at any time, but through perseverance and hard labor saved money to continue to broaden his business until as now he is affluent in consequence.

Mr. Johnson is a son of John and Ursula (Pearson) Johnson, of Northumberland, England, and grandson of Joseph Johnson, a farmer of Northern England, whose farm, "Kingswood," near Hayden Bridge, was long the ancestral home of the Johnson family, and otherwise famous in local annals. John Johnson was born at Kingswood, in Hayden Bridge parish, Northern England. He owned a fine farm in Northumberland, and there died. This farm, "Wall Fell," he cultivated until his death, there lived a prosperous, influential farmer, held several parish offices, and after a long and useful life there ended his days, his son, John Pearson Johnson, now cultivating "Wall Fell," which is also the home of his widowed sister, Eleanor, widow of Thomas Heppell, her four sons all soldiers in the British army, serving against the Hun in France, one of them having been four times wounded. He married Ursula Pearson, who was born on the Pearson farm, "Midgeholm," in the parish of Bardon Mill, her family having held that estate for many generations. She resided at "Midgeholm" until her marriage, then "Wall Fell" became her home, there her seven children were born, and there she died. Four of these children are yet living: Sarah, wife of Thomas Holmes, of Boston, Massachusetts;



Thomas W. Johnson

John Pearson, who manages "Wall Fell," the old English farm; Thomas William, of further mention; Eleanor, widow of Thomas Heppel, the mother of four sons and three daughters, her sons, previously mentioned, soldiers with the British Army in France. She resides at "Wall Fell."

Thomas William Johnson was born at "Wall Fell," near Hexham, parish of St. Johnby, Northumberland, England, February 28, 1857. He attended the public schools nearby and when arriving at proper years was apprenticed and regularly indentured to William Prudhoe, of Barrasford, England, who agreed to teach him the carpenter's trade, give him board and lodging and furthermore pay him one penny daily wages. This agreement was faithfully carried out by the lad, and as there is no evidence to the contrary it may be presumed that the stipulated wage was faithfully paid. At the expiration of his five years term, which brought the lad to legal age, he decided in 1878 to come to America. That year saw him engaged in carpenter work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad in Canada, and the year later he was working in Marquette, Michigan. There he followed his trade for four years and then came to New England, beginning his Lowell, Massachusetts, residence in 1883. He secured employment at his trade with James Bennett, a leading contractor of the city, his first work being done on the Waterhead Mills. Later, and for seventeen years, he was foreman for the important contracting firm, Whittet & McDonald, then for eighteen months was the carpenter boss at the plush mills, this bringing him to the year 1901. That year witnessed the end of his career as a journeyman carpenter, and the beginning of his contracting activities. He did not confine his business to building for others, however, but bought vacant lots, developed them by the laying out of streets, grading and paving them, and erecting buildings thereon which were sold to homeseekers on the modern plan of partial payments monthly or as otherwise agreed. This business he has since continued very successfully, and is now assisted by his two sons, who were admitted partners in 1911, the firm then becoming the T. W. Johnson Company, one of the principal tracts developed by Mr. Johnson being the Belvidere section of Lowell, where one of the streets in remembrance of the town in England, where he learned his trade, is named Barrasford street. Mr. Johnson is a Republican in politics, a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the leading substantial, successful men of the contracting and building business.

Mr. Johnson married, in Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago, Illinois, November 13, 1880, Annie Thomas, born in Newry, County Down, Ireland. Her youth was spent in Northumberland, England,

where she and her husband became acquainted. She is the daughter of Hugh and Ann (Moore) Thomas, he born in Bangor, Wales, and she in Ireland, Thomas being the name of a very ancient Welsh family. Hugh Thomas, a stone-cutter, lived for a time in Ireland, then in England, coming to the United States in 1881, settling in Lowell, Massachusetts, and here died in Pawtucketville. His wife, Ann Moore, was born in Newry, County Down, Ireland, and died in Lowell. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. John Humphrey, born in Republic, Michigan, August 18, 1882, now in business with his father and brother as the T. W. Johnson Company; married, in 1903, Agnes Lovejoy, of Tilton, New Hampshire, who died in Lowell, in 1905, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth Don Agnes, born in Lowell, August 19, 1905. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born in Dracut, Massachusetts; married Fred. A. Barber, president and treasurer of the Globe Ear Phone Company, of Reading, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Barber are the parents of Thomas Gilman, and Marguerite Annie Barber. 3. Hugh Thomas, born in Dracut, Massachusetts, November 19, 1892, and now engaged with his father and brother as the T. W. Johnson Company. He married Gladys Wood, of Sharon, Vermont. Their son, John Nelson, died in infancy.

ERWIN A. WILSON.

The firm of E. A. Wilson & Company, coal and mason's supplies Nos. 152 Paige street, 700 Broadway, and 15 Tanner street, Lowell, is the outgrowth of the business founded by Mr. Wilson in 1891, his first business venture on his own behalf, although he was thoroughly experienced in mercantile life through long years of clerical service. He has won honorable position among Lowell merchants, and is at the head of a business well established and prosperous. He is a native son of Vermont, son of Calvin P. Wilson, a farmer, who died in 1913, aged seventy-seven years. He was a man of quiet, retiring nature, but highly esteemed in his community. He is the grandson of Benjamin Wilson, also a Vermont farmer. Calvin P. Wilson married Louise Goff, of Pomfret, Vermont, born in 1842, died in 1910.

Erwin A. Wilson was born in Pomfret, Vermont, June 10, 1861, and there spent his boyhood days in attendance at the public schools and in farm duties. Farming did not appeal to him, but an education did, and, after finishing public school studies, he began a course at the State Normal School at Randolph, Vermont, reaching the end of the course and being graduated with the class of 1879. He was then eighteen years of age, and the bare record does not tell the entire story of those years at normal. The funds which financed the course

were provided by himself, and were earned by teaching school at Randolph, Hartford, and Sharon, Vermont, his winters being spent in that manner while the normal school was not in session. After graduation, in 1879, he taught at Sharon for a time, then came to Lowell, which has ever since been his home and the scene of his business activity.

His first position in Lowell was as clerk with Whithed & Company, coal dealers, seven years being spent in their employ, he remaining for a time after the business changed hands. Having gained an intimate knowledge of the retail coal business, during his seven years as clerk, Mr. Wilson determined to enter the same business on his own account, and some years after, securing the co-operation of Laforest Beals, formed the firm, E. A. Wilson & Company, coal and mason's supplies, beginning with a yard at No. 700 Broadway, and with four single teams for delivery. Now two yards are necessary for the coal department, sixteen horses and three motor trucks being necessary to keep up deliveries in both departments of the business. The first offices of E. A. Wilson & Company were on Merrimack street, now occupied by the Five and Ten Cent Store, and there were continued until they were moved to No. 4 Merrimack square, in the building now occupied by the Dow Drug Store. On December 31, 1915, the offices were moved to their present location, No. 152 Paige street. The yards at No. 700 Broadway are yet retained, and additional space was secured by opening a branch yard at No. 15 Tanner street. The firm specializes in coal for family use, and also does a large business with firms and corporations. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Wilson married, in Lowell, May 21, 1893, Evelyn A. Carroll, of Lowell, daughter of Henry L. Carroll, of Croydon, New Hampshire, later of Lowell, a contractor and builder who died in 1910, aged sixty-four years. Henry L. Carroll married Elizabeth Gunston, born in Canada, who died in 1905, aged fifty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of two sons, one deceased, and of a daughter, all born in Lowell: Walter C. Wilson, born May 21, 1896, and educated in the grade and high schools of the city, finishing with graduation, class of 1914. From high school he entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1918, taking the course recently added to the curriculum, engineering and business. He is a member of the Tech. fraternity, Phi Beta Epsilon, and deeply interested in school work and life. The second son, Henry C. Wilson, born September 15, 1897, died in April, 1901. Doris Evelyn Wilson, the only daughter, was born April 25, 1903, and is a high school student.

ROBERT FRIEND.

Friend Brothers' Company was incorporated in 1916, with Victor A. Friend, president, Lester Friend, treasurer, Robert Friend, clerk. This was the official beginning of the company, but not the commencement of their Lowell business, the Lowell branch having been started in 1898. Robert Friend, the manager of the Lowell branch, came to Lowell in 1900, and from his able, energetic management came the Friend Brothers' Company, Inc., the largest baking firm in Lowell, located in their own building, No. 2 Westford street, and operating a large modern "daylight" bakery, dealing both in wholesale and retail in the usual bakery lines, bread, cake, pastry, etc. This Lowell plant is but one of a chain, Friend Brothers also having well established bakeries at Lynn and Melrose, Massachusetts. But that does not cover their activities: realizing that their machinery bills were so high, they secured patents, incorporated as the Friend Machine Company, established a factory in Lowell, and are manufacturers of a line of machines used in bakeries, including a machine which wraps the paper covering around the loaves, this guaranteeing perfect cleanliness in handling after leaving the ovens. This is the spirit of all the baking plants operated by the Friend Brothers' Company, cleanliness and every sanitary precaution being held paramount.

Robert Friend, manager of the Lowell branch, was born in Brooklin, Maine, February, 1877, son of Robert Alonzo Friend, a general merchant and proprietor of a canning factory in Brooklin. He was a veteran of the Sixth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and saw hard service with his regiment during the Civil War. Both he and his wife, Alona B. (Mirrick) Friend, are deceased. Robert, the son, attended the grade and high schools in Brooklin, Maine, Bridgewater and Melrose, Massachusetts, completing his studies in the Melrose High School. He began his connection with the baking business in the bakery owned by his brothers at Melrose, and there mastered every detail thereof, both as a trade and as a business. The brothers had started a branch at Lowell in 1898, and about 1900 Robert Friend was sent there as its manager. The ovens and store until December, 1907, were at the old Scripture Bakery, No. 547 Central street, but in that year the entire business was removed to the building which had been erected for its reception at No. 2 Westford street, the present location. Friend Brothers have the largest bakeries in the city, their business extending to all parts of Lowell and the surrounding country. The quality of their product is high, and Mr. Friend ranks with the sterling business men of the city. Mr. Friend is a member of the Association of Master Bakers of Lowell; the Board of Trade; Pen-tucket Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal



Robert Friend.



Marine Lepine

Arch Masons; the Council, Royal and Select Masters; Middlesex Chevalier Lodge, Knights of Pythias; the Vesper Country Club; an attendant of the First Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Friend married, in Lowell, June 8, 1900, Mary Ann Phelps, of Boston. They had two children: Lillian May, born June 8, 1901, at Lowell, died December 6, 1904, and Robert A. (2), born in Lowell, February 20, 1906.

MICHAEL J. MEAGHER, M. D.

In County Tipperary, Ireland, on August 27, 1868, Michael J. Meagher was born, son of John and Mary Meagher, his father a farmer. In Ireland the boy attended the National schools and later was a student at Emmet College, in County Clare. He left Ireland in 1885 and resumed study soon thereafter at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Frederick county, Maryland, there receiving his degree, bachelor of arts, with the graduating class of 1889. Deciding upon medicine as his profession and life work, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and in 1890 was graduated doctor of medicine. He pursued post-graduate study at the Post-graduate Medical School and at Harvard Medical School, thus completing an exhaustive preparatory course of education, with which he started practice in Lowell, in 1894. In 1895 he was appointed to the medical staff of St. John's Hospital, and for twelve years he continued a member of that staff. His private practice had grown to such proportions that in 1907 he resigned from the post he had held so long. He examines for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Union Central Life Insurance Company, the Foresters, the Massachusetts Medical and the American Medical Associations. He is also a member of several medical societies, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and St. Michael's Church. He is a physician of learning and skill, ministering to a large clientele.

Dr. Meagher married, in Lowell, Massachusetts, in October, 1902, Grace A. Mylott. Dr. and Mrs. Meagher are the parents of four sons: John Raymond, born July 6, 1903; William Brendan, born July 16, 1910; Joseph Vincent, born March 16, 1912; Francis Patrick, born February 1, 1914.

MAXIME LEPINE.

When a lad of seventeen Mr. Lepine left his Canadian home and came to the United States, locating in the city of Worcester, Massachusetts. Nearly forty years have since elapsed, and the boy of seventeen has become the veteran of fifty-six, but Massachusetts has been

his home during the entire period, and for thirty-five of those years Lowell has been his home and the seat of his business activity. During his years of American residence he has retained, until recently, his connection with the trade he learned, printing, and in addition was the publisher of a newspaper printed in the French language. In 1917 he assumed the duties of the position he now holds in the city government. He is highly esteemed wherever known, but especially is he honored by his countrymen of French Canadian birth, his endeavor in their behalf being constant and long continued. Through his advice, aid and encouragement, and that of others, the buying of homes has become common, and the standard of citizenship raised to a higher level.

Maxime Lepine was born in the parish of L'Assomption, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 8, 1861, and is now a resident of the city of Lowell, Massachusetts. He attended school until eleven years of age, then began learning the printer's trade, going later to Joliette, Canada, where he continued his apprenticeship until seventeen years of age. He then decided to leave his native land and come to the United States, this decision being followed up, and a residence acquired in Worcester, Massachusetts. This was in 1878, his Worcester residence continuing until 1882, the four years interval being spent as a printer on the Worcester Evening Times. In 1882 he removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, and for seven years he was employed in the different printing establishments of the city. He was an expert compositor and always found his services in demand. In 1889 he entered into a co-partnership, forming the firm, Lepine & Company, and publishing a newspaper printed in the French language. This paper was well edited and still occupies a distinctive place in Lowell journalism. In 1909 Mr. Lepine sold his interest in the paper, but for several years, thereafter, worked at his trade in various printing shops of the city. In 1917 he was appointed purchasing agent for the city of Lowell. He is also a trustee of the Foxboro State Hospital; member of the French Naturalization Association; the French-American Club; the Artisans Canadian Society; the Lafayette Club, and the United States Bunting Cricket and Athletic Association. He takes a deep interest in these societies, and enjoys the companionship of his fellow-men who, with earnest purpose, are seeking to lighten men's burdens and make life pleasanter. He is a hard worker, the responsibility of life teaching him the value of time and well directed effort.

Mr. Lepine married, July 24, 1882, at Worcester, Massachusetts, Zenaide Dupont, who died in 1911, leaving two children: Benjamin, a printer of Worcester, Massachusetts; and Stella, residing with her brother at No. 276 Plantation street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

HERMANN H. BACHMANN.

In 1890 Mr. Bachmann came to the United States from his native land, Germany, being then well informed in textile manufacture and well advanced as a designer. Twenty years later, after perfecting his art in many mills in different cities, and under varying conditions, he came to the Lowell Textile School as head instructor of the department of textile design, fabric structure, and weaving. He has developed a deep interest in these subjects in his classes each year, and sends out men thoroughly equipped to manage similar departments in textile mills. He is a man of high character as well as attainment, holds the perfect confidence and respect of his associates, and takes a deep interest in Lowell's welfare.

Born and educated in Germany, and there taught the theory of designing and weaving in a textile school, also serving an actual practical apprenticeship in designing, Hermann H. Bachmann brought to the United States, in 1890, a fund of practical manufacturing knowledge, which at once gave him standing as a textile worker. The years 1890-97 were spent as textile designer with the Parkill Manufacturing Company, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. There he grafted upon the knowledge and skill brought from abroad the peculiar advantage of American methods and styles, becoming thoroughly proficient in his work. In 1897 he went to the Fitchburg Worsted Company, for one year; spent another year as designer with the Boston Button Company; was with the Lorraine Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, for nine years, as designer; two years with the Smith Webbing Company, of the same city, as head designer. This brought him to the year 1910, and the beginning of his service as head instructor in textile design, decorative art, fabric structure and weaving, at the Lowell Textile School, a position he has most ably filled, and yet holds.

In the department of design, original, combined and applied design in weave and color and cloth analysis is taught; in weaving, the making of cloth up to the finest and most varied fabric comes under Mr. Bachmann's dominion, and upon the correctness of his teaching depends in a measure the textile manufacturing greatness of the United States in the future, for many men sit under his instruction and go out to positions of responsibility.

Mr. Bachmann married, in 1894, Fannie Otto, of German birth and parentage. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters: 1. Helen F., married Raymond A. Wilson, a jeweler and stone setter of Providence, Rhode Island, and they are the parents of one son, Raymond Bachmann Wilson. 2. Walter, born August 26, 1897. 3. Gertrude, born February 10, 1899. 4. Alfred, born January 18, 1901.

ALBERT B. CAMERON.

Until eighteen years of age, Mr. Cameron remained with his parents at the home farm in Canada, building up a strong, healthy body, and acquiring an education. His life in Lowell dates from the year 1889, his business experiences in the city covering a variety of occupations, and he began business for himself as a retail confectioner. As that business became firmly established, a wholesale department was added, and still later the manufacture of Quality ice cream was begun, the firm, Cameron Brothers, being now located at No. 155 Middlesex street, the business as a partnership dating from 1898, when James Cameron was admitted a partner. The brothers are sons of Alexander Cameron, of Scotch descent, and Barbara (Smallman) Cameron, their father now deceased.

Albert B. Cameron was born in Dundee, Province of Quebec, Canada, April 19, 1871. He attended the village school and worked on the farm as his father's assistant until 1889, then left home and came to the United States, finding employment in Lowell, with A. C. Stevens, a druggist. He was with Mr. Stevens as clerk for about one year, then with the C. I. Hood Company in their mailing department for three years. Having conserved his resources during the four years in Lowell, he was in possession of a small capital which, in 1893, he invested in a retail confectionery store at No. 155 Middlesex street. This store, known as Cameron's Store, acquired a reputation for especially toothsome confections, and a good trade developed on special brands of his own. For five years Mr. Cameron conducted a profitable retail business then, feeling that a wholesale department would prove equally profitable, he admitted his brother, James Cameron, and organized as Cameron Brothers. This was in 1898, and from that time they have been both wholesale and retail confectioners and ice-cream manufacturers. Cameron Brothers are agents for Lennox, Lowney's, and Schraft's chocolates, and in all their departments maintain a reputation for high grade goods. Mr. Cameron also conducts a retail store at the corner of Stevens and Pine streets, Lowell, the building occupied having been built by him for the business.

Albert B. Cameron married, in Lowell, January 4, 1901, Catherine Brown, and they are the parents of a daughter, Hazel Barbara, and two sons, Earl Albert, and Kenneth Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron are members of Highland Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cameron is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade. He holds no club or fraternal memberships, his business and his family filling his life to the brim.



E.G. Sophos

EMMANUEL G. SOPHOS.

At the age of sixteen years Mr. Sophos, now a successful importing merchant of Lowell, Massachusetts, came from his native land of Greece to the United States, joining relatives in Lowell. This was in 1896. The young Greek being unacquainted with the language of the country to which he had come, and being the son of poor parents, brought little of this world's goods with him, but he possessed a strong body and a stout heart, was not afraid, and began at once to fit himself to his new surroundings. He has succeeded far beyond his own hopes, his energy and natural ability forming a perfect union, with the fuller, freer opportunities of this country. He fought his own way, and from the bottom he came to honorable position. Knowing his own struggles, he has a deep sympathy for others in like circumstances, and it is his greatest joy to aid some one whom he sees is working with might and main to help himself. But for the idler, he has nothing but contempt. He is a son of George E. and Catherine (Beleses) Sophos, both living in Earakas, Greece, his father a farmer. One other member of the family, a sister, is in the United States, living in California, and John G. Sophos, a brother, now resides in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Emmanuel G. Sophos was born in Earakas, Greece, September 20, 1880, and until the age of twelve attended the village school. From twelve to sixteen he was employed in a grocery store, then having relations in Lowell, Massachusetts, he determined to join them. He landed in New York City in the Fall of 1896, remained there four days, then came to Lowell, which place has since been his home. In a few days he began working in the spinning room of mill No. 2, of the Tremont and Suffolk group, there remaining six years, until 1901. During this period he attended night school and pursued a course of study in English. In May, 1901, he started his present business, importing from Greece the products of that land coming under the head of groceries, and selling in wholesale quantities to the smaller dealers. These specialties, olive oil, cheese, etc., found ready market, and in the course of a few years he was compelled to enlarge his place of business. In 1908 he removed from the basement at No. 568 Market street, in which he started, to his present store at the corner of Adams and Salem streets. Imported olive oil is his principal specialty, and with imported groceries the volume of business he transacts is very large, his present quarters having recently been enlarged by the addition of two more stores. He is the only importer of importance in his specialties in this city, and he has developed the business from a very small beginning. He is also a manufacturer of Greek style cheese, having cheese factories in dif-

ferent parts of Vermont, having started that line of manufacture very recently. He is the sole owner of the business he conducts under the name of E. G. Sophos, and in all the city no business is better conducted in all its departments. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, the United Commercial Travelers' Association, and a member of the Orthodox Greek church. He is devoted to his business, but not selfishly, his hand ever ready to help any one in need of a lift over a hard place.

Mr. Sophos married in Lynn, Massachusetts, September 2, 1906, Catherine C. Andrean, of Lynn, Massachusetts, a native of Greece. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are being educated in the public schools: George E., Christo E., Georgia E., Alkeveadis E., and Helen E. Their home is at No. 98 Mount Vernon street, Pawtucketville.

Note.—The E. is for Emmanuel, the middle name of all his children, following the Greek custom, the children's middle name (all children) is the same as the father's first name.

DANIEL J. DONAHUE.

For thirty years a member of the Middlesex County Bar, Mr. Donahue has in that period accumulated a vast fund of experience, and is an authority on local bar history. Of his own part in making the history of that bar from 1887, when he was admitted a novice, until the present, 1917, when he stands the veteran attorney, respected by all, he is loth to speak, but he is one of the men who have continued steadily in practice, and through industry and ability won honorable standing at a bar noted for its strong men. He is well known as a lawyer, with a wide reputation as a platform orator, lecturing on varied subjects of timely interest. He has been called in important cases far beyond the jurisdiction of the Middlesex courts, and in his platform work has faced audiences far and near. He is a native son of Erin, his parents, Daniel and Mary (Cole) Donahue, coming from County Kerry, in 1861, a year after the birth of their son, Daniel J. Donahue. They located in Lowell, Mr. Donahue entering the employ of the Boston and Lowell Railroad as a stationary engineer. He died in Lowell, Massachusetts, aged seventy-two years. He married Mary Cole, born in County Kerry, died in Lowell, aged seventy-five years.

Daniel J. Donahue was born at Kerry, in the County of Kerry, Ireland, April 19, 1860, and the next year was brought to Lowell, Massachusetts, by his parents, he knowing no other home. He was educated in the grade and high schools of the city, attended Lowell Commercial College for two years, then began life as a wage-earner, performing clerical work for seven years before definitely settling



John Manopoulos

down to the study of law. He then entered Boston University Law School. He was admitted to practice, August 7, 1887, he then having reached the age of twenty-seven. The spirit and energy which carried him through college nerved him through those hard first years for every young lawyer, and in time he had a good practice established. With a foothold gained, he could not be denied, and has gone forward to a leading and honored position among the leaders of the Middlesex bar. The first thirteen years of his practice he was associated with W. F. Courtney, at one time city solicitor, and later mayor of Lowell. Since Mr. Courtney's death, in 1900, Mr. Donahue has retained the same office, No. 97 Central street, rooms 13-14, but has practiced alone until the present admission of his son. He is a member of the local and State bar associations, and highly esteemed by his brethren of the profession. A Democrat in politics, he has served the party as a campaign orator, and for four years was a member of the Lowell School Committee, serving as chairman the last two years. He is a member of the Central and Washington Social clubs, the Middlesex Lawyers' Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, and Longmeadow Golf Club. Mr. Donahue is a devout Catholic, belonging to Immaculate Conception Church.

Mr. Donahue married, March 5, 1884, Katherine Donovan, of Lowell, daughter of Timothy Donovan, a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Donahue are the parents of a son, Joseph P. Donahue, born October 19, 1890, who prepared in the Lowell High School; Dartmouth College, A. B., class of 1913; Harvard Law School, LL. B., 1916; now associated in practice with his father. He enlisted in the United States army, in 1918, infantry branch; was promoted to the rank of regimental sergeant major, and was a student at the Officers' Training Camp, at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

JOHN MARCOPoulos

Partly upon the site of ancient Sparta, of which but scanty remains survive, lies the modern Sparta, a town of Greece, of about five thousand population, arisen since the Greek Revolution. This modern Sparta was the birthplace of John Marcopoulos, born February 27, 1883. He is the son of George and Diamanto (Giannacopoulos) Marcopoulos, both natives of Sparta, Greece, his father a highly-educated man and land owner. The father's property lay near the town of Sparta, and was devoted to the growing of olives, the orchards being great in their extent. There were twelve children in the Marcopoulos family, five of them coming to the United States, three of them yet living here. Demertrius, who later returned to

Greece; Christos, a prosperous grocer of Newton, Massachusetts; Alexander, who settled in Los Angeles, California, where he died; John, of further mention; Catherine, wife of Apostolos A. Johnson, a cigarette manufacturer of Lowell, whose sketch follows this.

John Marcopoulos attended the Sparta schools until the age of fifteen. In 1898 he came to the United States and found a home in Lowell, Massachusetts, where many of his countrymen had preceded him. Here he continued his studies in the public schools, finally accomplishing the full course and then attended the Lowell High School. This he supplemented by a special business course at the School of Commerce and Finance in Boston, then began his successful mercantile career. He began in 1905 as a dealer in fancy fruit, renting a store in the center of the "high rent" district at the corner of Merrimac square. After demonstrating the value of the location as a good one for a fruit store, he sold out at the end of a year, and in 1907 returned to his home in Greece. He remained in Sparta until the fall of 1909, then came again to the United States, locating in Newton, Massachusetts, where he conducted a grocery store, then sold out to enter a new line of business activity. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Apostolos A. Johnson, and under the firm name, A. A. Johnson & Company, began the manufacture of high-grade Turkish and Grecian cigarettes. They located their factory at No. 613 Merrimack street, Lowell, where they built up a fine trade, particularly on their Pygros brand of cigarettes. This cigarette has won the approval of the Greek taste, and in every New England city or town that boasts a Greek colony that cigarette is in heavy demand. The firm makes a specialty of blending tobaccos to suit the individual taste, and special brands are a popular item of their trade. A. A. Johnson & Company, as well as the individual partners, operate in real estate considerably, and have been successful in wisely choosing locations in which to invest. By foreclosure the firm came into possession of the property, Nos. 507-511-513-515 Market street, Lowell, in the very center of the Greek Colony, part of this property being operated as a cafe at the time of foreclosure and since.

John Marcopoulos is president of the Greek Progressive Union of Lowell, is a member of the Orthodox Greek church, is secretary of the Pan Hellenic Union, and one of the prominent and progressive young Greeks of the Lowell Colony. In politics he has affiliated with the Republican party.

APOSTOLOS A. JOHNSON.

In 1898 Apostolos A. Johnson and John Marcopoulos came from Greece, and in the United States formed the partnership, A. A. John-



Apostolov A. Johnson

son & Company, manufacturers of Pygros cigarettes, with factory on Merrimack street, Lowell, Massachusetts. The two men are connected by both business and family ties, being brothers-in-law.

Apostolos A. Johnson was born in Greece, in 1874, was there educated, and spent the first twenty-four years of his life becoming familiar with the drug business and acquiring a good education in excellent Greek institutions of learning. In 1898 he came to the United States, spending one year in New York City, in a Greek restaurant. In 1899 he came to Lowell and for twelve years was owner and proprietor of a drug store on Market street. This business was a profitable one, but after his brother-in-law, John Marcopoulos, arrived at legal age he admitted him a partner and later began the manufacture of cigarettes. In 1912 the partners sold their drug business and gave their entire attention to their cigarette factory, that business having become a very important one. In 1914 George Gazolas, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Cafe and Restaurant, went into bankruptcy, A. A. Johnson & Company taking over the business to protect themselves from loss. This business they yet retain, operating it under the firm name. The firm is also interested in Lowell real estate, and have built up a good business reputation.

Mr. Johnson married, in Lowell, in 1903, Catherine Marcopoulos, a sister of John Marcopoulos, his business partner, the latter born in Greece, in 1885, and came to the United States in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson reside at No. 41 Mt. Vernon street, Lowell.

ASSADOUR H. KLUDJIAN, M. D.

In Antioch, a city and the ancient capital of Syria, founded 300 B. C., and one of the chief centers of early Christianity, Dr. Kludjian first saw the light, and was there living when the city was visited by a severe earthquake in 1872, although but four years of age. His father, Hagop Kludjian, an Armenian, was born in Antioch in 1822, died at Deurt Yol, Asiatic Turkey, in 1873. He married Elizabeth Derderian, born in Antioch in 1835, died at Deurt Yol, in 1895. They were the parents of Assadour H., of further mention; Abraham, Hovhanness, Housep, Yesaye, Michael, and a daughter Nouri.

Dr. Assadour H. Kludjian was born March 12, 1868, and when young was taken by his parents from his native Antioch to Deurt Yol, there obtaining his preparatory education. Later he entered Central Turkey College at Aintab, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the southern slope of Mount Taurus, about sixty miles from Aleppo. Aintab is the great center of American missionary and educational work, the college above referred to being under American control and supported by the missionary funds. There Dr. Kludjian re-

mained until nineteen years of age, taking a preliminary course of medical study in connection with his classical course. He came to the United States in 1889, and in that year entered Baltimore Medical College. In 1894 he received his degree of M. D., and until 1897 was an interne in New York City hospitals. In 1897 he moved to Boston and began practice in that city, locating offices on Huntington avenue, and there remaining until 1900, in which year he determined to return to his old home in Asiatic Turkey and practice his profession among his people, but after arriving in Turkey he found that political conditions were such that he would not be allowed to practice as he intended, and two years later he returned to the United States, and again located in Boston. He continued in practice there eight years, 1902-1910, then moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, opening offices at No. 101 Gorham street, and there ministers to a large clientele. He became a naturalized citizen in New York City, in 1895, and in political faith has been ever allied with the Republican party. He is a member of Ancient York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, National Geographic Society, Masonic Club of Lowell, and of Kirk Street Congregational Church.

Dr. Kludjian was married in New York City, April 15, 1907, to Vartouhie Girogosian, born in Constantinople, Turkey, and educated in an English College. She is a fluent linguist, speaking Greek, Turkish, Armenian, French, German and English. For ten years she was secretary of the Christian Endeavor Society of Wisbech, England, and also private secretary to a sister of Lord Reckover for the same period. She is a daughter of Hegpos Girogosian, an M. D., educated in the United States, a graduate of New York Homoeopathic College, practicing his profession in Turkey, where he died in 1896, aged fifty-three. His wife died at the age of thirty-eight years. Dr. and Mrs. Kludjian are the parents of two children: Araxie P., born April 2, 1908; and Haig H., born August 9, 1909.

FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL.

Of this name and memory our city is a monument. His connection with the manufacturing business will not be understood without some brief sketch of the progress of that business in New England.

The Beverly Cotton Factory was the first in this country to engage in the manufacture of cotton. It was organized in 1787, with a capital of £90,000 sterling. The Messrs. Cabots, Thorndike, Fisher of Beverly, and Henry Higginson of Boston, were its chief proprietors. John Cabot and Joshua Fisher were appointed agents for the management of its concerns. It continued in operation upwards of fifteen years, making corduroys, bed-tickings, cotton velvets—durable and

approved fabrics; yet the business was not profitable, the loss having been as great as ninety cents on the dollar.

Samuel Slater came from England in November, 1789. In December, 1790, he established a small factory at Pawtucket, near Providence, Rhode Island. In 1793 another factory was built by Messrs. Brown, Almy, and Slater, in Pawtucket, in which they set in motion, July 12 of that year, seventy-two spindles. For many years the progress of the business was very slow, and as late as January, 1807, there were but four thousand spindles in operation in Pawtucket and its neighborhood. These supplied yarns for hand weaving, and the cloth that was made was almost entirely of family manufacture. At that time the country received nearly all its cotton cloth from Great Britain and the East Indies. In 1807-08 there were imported from Calcutta 53,000,000 yards, principally of coarse cotton goods, and worth, as prices were then, over \$12,000,000. In 1810 there were made in all the factories in the United States, as appears by returns made by order of Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, only 856,046 yards of cotton cloth. This is not so many yards as four of the establishments in Lowell can now (1846) turn out in one week. The whole number of yards made in the United States in that year was 16,581,209. Of this, 15,724,654 yards were of family manufacture, so imperfect was the machinery then in use. The weaving of the yarn alone cost double the whole process of making the fabric, after the introduction of the power-loom in 1815.

Francis Cabot Lowell, son of Hon. John Lowell, LL.D., and a grandson of the Rev. John Lowell, of Newburyport, was born in that town, in 1774. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1793. In a memoir of Mr. Lowell's son, John Lowell, Jr., the founder of that course of lectures in Boston known as the Lowell Institute, Mr. Edward Everett thus writes (*Memoir*, prefixed to first volume of "Lowell Lectures," by John Gorham Palfrey):

In 1810 Mr. Francis Cabot Lowell was induced to visit England with his family, on account of the state of his health. The vast importance of manufacturing industry as a source of national wealth, was no doubt impressed with new force upon his mind in consequence of his observations in that country, and some branches of manufactures were examined by him with care, but it is not known that he paid particular attention to that of cotton. On his return home and shortly after the commencement of the War of 1812, Mr. Lowell was so strongly convinced of the practicability of establishing that manufacture in the United States, that he proposed to a kinsman and friend (Patrick Tracy Jackson) to make the experiment on an ample scale. The original project only contemplated the weaving of cotton by machinery. The power loom, although it had been for some time invented in England, was far less used in that country, in proportion

to the quantity of cotton spun, than at the present day, and was wholly unknown in the United States. After deliberation, the enterprise was resolved upon. A model of a common loom was procured by Mr. Lowell and his friend—both equally ignorant of the practical details of the mode in which the power loom was constructed—and their joint attention was bestowed on the reinvention of that machine. The winter of 1812-13 was passed at Waltham, where a water-power had been purchased, in bringing the loom to perfection. On being completed, it was found to answer the purpose so completely, as to warrant the immediate construction, on the same plan, of all the looms needed for the establishment.

These were the first power looms that were brought into successful operation in this country. They were the invention, as is stated above, of Messrs. Lowell and Jackson, which the genius of Paul Moody supplied. Power looms had been invented in this country prior to that of Lowell and Jackson's, and no less than twenty-five models had been patented in Washington at the time they set theirs up. But theirs was the first that wove cloth to any considerable amount. A machine upon which he had spent so much time and thought, was naturally an object of interest to Mr. Lowell. A friend of his, once finding him almost wholly lost in thought, while intently surveying the model, asked him what he could find in the machine which absorbed so much of his attention. Mr. Lowell replied, "That he had been reflecting upon the immense results which that piece of mechanism was destined to work out, and that he would make the prediction that within fifty years cotton cloth would be sold for fourpence a yard." At a time when ten cents was paid per yard for weaving alone and the cloth cost thirty-three cents per yard, this prediction was regarded as the effusion of an enthusiast. It is needless to add that the prophecy has been literally fulfilled.

In a speech made in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in January, 1828, Mr. Nathan Appleton, referring to the successful efforts of Mr. Lowell, has the following brief but emphatic sentence: "Seldom has a mind of so much science been turned to this subject, and never was a triumph more complete."

In consequence, however, of the ill success which had attended previous attempts, the public feeling was strong against any further manufacturing efforts. It is stated by Henry Lee, Esq., of Waltham, in one of a series of interesting articles contributed by him to the Boston "Daily Advertiser," 1830, that when Mr. Lowell first made the proposal to engage in the business, "many of his nearest connections used all their influence to dissuade him from the pursuit of what they deemed a visionary and dangerous scheme. These, too, were among those who knew, or thought they knew, the full strength of his mind,

the accuracy of his calculations, his industry, patience and perseverance, and, withal, his power and influence over others whose aid was essential to his success; they still thought him mad, and did not recover from that error till they themselves had lost their own senses, of which they evinced symptoms at least, by shortly purchasing into the business of this visionary schemer at thirty, forty, fifty, and even sixty per cent. advance." From the memoir by Mr. Everett, we again quote:

Mr. Francis Cabot Lowell repaired to Washington in the winter of 1816; and, in confidential intercourse with some of the leading members of Congress, he fixed their attention on the importance, the prospects, and the danger of the cotton manufacture, and the policy of shielding it from foreign competition by legislative protection. Constitutional objections at that time were unheard of. The Middle States, under the lead of Pennsylvania, were strong in the manufacturing interest. The West was about equally divided. The New England States, attached from the settlement of the country to commercial and navigating pursuits, were less disposed to embark in a new policy, which was thought adverse to some branches of foreign trade with India, from which the supply of coarse cottons was principally derived. The planting States, and eminently South Carolina, then represented by several gentlemen of distinguished ability, held the balance between the rival interests. To the planting interest it was demonstrated by Mr. Lowell that by the establishment of the cotton manufacture in the United States the southern planter would greatly increase his market. He would furnish the raw material for all those American fabrics which should take the place of manufactures imported from India, or partly made in England from India cotton. He would thus, out of his own produce, be enabled to pay for all the supplies which he required from the north. This simple and conclusive view of the subject prevailed, and determined a portion of the South to throw its weight into the scale in favor of a protective tariff. The minimum duty on cotton fabrics, the cornerstone of the system, was proposed by Mr. Lowell, and is believed to be an original conception on his part. It was recommended by Mr. Lowndes; it was advocated by Mr. Calhoun, and was incorporated into the law of 1816. To this provision of law, the fruit of the intelligence and influence of Mr. Lowell, New England owes that branch of industry which has made her amends for the diminution of her foreign trade; which has kept her prosperous under the exhausting drain of her population to the West; which has brought a market for his agricultural produce to the farmer's door; and, which, while it has conferred these blessings on this part of the country, has been productive of good and nothing but good to every portion of it. For these public benefits—than which none, not directly connected with the establishment of our liberties, are of a higher order or of a more comprehensive scope—the people of the United States are indebted to Mr. Francis Cabot Lowell; and in conferring his name upon the noble city of the arts in our neighborhood, a monument not less appropriate than

honorable has been reared to his memory. What memorial of great public benefactor so becoming as the bestowal of his name upon a prosperous community which has started, as it were, from the soil, at the touch of his wand? Pyramids and mausoleums may crumble to earth, and brass and marble mingle with the dust they cover, but the pure and well deserved renown, which is thus incorporated with the busy life of an intelligent people, will be remembered, till the long lapse of ages and the vicissitudes of fortune shall reduce all of America to oblivion and decay.—(From "Lowell," by Rev. Henry A. Miles, 1846. The following narratives concerning Kirk Boott, Paul Moody, Warren Colburn and Luther Lawrence are from the same volume).

Mr. Lowell died in 1817, at the age of forty-three.

KIRK BOOTT.

The early history of Lowell is a history of the services of this gentleman. It received the deep impress of his character, and is more indebted to his energy and great business talents than to those of any other individual. He was here when the first mill was erected, superintending the interests of the Merrimack Company, and was appointed to the agency of the Locks and Canals, upon the reorganization of that corporation in 1825. From that time to his death he was the master spirit of the place, laying out plans for the extension of its works, devoting the powers of a strong and cultivated mind to its prosperity, and observing the highest satisfaction every step it took towards the great city to which he lived to see it attain.

Mr. Boott was born in Boston, in 1791. At an early age he was sent to England, and for some time was a member of the Rugby School, afterward made celebrated by the late Dr. Arnold. On his return he entered Harvard College, but did not remain long enough to receive a degree. Choosing a military profession, his father obtained for him a commission in the English army, with which Mr. Boott was connected about five years. He served in the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington, and commanded a detachment at the siege of San Sebastian in July, 1813. After this his regiment was ordered to New Orleans to serve against the United States in the war then existing between the two countries. Mr. Boott obtained leave to withdraw and entered a military academy, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the arts which were afterwards of such eminent service to him, engineering and surveying. Upon the death of his father, in 1817, Mr. Boott returned to Boston and entered into business with his brothers. He did not long remain in this employment; and the summer of 1821 found him at leisure. Then occurred one of those incidents which, though they appear chance and trifling at the time,

often give direction and shape to a man's life. Passing a day at Nahant, in company with Patrick T. Jackson, the latter gentleman expressed great delight in having even that brief respite from his numerous and pressing cares. Mr. Boott expressed a wish that he had cares too, and offered to accept any post of service which Mr. Jackson might assign him. The conversation soon resulted in an offer to Mr. Boott of the superintendence of the new works at East Chelmsford. In the autumn of that year Mr. Boott visited the place. In the succeeding spring he came to Lowell to reside, and from that time gave his whole strength and zeal to promote the prosperity of the new village and town. He watched its growth with a paternal interest, resolving here to live and die.

It is impossible to present any extended account of his services. As a man of prompt business habits, of great power to manage men and to grasp and master extensive and complicated details, rarely has he been excelled. Naturally of a strong and impetuous will, he made everything yield to the perseverance and energy of his character. It is related that once in his absence, his workmen finding it difficult to make a current of water flow in a desired channel, it was proposed that Mr. Boott's hat and walking stick should be brought and laid on the bank, they feeling sure that even the water would obey. At the same time, by his high sense of honor, his lofty integrity, his quick perception and decided practice of what was just and right, he had always a respect and affections of those he employed. Towards the close of his life, the mechanics of Lowell had a full length portrait of Mr. Boott taken by Harding, which was placed in their Hall. In whatever situation Mr. Boott was found, as representative of Lowell in the Legislature, as undertaking more of the company's cares than any other two men could meet, or as its agent abroad to procure skillful artisans, for which purpose he once or twice visited England, he proved himself fully competent to his post. His constitution was impaired by a long camp sickness while in the army, and by a spinal complaint from which he suffered many years, and of which he finally died. On the morning of April 11, 1837, he dropped dead from his chaise.

PAUL MOODY.

When the history of the progress of mechanical invention in this country shall be written, the name of Paul Moody will be honored as one of the chief men in this line of distinction. He was born in Newbury, in 1777. He was engaged in the manufacturing business in Amesbury, in partnership with Mr. Ezra Worthen. In 1814 he

removed to Waltham, and rendered the most valuable assistance in starting the first mill in that town. A few anecdotes, illustrative of his talents and success, will constitute the only notice of his life which can here be taken.

Mr. Moody supplied an important movement in the power loom invented by Messrs. Lowell and Jackson, to which that machine owed its successful operation. He invented what is called the "dead spindle," which was introduced at Waltham, and is still used. The Rhode Island machinery employed the "live spindle" copied from the English. The product of the former is greater, though it requires more power. About the time of starting their mill at Waltham, Lowell and Moody went to Taunton, Massachusetts, to procure a machine for winding and filling upon the bobbin. Just as the former gentleman was concluding a contract for these machines, Mr. Moody suggested that if they would return to Waltham without them, he thought he could invent a machine to spin the yarn upon the bobbin in the same conical form in which the winder put it on, and thus supersede the necessity of the intervention of that machine. Upon their return he invented what is called "the filling frame," a machine which he at once perfected, and which is still in use. Near the same time Mr. Lowell told Mr. Moody that they must have a "governor" to regulate the speed of their wheels. This was an apparatus of which Mr. Moody had never heard, and the only information concerning it which his friend could supply was that, having seen one in England, he remembered that there were two iron balls suspended on two rods, connected at one end like a pair of tongs. When the wheels were in too rapid motion these balls were driven apart, and produced a partial closing of the water gate; when, on the other hand, their motion was slow, the balls approached each other and effected a greater opening of the gate by which an increased motion was produced. This conversation was held in Boston, at Mr. Lowell's house. The gentlemen separated with an understanding that a "governor" should be forthwith ordered from England. Mr. Moody, on his ride to Waltham, could not get those balls out of his mind. They were flying round in his brain the whole of that day and night. The next morning he went to the shop, and chalked out the plan of some wheels, which he ordered to be made. Not long after this Mr. Lowell was at Waltham, and Mr. Moody inquired if the "governor" had been ordered from England. On learning that it had not, Mr. Moody produced the "governor" which he had made. It was set up in the mill, and that identical one was in use until 1832. The "governors" now used are all copied from that. Mr. Moody, with the assistance of Mr. Lowell, was the inventor of the "double speeder." The machine was set in opera-

tion at Waltham, and was patented. Some time after this the patent right was infringed upon by some mechanics who had worked upon the machine at Waltham, and a prosecution ensued. The case was tried before Judge Story, and was argued by Mr. Webster. The late Mr. Bowditch, then of Salem, was requested to examine the principles both of the original and the imitated machines, in order to appear as witness at the trial. Mr. Bowditch was afterward heard to say that his mind had been more severely taxed, for the "double speeder" required for its construction the greatest mathematical power of any piece of mechanism with which he had become acquainted. The idea of this machine originated with Mr. Moody, but the mathematical regulations necessary for its construction were made by Mr. Lowell. Beside the "double speeder," the Waltham Company patented a spinning frame, dressing frame, and warper, all the invention of Mr. Moody. It is an evidence of the great value attached to Mr. Moody's services that when in 1823 he went to Lowell, taking with him models and mechanics from Waltham, the company in the latter place was remunerated for the loss, by the payment to them of \$100,000.

Mr. Moody was at the head of the machine shop in Lowell until the time of his death, July 7, 1831. No man could be more valuable in the place he filled, not only in his great talent in inventing, but by a rare tact in arranging and combining machinery in convenient, economical, and effective forms. Modest and unpretending, a "born gentleman" in his manners, as one called him, and of the strictest integrity of character, he was greatly esteemed while living, and was much mourned when dead. Had he lived in England, he would have won for himself some of the highest honors which that country is prompt to bestow upon the inventive genius.

WARREN COLBURN.

Nine years of Mr. Colburn's life were spent in Lowell as superintendent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. He was born in Dedham, in 1793, and for several years was a practical mechanic in that town. Under the impulse of a strong thirst for knowledge, he commenced rather late in life and in struggle with untoward circumstances, preparation for Harvard University, which he entered at the age of twenty-four. He graduated from that institution in 1820. While there he developed that fondness for mathematical studies which constituted a remarkable feature of his mind, and as an undergraduate read through a considerable part of the great work of Laplace. For a few years he taught a school for boys in Boston, and while thus engaged wrote and published the well known works on

Arithmetic which revolutionized the system of elementary instruction in that science.

In April of 1823 Mr. Colburn went to Waltham to take charge of the upper mills in that town; but in a little more than a year he was invited to Lowell, to fill the office made vacant by the death of Mr. Worthen. While in Lowell, Mr. Colburn prepared and published his work on Algebra. His deep interest in the subject of education led him to take an active part in the care of the public schools of the town; and by his labors, in connection with those of the first minister of Lowell, was an excellent system of public instruction matured and established. A man of great mechanical skill, Mr. Colburn introduced many new improvements and applications of power, by which he rendered important service to the manufacturing interest. Rarely has it happened to any one, by a spirit of truest benevolence, by peculiar charms of social intercourse, and a manifestation of high moral worth, to leave a deeper impress, not only on the minds of friends by whom he was beloved, but in those wider circles in which he had his walk in life. Mr. Colburn died September 13, 1833.

LUTHER LAWRENCE.

During the last eight years of his life Mr. Lawrence was a citizen of Lowell, and although not directly connected with manufacturing interests, he exerted an important influence in the growth and prosperity of the place, as a man of public spirit, as president of the Railroad Bank, and the second mayor of the city, in which office he died. He was born in Groton, September 28, 1778, graduated at Harvard College in 1801, and entered into successful professional practice in his native town, where he held various offices of honor and trust. In 1831 he removed to Lowell. In 1838 he was elected mayor of the city, the duties of which he discharged with great fidelity and success. Soon after his re-election in 1839, his life was suddenly terminated by a fall. By a slight trip of his foot he was precipitated into the wheel pit of a mill, which produced almost instantaneous death, April 17, 1839.

ROBERT MEANS.

To the names of men whom Lowell has occasion to remember with honor and gratitude, may be added that of Robert Means, the late agent of the Suffolk Manufacturing Company. Mr. Means was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1807, studied law in the office of Hon. Jeremiah Mason, then of



Frederick W. Coburn

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was for many years in the practice of his profession in his native town. He removed to Lowell in 1831, to take charge of the Suffolk Mills, in which station he remained until his death, September 27, 1842. Mr. Means was a gentleman in the true English sense of that word; and left a remembrance of his fine personal appearance, of his courtly manners, and high moral influence.

FREDERICK WILLIAM COBURN.

Frederick William Coburn was born at Nashua, New Hampshire, August 6, 1870, the oldest son of Frank and Susan (Whitney) Coburn. He is descended in the following line from Edward Colborne (or Coburn), first settler of Dracut, whose house, in the Pawtucketville district of Lowell, is still standing: Edward¹; Thomas²; Josiah³; Simon⁴; Simon⁵; George Washington⁶; Frank⁷. Through the marriage of Mary, daughter of Major-General Joseph Bradley Varnum, to Brigadier-General Simon⁵ Coburn, he is descended from Samuel Varnum, whose lands in Dracut were adjacent to those of Edward Colburne. Simon⁴ Coburn was a second lieutenant in the Revolution. Simon⁵ Coburn rose through the successive grades in the Massachusetts volunteer militia to be a brigadier-general, and was "on call" during the war of 1812, though he saw no active service. On his mother's side, Mr. Coburn comes from John Whitney, the emigrant, who settled at Watertown, and whose royal lineage is interestingly traced in the Whitney genealogy prepared through the initiative of the late William C. Whitney, of New York, and other members of the Whitney family.

His parents, whose stay in Nashua was only temporary, removed to Lowell when Frederick W. Coburn was two years old. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the local high school in 1888, winning one of the six Carney medals annually awarded to the best students of the senior class. He entered Harvard College with credit in six subjects, and completed the undergraduate course in three years. He took highest second year honors in classics, and final honors in classics at graduation in 1891.

Mr. Coburn had expected to return to Harvard for further study, but an opportunity to teach at the Friends' School, Washington, D. C., changed his plans. He was there three years. In his second year at Washington he registered as an afternoon and evening pupil at the Art Students' League of Washington, where he had inspiring instruction in drawing and composition from Edward C. Messer, R. N. Brooke and Harold McDonald. By their advice, in the autumn of 1894, he entered the Art Students' League of New York, where during

several years of more or less interrupted study he had as masters Douglas Volk, George DeForest Brush, Kenyon Cox and others. In 1895 Mr. Coburn married Grace Mollison Denton, of Albany, New York, and simultaneously began teaching at the school of the Ethical Culture Society of New York, of which his League instructor, Mr. Volk, was one of the directors. This connection continued during five years, in which Mr. Coburn attended Mr. Brush's evening life class at the League, and for two years served as secretary of its board of governors.

The publication of several articles on subjects connected with the fine arts and with pedagogy, led to Mr. Coburn's taking an editorial position, in 1900, with E. L. Kellogg & Company, educational publishers, New York City. While there, besides writing extensively for the five periodicals issued by the firm, he prepared two small books, one of plans for rural school houses, the other on schoolroom decoration. A series of special articles on the fundamentals of art teaching, written for the Prang Educational Company, led to an invitation to assist John S. Clark, then managing head of the firm, at the Boston office, upon a revision of the Prang textbooks for elementary schools. This connection was terminated by the completion of the work in the summer of 1902, though Mr. Coburn later assisted in the preparation of the Prang Company's important book for high schools.

He had in the meantime written a number of special articles for the Boston "Evening Transcript" and was beginning to find a market for his articles elsewhere. In January, 1903, he became simultaneously, art critic of the Boston "Herald" and a writer of special advertising literature for the Publicity Bureau of Boston. His work since then has been that of a general writer of newspaper and magazine articles, covering a very wide range of subjects. With two brief interruptions, he has contributed a weekly review of the fine arts in Boston to the "Sunday Herald" since 1903. He has reviewed many books in this field for "The Nation." He has had special articles in the "Atlantic Monthly," the "Review of Reviews," the "Outlook," the "World's Work," the "World To-day," "Harper's Weekly," the "Burlington Magazine," the "International Studio," the "American Magazine of Art," and many others. In 1912 he served as managing editor and principal contributor of the "American Business Encyclopedia" (published by the J. B. Millet Company, Boston), having as his editors-in-chief the late John D. Long, some time Secretary of the Navy, and Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. For some years past Mr. Coburn has been press representative of the New England Conservatory of Music, and editor of its monthly bulletin of school and alumni news. In the summer of 1918,

through the resignation of Lewis E. MacBrayne to become director of war gardens of New York State, a vacancy was created in the managing editor's office of the Lowell "Courier-Citizen," and Mr. Coburn, by invitation of his old friend, Philip S. Marden, editor of the paper, undertook the work of associate editor, spending three days each week at Lowell and contributing editorials by mail on the other days. This position he holds at the present writing, continuing his work for the "Sunday Herald" and the New England Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Coburn is secretary of the Copley Society of Boston (originally the Boston Art Students' Association), whose loan exhibitions and other activities are internationally famous. He is on the board of directors of the Lowell Art Association. He is a member of the executive committee of the Fabian Club of Boston, his interest in socialism dating back to college days when he became familiar with the then newly published Fabian Essays, and a lifelong admirer of George Bernard Shaw.

He belongs to no other organizations except the Winchester Boat Club, and he has no church or political affiliations. His residence from 1903 until the summer of 1917 was at Winchester; since then, at 4 Arlington street, Cambridge.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Coburn are: Selena Varnum Coburn, an art student, and Eric Denton Coburn, U. S. N.

NOTE—In addition to these activities, Mr. Coburn has written the present work, "History of Lowell," a most interesting narrative, on a higher plane than most local histories, and among whose unusual features may be named the chapters on "Literary Lowell," and "Art and Artists."—The Editor.

CHARLES HOVEY.

The following is taken from a memento of Charles Hovey, read November 7, 1889, by James S. Russell:

In July, 1832, a country boy, born in the neighboring town of Acton, but then living in Cambridgeport, embarked on board a packet boat on the Middlesex canal, on his way to Lowell, to commence the service of an apothecary's apprentice. A friend of the family had engaged the place for him, and introduced him to his future master. Till then the boy and master were total strangers to each other. Only those who have had like experiences away from home for the first time, only fourteen years of age, among strangers, in a strange business and subordinate to older apprentices, can appreciate the trials and home sickness of this lad. To enable me to imagine how he passed the long, tedious years to the remote time when he should be released from his servitude and became a free man, I have fortunately been permitted to read a diary kept by him the last six months of his apprenticeship. It exhibits so free, frank and honest an expression of his

mind that it is with the greatest satisfaction that I speak of the subjects that attracted my special notice. At the beginning of the book he states, his object is to improve his handwriting and acquire a facility in writing his thoughts. At the end of the ninety-third and last page, he reflects that he cannot claim to have improved his handwriting, whatever other advantages he may have gained. His writing on the earlier pages was excellent and very much like that of his later years. But later, there is appearance of hurry. He often speaks of being too tired to write after ten o'clock at night and a hard day's work. His room also is too cold for writing. He always has a reason to offer if he should omit his page of an evening. His style was plain and forcible; his language was good, grammatical and well spelled. In after life he indulged frequently in writing for the press; he had an extensive correspondence, and he presented numerous and valuable papers before the Old Residents' Association, as you well know. Without doubt, his diary writing had a marked influence upon his literary habits. The diary shows his commendable solicitude for the welfare of his parents. The brothers combined to build a house for them. Charles was able, from his scanty savings, to furnish \$200 for that object. He manifested great interest in the progress of the building, its final completion and occupation. His family affections were kept alive by constant correspondence, chiefly through his younger brother, Albert, who resided at home with his parents.

Another revelation of his diary was his care of his personal character. He frequently resolves to be strictly honest and faithful in the service of his Master, hoping thereby to deserve well of Him in the future. He resolves to be cautious of the company he keeps, to avoid certain young lady acquaintances, because he has seen them in the company of some young men whose characters were not agreeable to him. He laments his lack of decision of character, inability to say no, and resolves to strive for that ability. If his father had had more decision, refusing to endorse for others, he might have been independent. He would never indorse beyond one-fourth of his ready means, and that not until he had \$20,000 at command. He cultivated a taste for flowers, and enjoyed excursions with intelligent friends in search for them. He conceived a favorable idea of double entry bookkeeping, studied the subject and resolved to keep his own books in that way when he should be in business for himself. Indeed, he strove for self improvement in various ways; in mental culture as well as in the technical knowledge of his business. He early anticipated engaging in business for himself, and meant to qualify himself for successful pursuit of it. He counted the days to the time when he should be a free man, and perhaps be taken into partnership by his master, for he foresaw his necessary connection with the concern. If disappointed

here, he would not follow the example of another apothecary of his acquaintance, who got married, bought a house, set up business with small means and burst up in a few months. He was not disappointed, however; his long and faithful service, and his knowledge of the business made him necessary to the establishment, and he was taken into partnership on favorable terms. No other security than his own promise, without endorser, was required to install him the owner of a third of the stock and business.

Mr. Hovey was born and educated in a Baptist family, and when he came to Lowell he was so well grounded in sound principles that his good moral character was well insured. He probably knew no other mode of worship than that of his family. But his master, a member, officer and constant attendant at St. Anne's Church, to be sure that his apprentice attended church on Sundays, provided for his attendance where he could look after him. Mr. Hovey imitated his master in this particular. It was not done in a proselyting spirit, though I have heard such motives attributed to him, probably from the fact that most of these boys became attached to the church; and several of them became the staunchest of churchmen. Mr. Hovey was a consistent prayer-book churchman, a constant attendant at church, and many years superintendent of the Sunday school. He succeeded Mr. Carleton as treasurer, and member of the vestry, and held those offices as long as he lived, and his memorial tablet occupies a conspicuous position upon the walls of the church. The knowledge of his character and zeal as a churchman was not limited to St. Anne's people. He had familiar acquaintance with the bishops and many of the clergy of the church. He was clerk and treasurer of the corporation of St. Mark's Episcopal School of Southborough, Massachusetts, from its beginning until his death. He gave to the trustees of donations of the Episcopal church a liberal lot of land on Holywood Hill for an Episcopal church, in anticipation of the wants of Phoenix Village, the settlements of the syndicate's land, and the Tewksbury annex. His name as donor is inscribed upon one of the bells in the chime on St. Anne's Church.

Mr. Hovey was not, in common parlance, a popular man. He sought not popularity otherwise than to deserve well of the people. He was not much of a politician. In his minority he was a Whig, not so much that he understood the principles of that party, as that he preferred to side with those for whom he had the most respect. He entered with enthusiasm into the first Harrison campaign, following the log cabin with the crowd, and was a member of a flute club, which contributed to the music of the campaign. In after years he was very conservative, quiet, and reticent on political matters. He rarely attended a caucus, but always voted, and then retired to his private

business. At the outbreak of the late rebellion, when most people were excited to red heat, he was too calm to satisfy some of his neighbors. But no one had just cause to question his patriotism. When an apprentice, he was a member of an engine company, and in his diary speaks triumphantly of No. 3 being first at a fire. He never sought public office, nor joined secret societies. He willingly stood aside for those whose ambition led them to seek political preference; and his benevolence was too expansive to be limited to society membership. I have heard him say that he had observed that those who gave liberally were generally blessed with means to continue giving; while those who withheld more than was meet, tended to poverty.

Mr. Hovey was a director of the Railroad Bank from 1846 to 1886, forty years. Only one other person ever served the bank so long. He was the youngest person ever elected to that office, he being only twenty-nine years old. He was made eligible to the office by being furnished with one share of the capital stock. The result shows the foresight of the management in selecting a man, and continuing him in office to the end of his life, who furnished the bank a large amount of business not only in the conduct of his private affairs, which were extensive, but that of a trustee of numerous estates, some of which were large, requiring extensive banking privileges. When the Mechanics' Savings Bank was started in 1861, Mr. Hovey was elected a member of the corporation, and at the same meeting was elected trustee, which office he held over eighteen years, until he declined re-election. During that time he served on various important committees. One of the present officials of the bank says of him: "He was an esteemed member of the Board of Trustees and gave to the duties of his office faithful and conscientious service." The first book of deposit the bank issued was taken by Mr. Hovey, he making a deposit in favor of one of his children, who still keeps it, not only as a valued curiosity, but as a cherished memento of a loving father.

On July 1, 1850, Mr. Hovey was elected clerk of the Lowell Gas Light Company, which office he held by re-election for eight years, until he was elected treasurer and director of the company, but these offices he held only one year. It is usual for the directors to be nearly life tenants of the office, unless their private business prevents. This exceptionally short term of service seems to call for explanation. The circumstances were well understood by all interested parties. At that time the manufacturing companies were large consumers of gas, and it was common to elect their agents directors of the company. A certain agent of the Merrimack Company was desired for director. But no room was large enough to accommodate both him and Mr. Hovey at the same time. Even the chimes upon St. Anne's Church which

contained a bell given by Mr. Hovey, were so disagreeable to the agent that he would have suppressed their sound had he been able. This hostility also calls for explanation. There was an important contest between the Merrimack Company and St. Anne's Church, to which both of these gentlemen were ardent partisans. It would have been a grief to Mr. Hovey to incur the displeasure of anyone, even, as in this case, when conscious of no dishonorable action. At the organization of the Lowell Cemetery Corporation, Mr. Hovey was elected clerk and treasurer, and he held the office eleven years, until declining reëlection, March 3, 1852. It was an office involving much interruption of business; the numerous inquiries about the choice, purchase and grading of lots, the anxious mourners, solicitous about the burial of their friends, demanded not only courteous patience but exhausting sympathy. Few have held the office so long as Mr. Hovey did until the present incumbent, who is a distinguished example of the qualities the office requires. The next year after Mr. Hovey's resignation he was elected trustee. He continued in that office for sixteen years, when the board of trustees was revolutionized by parties who assumed that they could improve upon the old board, but who, in their turn, found that their gratuitous services were not duly appreciated. Mr. Hovey was clerk of the Stony Brook Railroad Corporation for eleven years, between 1851-62. Indeed, he was ever ready at the call of any honorable service, whether gratuitous or otherwise, even to the detriment of his private business.

On examining the file of the Lowell "Daily Citizen" for May 4, 1886, I find some additional facts and sentiments so true and just that I cannot do better than to repeat them here:

The community was pained and shocked this morning, to learn that Mr. Charles Hovey, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, who yesterday was in the apparent enjoyment of good health, had, during the night, passed forever from the associations of half a century; from the fellowship of men whose respect and confidence he had richly earned; from the cares and pleasures of a life strongly marked with the distinguishing traits of industry and Christian rectitude. Mr. Hovey, who had spent the day in his store, retired last evening at about half-past nine, and made no complaint of illness. About eleven o'clock he aroused his wife and complained that he could not breathe. At his request Mrs. Hovey opened the windows, but that failed to give relief. Drs. Johnson and Fox were summoned. An examination showed the patient to be suffering from congestion of the lungs and, although every remedy known to science was applied, human skill could not avail, and death ensued at half-past twelve. The end was peaceful.

For fifty-four years Mr. Hovey spent the greater part of his time in the store in City Hall, where he gained a reputation for business

probity and fair dealing which was not confined to Lowell, but spread abroad to the surrounding towns, and gave the firm of Carleton & Hovey a prestige, which was mutually beneficial to the public and the proprietors. He was a warm friend to the young, manifesting an especial pleasure in counselling and aiding them, who were bereft of home influence. Mr. Hovey was a man to command respect and invite confidence. His disposition was courteously genial, and he was kindly considerate for the faults and failings of others. His honesty was of a sterling quality, and his Christianity of a practical and unobtrusive character. Another, who knew him much more intimately than myself, though he was my intimate friend, with whom I almost daily held sweet converse, says of him: "The great characteristic of his life was certainly his goodness; and when to that is added his unfailing tenderness and delicate sense of courtesy and affability to everybody without exception, it seems to me that we have a character of unusual attractiveness." The life of Mr. Hovey is certainly a model life, worthy of admiration and imitation. Born of pious parents, brought up in the "Nurture and admonition of the Lord," having only a common school and limited academic education, leaving home at a tender age to make his abode among strangers to learn a life business, to make for himself a name and praise among men, he departed not from his early training. The limited diary, which we have mentioned, reveals the development of the boy into a successful business man, the Christian gentleman and the happy father of a happy family, whom he left not only to mourn their sad bereavement, but to enjoy the fair prospect of continued comfort, usefulness and happiness.

Mr. Hovey was married in Dover, New Hampshire, December 7, 1843, to Catherine, daughter of Colonel Joseph Smith. He leaves a widow, one son, the Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and one daughter, Mrs. Kate S. Martin, the widow of the late Laurin Martin, of this city.

The ancestor of the Hovey family in this country was Daniel Hovey, who landed at Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1637. He was born in England in 1619. From him the descent to Charles Hovey is as follows: John, born 1642, died 1695; Luke, born 1676, died 1756; Abijah, born 1719; Solomon, born 1748, died 1825; William, born 1785, died 1852; Charles, born in Acton, Massachusetts, November 17, 1817, died in Lowell, May 4, 1886, aged sixty-eight years. These men, from Daniel down to William, Charles' father, were farmers and land holders in various parts of Middlesex and Essex counties. William was in the book business in Cambridge, Massachusetts. On April 10, 1810, he married Sally Howe, who was born in Northboro, Massachusetts, September 24, 1793, and died December 15, 1871.

REV. HENRY EMERSON HOVEY.

Rev. Henry E. Hovey, the only son of Charles and Catherine (Smith) Hovey, did not emulate his father's example in the choice of a life work, but chose the holy calling, and from ordination in 1870 until his death, in 1909, Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey was a zealous, devoted priest of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 23, 1844, died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 6, 1909.

After passing the graded and high school courses of the Lowell schools, he entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, whence he was graduated in 1866 at the head of his class. He next pursued studies in divinity at the General Theological Seminary, New York City, was graduated, class of 1869, then went abroad, and for a time was a student at Oxford University, England. While under deacon's orders he had been in charge of St. John's Church at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, and after ordination as a priest, in 1870, was installed rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fall River, Massachusetts. There he continued the spiritual head of the parish for two years, then accepted a call from St. Barnabas Parish, Brooklyn, New York. Later he was rector of St. John's and Christ churches, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, there continuing until his death. He was a man of high intellectual attainment and spiritual power, an eloquent pulpit orator, and deeply in earnest where the good of mankind was concerned. Many of the virtues of the father descended upon the son, and he was greatly beloved by his people of the parishes he served.

Rev. Henry E. Hovey married, April 15, 1871, Sarah Louise Folsom, daughter of Charles James and Sarah (Carman) Folsom. Rev. and Mrs. Hovey were the parents of: Sarah Whittier; Katherine Emerson, married William Seabury; Louise Folsom, married Lieutenant-Commander Austin Kautz; Ethelfreda Downing, married Lieutenant Scudder Klyce; Lieutenant Charles Emerson Hovey, of the United States Navy, killed in action with the Moros in the Philippines, September 24, 1911. The torpedo boat destroyer "Hovey" was named in his memory in United States Navy, launched in the spring of 1919.

KATE SMITH (HOVEY) MARTIN.

Kate Smith (Hovey) Martin, the only daughter of Charles and Catherine (Smith) Hovey, of Lowell, and the last of her immediate family since the death of her brother, Rev. Henry E. Hovey, in 1909. Mrs. Martin is surrounded in her home by many relics, heirlooms and memoirs of the past, for the Hovey ancestry carries far into the past and in its course touches well known New England names. The Hovey descent has been previously outlined, and on her mother's side

Mrs. Martin is a great-granddaughter of Nehemiah Emerson, who married Mary Whittier, these being names to conjure with in New England. Nehemiah Emerson was a "minute man," marching on the "alarm" at Lexington, April 19, 1775, under Lieutenant Samuel Clement's command. That was but the beginning of his service, for he continued a soldier until the war closed. He attained rank, and when the Society of the Cincinnati was formed, became a member. General Washington, the first president of the society, thus spoke of Nehemiah Emerson: "He was a brave officer, a good disciplinarian, and who never lost his temper." In her own right Mrs. Martin is an artist of merit, best known for her oil painting and china decorating.

Kate Smith Hovey was born in Lowell, at the Park street home of the family, and was educated in Miss Dana's private school. She also pursued art studies, and is one of the art lovers and artists of her native city. She married, November 17, 1870, Laurin Martin, born in Bradford, Province of Quebec, Canada, August 27, 1843, died April 25, 1878, son of Captain Leonard and Priscilla (Abbott) Martin. Laurin Martin spent his youth at the home farm in Dixville, Quebec, there residing until 1862, when he came to the United States and located in Lowell. He was first employed by N. Hosford & Company, going from that firm to the J. C. Ayer Company, and from the Ayer Company to Adams & North. He enlisted, July 7, 1864, at Readville, Massachusetts, in Company G, Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out with honorable discharge, October 27, 1864. His service was with his regiment in garrison at Arlington Heights and Fort Delaware. After the war Mr. Martin returned to Lowell and entered the employ of the Merchants' National Bank. He was also in the service of the Old Lowell National Bank, going thence to the Lowell Institution for Savings as assistant treasurer. He continued with the last named institution until his death. Well known and highly esteemed, Mr. Martin was a man who inspired respect and one who was deeply interested in his fellowmen. Poultry raising was one of his recreations, he being at one time president of the Middlesex Poultry Association. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of two sons and a daughter, all born in Lowell: 1. Charles Abbott, born August 24, 1873; he attended public school, Phillips Andover Academy, and Harvard University, now connected with the Brown Company, sulphite manufacturers of Berlin, New Hampshire; he married, September 12, 1911, Marion Elizabeth Herring, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Frederick Clark and Elizabeth (Potts) Herring, of Washington, D. C. 2. Laurin Hovey, born May 30, 1875; completed public school courses of study in Lowell; he then studied decorative design at

Cowles Art School of Boston, later going to England, where he pursued a course of practical designing at the Birmingham School of Art; in 1899, while a student at Birmingham, he exhibited some of his work at the National Exhibition held in London, and was awarded a medal for excellence of design and workmanship; he is now instructor in arts and crafts at Massachusetts Normal Art School, Boston, and at Rogers Hall in Lowell, Massachusetts, that city also being his home; he married, September 17, 1904, Harriet Nesmith Greenhalge, their children: Isabelle Grace and Shirley Laurin Martin. 3. Louise Hovey, born April 17, 1878; educated in the public schools and Rogers Hall, Lowell, and Miss Low's School, Stamford, Connecticut; she married (first) Waldo Parry Kennard, (second) Isaac Hasbrook Chahoon, of Ausable Forks, Essex county, New York; she died at her home in Ausable Forks, May 31, 1908, and was buried in Fairview Cemetery in that town.

Since being widowed, Mrs. Martin has continued her residence in Lowell, that city the only permanent home she has ever known. Her home surroundings bespeak her artistic taste and temperament, and her love for the old masters. Her own artistic attainment is high, and she has won an enviable reputation in local art circles.

ADAM ERNEST SHAW, M. D.

When a child of six years, Dr. Shaw was brought by his parents from his native city of Glasgow, Scotland, to Lowell, Massachusetts, and here his life has been spent with the exception of his college years. His professional career began upon his return from medical college in 1906, and in hospital, private and city ambulance practice has gained skill and reputation. He is a son of Adam and Margretta (McClure) Shaw, both born in Ireland, his father January 1, 1852, his mother March 16, 1856, near Ballymena, County of Antrim. Later they moved to Glasgow, Scotland, where Adam Shaw worked at his trade, carpentering, until leaving for the United States in 1888. In Lowell he secured employment in the Lawrence mill, and has there continued without interruption. Adam and Margretta (McClure) Shaw are the parents of: William; Adam Ernest, of further mention; Jeannie, a teacher in the schools of Lake Forest, Illinois; Margretta, who married Charles Tucker, of Lowell, and Thomas, twins, the latter connected with the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; Matilda, deceased; and Agnes. Adam Shaw was a son of Adam Shaw, a North of Ireland farmer, who died at the age of sixty-two years.

Adam Ernest Shaw was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 22, 1882, and in 1888 was brought to Lowell, Massachusetts, by his

parents. Here he attended the grade and high schools, completing the full course of study, choosing the medical profession as his life work. He prepared at Bowdoin Medical College, here receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1906. Previous to graduation he had acted as interne at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary during the years 1905-1906, also pursuing his studies with the medical class. The year following graduation he was on the house staff of St. John's Hospital, Lowell, and since 1907 city ambulance surgeon, and also has a private practice. He is an earnest worker, a careful, conscientious, skillful physician, taking his work as well as his pleasures rationally. He enjoys golf and his motor car above other recreations.

Dr. Shaw is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree, and belongs to Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; is past patron of Puritan Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Manchester Unity, Knights of Pythias; Order of Scottish Clans; Centerville Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah; the Massachusetts State Medical Association, and the local medical society.

Dr. Shaw married, June 8, 1910, at East Petpeswick, Canada, Matilda Jessie Anderson, daughter of William J. and Celina Anderson, her father a sea captain in the coastwise trade, now fifty-three years of age. Dr. and Mrs. Shaw are the parents of: Lister Harvey, born March 16, 1911. Marjorie Jeannie, born September 18, 1912.

LEVI SPRAGUE.

This family name was originally Sprake, and was brought from England to this country prior to 1720 by Nicholas Sprake, who settled in that part of the town of Billerica, known as North Billerica. He was a clothier by trade, married, and head of a family. Among his children was a son, Samuel Sprake, whose son, Levi, married Sally Syms, and they were the parents of the Levi Sprague to whose memory this review is dedicated. Levi Sprague left a well-written story of his life, and from that autograph the facts herein contained are largely drawn. The name Sprake prevailed during the first three generations, but "previously to my recollection and for some reason I never knew my sisters and brothers always spelled their name Sprague." The home of Levi and Sally (Syms) Sprague was in Billerica, on the west side of the Concord river, opposite what is known as Sprague's Eddy, about one mile south of Edson Cemetery, in Lowell, on the Lowell and Boston highway. They were the



Levi Sprague

parents of thirteen children, ten of whom reached years of maturity, as follows: Thomas, Sarah, Judith, Paschal, Harriet, Henry, Elizabeth, Mary, Levi, and Susan. Levi Sprague was a farmer.

Levi (2) Sprague, youngest son of Levi (1) and Sally (Sym) Sprague, was born at the homestead in Billerica, above described, September 16, 1810, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 28, 1902, a nonagenarian. He attended the district school for a few weeks each winter until his seventeenth year, the remaining weeks of the year being spent in a boy's work on the farm. In 1827 he went with an older brother, who was living in (now) Arlington, Massachusetts, going on foot, carrying a capital of a lone dime, which was given him by his sister Sally. He stayed with his brother until he found an employer, Francis Bowman, a market gardener and milk dealer, who hired the lad at a salary of \$5.50 monthly, with board. His labors began with the milking at 2 a. m., as the milk was sold in Boston. He remained with Mr. Bowman five months, then became an employee of the grocery firm, Mansur & Reed, of Lowell, their store the present site of a part of the Boston & Maine passenger station. He returned home after two months with Mansur & Reed, but came again to Lowell, early in 1828, and secured employment with Thomas Hurd, a woolen manufacturer. On March 18, following, he began working with Samuel Willard, a building contractor, as apprentice to the bricklayer's trade, his wages to be \$30 yearly, with board. A year later, Mr. Willard retired from business, which relieved the young man from further obligation to him. For the next five or six years he worked at the mason's trade, and on September 3, 1835, he married Lydia P. Wood, of Blue Hill, Maine. He had previously bought a two story house on Gorham street, opposite the court house, jointly, with Peter Powers, and there he was married by Rev. Amos Blanchard, and began housekeeping. He lived in his Gorham street home for a year, then sold his half interest to his partner, Mr. Powers, and moved to Chapel street, which was his home until March 13, 1837. On that date, with John Tuttle and Enoch Carlton, he started for St. Louis, Missouri. After a long journey via Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Louisville, they arrived at St. Louis, having traveled by boat, coach, and car, on ocean, river and overland. He worked for a time in St. Louis at his trade, then went to Quincy, Illinois, thence to Burlington, Iowa, thence to Lowell, where he remained all winter. The following spring he returned to Burlington, where he erected the first brick building in the town. The following winter he returned to Lowell, and there in the spring of 1839 he began working at his trade with Caleb Crosby, with whom he formed a partnership in 1841, which existed until 1846. They built the original mill of the Lawrence Corporation; the Savings Bank building, corner of Middle and Shattuck streets; and one of

the mills for the Prescott Company. In April, 1846, he went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and completed a culvert built in a ravine over which the canal was to pass, that culvert now a part of the city sewer system. In that same month and year he moved with his family to Lawrence, and there in that year built the Upper Atlantic block of tenements, the first brick buildings erected in Lawrence. He became an important contractor of Lawrence, erected several mills and many tenements, employing at times three hundred hands on his various contracts.

In Lawrence, Levi Sprague served four terms as selectman, 1848-1849, 1851-1852, and in 1848 was chosen a director of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad. He also organized the Pemberton Bank, and for about thirty-eight years was the able president of that bank. He removed to Lowell, where he first built a residence at No. 115 Nesmith street, and in 1867 erected his Mansur street home, in which he resided until his death. He did little contracting after his return to Lowell, but gave himself to corporation affairs, being a director of the Traders' & Mechanics' Insurance Company, and elected its president in February, 1874; a director of the Lowell Gas Light Company (elected in 1858); president of the Lowell Water Commission, 1870-1873; chairman of the Lowell Water Board, 1873-1876; director of the Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company, elected in 1887, and president in June, 1889. He was a leading organizer of the Lowell General Hospital; chairman of the house committee; also during the period from about 1854-1892 he was president of the Pemberton Bank of Lawrence, but about ten years prior to his death he sold his stock, resigned the presidency, and retired. So a very active, useful and successful life was passed, Levi Sprague being one of the pioneer business men to whom Lowell and Lawrence owe a great deal. They bore the burden and heat of the day, and to them belongs much of the credit for the establishment of industries and the founding of corporations which it is now an honor to be connected with, but in the early days were weaklings and hardly able to exist.

Levi Sprague married Lydia Parker Wood, in Lowell, September 3, 1835, and together they walked life's pathway for fifty-nine years, Mrs. Sprague dying November 23, 1894, her husband surviving her until August, 1902. Mrs. Sprague was of Revolutionary stock, her ancestors fighting at Bunker Hill, and her mother a descendant of Mary Parker, who was burned at the stake during the witchcraft delusion. They were the parents of two daughters and two sons: Augusta, widow of Ami Sewell, a banker of Albany, New York, that city yet her home; Mary J., widow of William G. Mansur, of Lowell, whose career is reviewed in this work; William H., who died in Lowell, November 24, 1918 (q. v.); Levi Kirk, who died in Lowell November 8, 1917 (q. v.).

WILLIAM GAGE MANSUR.

Mary Jane Sprague, second daughter of Levi and Lydia Parker (Wood) Sprague, married, October 8, 1863, William Gage Mansur, whom she has long survived, a resident of Lowell. It is to the memory of William Gage Mansur and his honored father, a former mayor of Lowell, that this review is offered, to grace the pages of a history of the city in which the son was born and passed his life, and to whose development both contributed.

The Mansur family of Lowell, Massachusetts, spring from Robert Monsieur, a French Huguenot, who came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, at an early day, he being known there as the "Crazy Frenchman," his vivacity and unusual way being in such contrast to the Puritans. The name soon became anglicized as Mansur, and his descendants are found all over the United States. Robert Monsieur married Elizabeth Brooks, June 6, 1670, according to Charlestown records, and it is known that he was living in 1678. The line of descent from Robert Mansur, the founder, is through his son, John Mansur; his son, John (2) Mansur, who settled in Temple, New Hampshire; his son William Mansur, born in Temple; his son, Stephen Mansur, born December 18, 1773; his son, Stephen (2) Mansur; his son William Gage Mansur, born in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Stephen (2) Mansur, of the sixth generation, was born in Temple, New Hampshire, August 25, 1799, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 1, 1863. He was a farmer of New Hampshire and New York State, a liveryman, and hotel proprietor, of Boston, and later one of the builders of the Erie canal in New York State. He settled in Lowell in 1822, coming to this city to superintend the widening of the old canal between the guide locks and the old Lowell Machine Company shops. In 1830, he, with Alonzo Child, formed a partnership, and as Mansur & Child established a hardware and crockery store in Lowell, the site of their store on Central street now occupied by the hardware business of Bartlett & Dow. Later Mansur & Child established a branch of their business in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1836, and again in 1837, Stephen (2) Mansur was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1836 he sat in Lowell's first Common Council, and again in 1839, he held the same honor, representing Ward Four. In 1840 he served as alderman, and in 1847 and 1853 he was again elected alderman of Lowell, declining a re-nomination in 1854; under the old town government he was tax assessor, and was mayor of Lowell in 1857. Stephen (2) Mansur was also a deacon of the First Baptist Church, and a man of upright life. He married Eliza Kimball, of an ancient New Hampshire family, and they were the parents of eight children: Stephen

(3), Eliza, Ellen, Maria, Charles Henry, Benjamin, William Gage, of further mention; and George.

William Gage Mansur was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 29, 1833, died in the city of his birth, January 15, 1873. He was educated in Lowell schools, and after completing his studies he entered business life as clerk in the store of Mansur & Child, of Lowell. He there remained until 1853, when he was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, where Mansur & Child had established a branch of their Lowell hardware business. Upon his return from St. Louis, he entered the employ of Nicols & Fletcher, grocers, and was continuously in that employ until his early death. He was a good business man, and very popular among his many friends of the social and business world. He was a Republican in politics, a member of High Street Congregational Church, and of the Masonic order.

Mr. Mansur married Mary Jane Sprague, daughter of Levi Sprague, who survives him. They were the parents of four children, all residing in Lowell except the youngest, as follows: Fanny Sprague, of Lowell; William Levi, associated with the American Hide & Leather Company for thirty years, who married Bertha Bishop, of Lowell; George Warren, long in the employ of the Lowell Lock & Canal Corporation, who married Florence Valentine, of Lowell, who died leaving sons, Warren and Stephen Gerry Mansur; Lydia Nesmith, married O. A. Barnard, a cotton commission broker of New York City, and they are the parents of a son, Mansur Edwards Barnard.

WILLIAM HENRY SPRAGUE.

Levi Sprague, of the fourth generation of the family founded by Nicholas Sprake, of England, had two sons, one of whom was William Henry Sprague, who, too, has been gathered to his fathers, his death hardly yet realized in the city in which his useful life was spent. He was the eldest son and third child of Levi and Lydia Parker (Wood) Sprague.

William Henry Sprague was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, the family home then being on Summer street, between Gorham and South streets, September 15, 1841, and died in the city of his birth, November 24, 1918. He began school attendance at the age of four, the family then having moved to Lawrence, where they resided until 1854, when they returned to Lowell. The family home was on Gorham street, nearly opposite the court house, the lad, William H., there attending the Edson School. He passed from this school to the high school, and in all grades compiled a record of good scholarship. At the age of eighteen, in September, 1859, he entered the



Wm. A. Sprague

employ of Hocum Hosford, a drygoods merchant on Merrimack street, but he soon found that the position was not a pleasant one and he left the place vacant. At the outbreak of the Civil War he obtained a position with the Government, his assignment taking him to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where he was stationed during the historical fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac. The office in which he worked was in the Old Fort, which was very much crowded, damp, and disagreeable, the work very hard, and uncertain hours prevailed, but it was a touch of war, and Mr. Sprague never regretted his experiences. He was in charge of the contrabands (runaway slaves) who came into the Union lines at Old Point Comfort in droves.

In February, 1864, he was appointed clerk in the office of the Paymaster General at Washington, D. C. The work was not satisfactory to him on account of its being a sinecure, and he resigned, but soon was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department at a salary of twelve hundred dollars, which was later increased to fourteen hundred dollars. He remained in Washington until after the war closed, then returned home and entered a branch of business with which his father was connected in Lawrence. Some of the mechanical improvements he suggested in the factory are now in general use, but at the time they were first suggested brought their inventor nothing but derision. But he bided his time, and when they were finally introduced he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had given to the American manufacturer a labor-saving device which speeded production and decreased cost. He was then but twenty-four years of age, without previous mechanical training, but his mind was an active, inventive one, and he saw clearly a solution to many problems of manufacturing, which were puzzling older heads. He continued a successful manufacturer of Lawrence until November, 1870, when his plant was totally destroyed by fire, causing him severe loss. He emerged from the disaster with but eight thousand dollars of his capital left, but with undaunted courage he faced the future, having such a spirit of confidence and self-reliance that he took unto himself a wife the month following the loss of plant and business. At this time, a critical one in his fortunes, Cyrus Wakefield, the millionaire rattan manufacturer of Wakefield, Massachusetts, thus advised the young man: "Rebuild, it is the opportunity of your life, but if you do not I will make you superintendent of my works at Wakefield; look it over, but my advice to you is to rebuild, you will be better off for it in the end." He took the advice so kindly offered and the prediction of his good old friend was amply verified. From manufacturing he followed his father's example and became interested in banking, and for a long time was officially connected

with the Essex Savings Bank of Lawrence. Mr. Sprague first settled in Lawrence, in 1864, and for thirty-eight years he continued his residence there, returning to his native Lowell in 1902. He built that same year a very handsome residence at No. 221 Nesmith street, and there passed the last sixteen years of his life in contented retirement. Political office never appealed to him, although he was ever mindful of his duties and responsibility as a citizen, but his service to his city and State was strictly in a private capacity. Neither had he any liking for club life, nor did he belong to any of the orders and societies which attract so many. But his tastes were quiet and domestic, his home and his family and his books filling the measure of his happiness to the brim. His library was a great source of joy to him, particularly in the years when time could better be spared for literary pursuits, and he read voluminously, preferring scientific works and those dealing with modern English customs and history. Kindly-hearted, genial, and hospitable, he made friends easily, and these he retained through his excellence of character and pleasing personality. Honor and usefulness attended his life, and his years, seventy-seven, were well spent.

William H. Sprague married, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, December 28, 1870, Mary Elizabeth Osgood, born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, daughter of Timothy and Lydia Jane (Gile) Osgood, her father born in Amesbury, settling in Lawrence, in 1845, among the first permanent residents there. Her mother was born in Grantham, New Hampshire. Mrs. Sprague survives her husband, as does their only child, Paschal Sprague, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, August 10, 1876, now a resident of Lowell.

LEVI KIRK SPRAGUE.

Younger of the sons of Levi and Lydia Parker (Wood) Sprague, and the only child born to them during their residence in Lawrence, Massachusetts, Levi Kirk Sprague came to Lowell upon the return of his father's family in 1854, and here his life was spent. He did not enter actively into business life, but purchased an estate nearby and there spent his life managing his farm and enjoying the pleasures of a man of means and position. Sprague avenue, which runs through the Sprague farm, is a tribute to his memory, although bestowed during his lifetime, and the Sprague home was the abode of generous hospitality and the scene of many social gatherings. He was a man of fine physique, genial and generous nature, both he and his wife well known and very popular in social life.

Levi Kirk Sprague was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, April 6, 1850, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 8, 1917. He

completed public school courses in Lowell, and was also a student at the Howe Boarding School, in Billerica, Boscawen Academy, Boscawen, New Hampshire, completing his studies at the last named institution. Levi Sprague, his father, a leading contractor of brick and mason work, gave his son an opportunity to learn the mason's trade, and until 1877 he was so engaged under his father's instruction and later in his employ. In 1877 he retired from the building trade and purchased a farm in what was then the town of Tewksbury, Middlesex county, and there resided until his death. When that part of the town known as West Tewksbury was annexed to the city of Lowell it brought the Sprague farm within the city limits, and later Sprague avenue was opened through the farm and named in the owner's honor. Mr. Sprague never became a practical farmer, but from time to time diminished his holdings as the land became valuable. He was possessed of a keen mind, and appreciated the finer things of life, his home his greatest source of happiness. He was a Republican in politics, and an attendant upon the services of St Ann's Episcopal Church, Lowell. His life was a contented, happy one, and the Sprague farm home attracted many who enjoyed the charming hospitality there extended by the host and hostess.

Levi K. Sprague married, at Lowell, November 26, 1877, Susan Francis Thompson, daughter of Samuel and Adaline Thompson, and sister of Samuel H. Thompson, president of the Thompson Hardware Company, of Lowell. Samuel Thompson, an engineer, died in 1890, his wife also now deceased. The young couple began their married life at the Sprague farm in Tewksbury, now in Lowell, and there spent forty, happy, contented years. Mrs. Sprague continues her residence at the old home, to which she came a bride in 1877, and there her only child, Rachael Sprague, was born. She is a graduate of Rogers Hall School, and the wife of Elbert H. Dexter, who is connected with the credit department of the First National Bank of Boston.

HENRY HALE HARRIS.

One of Lowell's leading educators, Mr. Harris is best known in the city as the long time principal of the Varnum public school, but he has a State and almost nation wide reputation as a conductor of travel tours. For twenty-five years he has served the Varnum school as its principal, while during vacation periods he has conducted six tours to many parts of this continent. A former principal of the Varnum school, Daniel P. Galloupe, held the position twenty-five years before retiring, and within a short time Mr. Harris will exceed that period of service. He is most favorably known as an educator,

and through his membership in various professional associations has won the personal acquaintance and friendly regard of a large number of the teachers and leading educators of the State of Massachusetts. He is a man of enterprise and initiative, proud of his profession and of his privilege to aid in the promulgation of useful, helpful thought through the medium of the school room. His deepest interest is in the cause of education, and his contributions to its advancement have been important through his written and spoken words as well as his work as school principal. He is devoted to his home and family, and is one of the most genial and hospitable of men.

Henry H. Harris is a son of Henry H. Harris, who was born in Lowell, a machinist in the employ of the Massachusetts mills until the Civil War broke out. He then enlisted in Company G, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Taylor. He returned to Lowell broken in health, and died in 1868, shortly before the birth of his son, Henry H. He married Thena Beach Martin, who was born in North Stratford, New Hampshire, and died in Lowell.

Henry Hale Harris was born in Lowell, March 10, 1868. He began his education in the Varnum school. He continued through the grades, and the high school, completing a full course with graduation in 1888. He then entered Harvard University, completed a four years' course in three years, and was graduated A. B., 1891, A. M., 1892. In October, 1893, he began his professional career, being then elected an instructor in English, French and Mathematics at Lowell High School. He held that position until January 9, 1895, when he was chosen by the school board as principal of the Varnum school, a position he has now held with unqualified success for twenty-four years. He is secretary of that peculiarly named Lowell institution, The Ministry-at-Large, which is a wonderful instrument for good; president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association; president of the Teachers' Annuity Guild of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; member of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club; Massachusetts Teachers' Association; and of the National Educational Association. He is in close touch with the work of these organizations, all professional, save The Ministry-at-Large, which is a philanthropic body. He is also a trustee of Lowell Public Library, and a man whose public spirit and enterprise can always be relied upon to support any worthy movement for intellectual or moral progress.

As stated, Mr. Harris has personally conducted six European travel tours, having an audience with King George of Greece upon one occasion. His American tours have covered all points of scenic and historical interest, his tours having become very popular. He

has taken all degrees of the York and Scottish Rites up to and including the Thirty-second, being affiliated with William North Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; Lowell Lodge of Perfection, now thrice potent master; Lowell Council, Princes of Jerusalem, of which he is past sovereign prince; Mt. Calvary Chapter, Rose Croix; Massachusetts Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and in Odd Fellowship he is a member of Centralville Lodge. His political faith is Republican, his religious connection being with Grace Universalist Church, which he has served as chairman of the board of trustees.

Mr. Harris married, at Brookline, Massachusetts, April 8, 1903, Edith E. Potter, born there, daughter of Daniel E. and Imogene Stratton (Foster) Potter, her father of Vermont birth, her mother of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are the parents of a daughter, Shirley, born in Lowell, April 21, 1905, now a high school student.

FREEMAN MANTER BILL.

The life of Freeman M. Bill, Lowell's prosperous wholesale grocer, is one of deep interest, and to the young man with his own way to make in the world it should prove an inspiration and an incentive. There is one fact which stands out clearly in the life story of this self-made man, and that is there is no blank page from the time he was a boy on the Woodbury farm until the present, every day having had its appointed work, and he has never shirked a known duty. Now at the age of sixty, and sole owner of the wholesale grocery business of F. M. Bill & Company, he might very properly claim exemption from daily toil and responsibility, but not so, the business which he founded, developed, and owns is still his first interest, and is under his personal direction and management. There is not a retail grocery store in Lowell which he has not visited. He has woven into the business the warp and woof of his own personality, and while there is an & Company on the sign, F. M. Bill is written large over its every department. It is a wonderful thing for a man to have built up from nothing a business of such proportions in Lowell, in competition with Boston's great wholesale house, and the only explanation which can be given is F. M. Bill.

Freeman M. Bill is a son of Gilman Bill, a farmer all his life, of Woodbury, Vermont. He married Rosanna Ainsworth, and they were the parents of six children, all born in Woodbury, four of whom are living: Lura, married George W. Sawyer, a lumber dealer of Hardwick, Vermont; Freeman Manter, of further mention; Lina,

married Eba Bashaw, a farmer, they now living on the old Bill farm in Woodbury; Elgin, a resident of Lowell.

Freeman Manter Bill was born in Woodbury, Vermont, October 27, 1859. He there began his education in the district schools, and later attended the graded school at Hardwick, Vermont. He then returned to the home farm, where he remained his father's assistant until 1879. In that year he joined two of his cousins in Lowell, here securing employment in the dye house at the carpet mills. His job was such an easy one that he became disgusted with it, and after three weeks left and went with Daniel Gage and his ice cutting gang. He stayed with Mr. Gage all through the ice harvest, then obtained work with a Belchertown farmer with whom he remained until the spring of 1880. He then returned to Lowell and reentered the employ of Daniel Gage, but this time he drove an ice wagon in the city, distributing the ice he had helped to harvest the preceding winter. When the summer ice season was over he returned to the home farm at Woodbury, where he spent the winter, coming again to Lowell in the spring of 1881, and again drove one of the Gage ice wagons. At the end of that season he married, and during the winter of 1881 joined a party from Woodbury who had contracted a bad case of "Western fever." In the spring of 1882 the party journeyed to Redfield, South Dakota, where each man took up a homestead. Mr. Bill doubled up with one of the party, Tyler McCloud, and purchasing an outfit, located on a homestead claim in Potter county, South Dakota, and put in a crop. When nearly ready to harvest a heavy storm destroyed everything, a disappointment Mr. Bill would not remain to perhaps again experience. He sold his interest in the claim, horses, tents, and implements, to his partner, and returned to Vermont, where he had left his wife.

In 1883 he came to Lowell with his wife, and from that year this city has been his home and the seat of his business activity. When spring came he secured his old job with Daniel Gage on an ice wagon. During the summer he exerted himself to secure customers for country produce among the people he served with ice and was quite successful. He obtained fresh butter, eggs, and produce from Woodbury, and so well pleased was he with the success of his venture that when the summer ice season was over he continued his produce business, working up a large route which he served for three years. That was his first mercantile venture, and the basis upon which was built the business of F. M. Bill & Company. After three years as a traveling produce dealer, Mr. Bill bought a half interest in the Wood & Lock retail grocery on Middle street, purchasing Mr. Wood's interest, the firm continuing as Lock & Bill for three years, when Mr. Bill sold out to Horace Ely, and established a small pro-

duce and grocery business in a small one window storeroom in the Fellows block on Middle street, dealing strictly in wholesale quantities. He was successful, and soon moved to larger quarters in the Burke block on Middle street, thence to the Brabrook block on Market street, where he remained ten years, removing in 1914 to his present location in the modern Bay State storage building on Jackson street. From 1898 until 1913 Mr. Bill operated as a partnership, E. L. Fletcher being admitted. The firm then became F. M. Bill & Company, a name that is still retained. Later, Bill & Company bought the wholesale grocery business of Tuft & Company, Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Fletcher managing the Boston business, Mr. Bill the Lowell house. When in 1913 they decided to dissolve, Mr. Fletcher retained the Boston house, leaving Mr. Bill the Lowell half of the business, an arrangement very satisfactory to both. In 1918 Mr. Bill purchased and re-organized the Lawrence Market, a large retail business in Lawrence, Massachusetts, which he still owns and operates. Country produce is no longer handled, the regulation wholesale grocery lines being dealt in by F. M. Bill & Company, its trading extending all over New England, employing a large force of city and traveling salesmen. Mr. Bill is a director of the Old Lowell National Bank, and is an active member of the Lowell Board of Trade.

He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of All Souls Church; the Yorick Club; Vesper Country Club; Pentucket Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Mt. Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar. While a business man of untiring industry, Mr. Bill for twenty-five years has not missed his fall vacation, hunting and fishing trips in the Maine woods, except during the period of war with Germany, when he remained at home. Hunting and fishing are his favorite recreations, and he thoroughly enjoys these days "off duty."

Mr. Bill married, at Montpelier, Vermont, January 1, 1883, Mary Frances Morse, born in Calais, Vermont, who before her marriage was a teacher in the Woodbury school. Mrs. Bill is the daughter of Julius Augustus and Maria (Kamera) Morse, her father born in Woodbury, and a carpenter by trade. Mrs. Maria Morse was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, and died in Worcester, Vermont, surviving her husband several years, he dying in East Montpelier, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Bill are the parents of two daughters: Marion Morse and Mary Ruth Bill. The eldest daughter, Marion M., is a graduate of Lowell High School, and later was a student at the Capen School, Northampton, Massachusetts; she married, September 5, 1917, at Lowell, Dr. Robert L. Jones, a physician of Lowell, who served with the Medical Corps, Evacuation Hospital No. 4, American Expedition-

ary Forces, Army of Occupation in Germany, after seeing hard service on French battle fields. Dr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of Robert Bill Jones, born December 29, 1918. The youngest daughter, Mary Ruth, attended Bradford Academy, Bradford, Massachusetts, Dana Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts, and graduated from Rogers Hall School, Lowell, 1914. In June, 1919, she completed a kindergarten course and graduated from Miss Neil's Training School, Boston, Massachusetts.

ALBERT DARLING MILLIKEN.

To fill successfully any official position in a textile mill a knowledge of every detail of the work performed in that mill becomes a necessity if the official hopes to retain the respect of the employees whose welfare depends upon his fairness and justice. It is a fact that Mr. Milliken has come up from the bottom of the textile worker's ladder, and knows exactly the problems of every mill worker, and this has won for him the high position he holds and the deep regard of the thousands of men who have been under his care in the various New England mills of which he has held the positions of overseer, superintendent and agent. He is one of the most modest and unassuming of men, very democratic, but there is no man more thorough and capable nor more successful in mill management than Albert D. Milliken, now and since 1910 agent of the Hamilton Mills of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, Massachusetts. This is one of the important textile companies of Lowell, a brief history of the company following.

Albert Darling Milliken was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 30, 1870, son of Eben C. and Ellen M. (Darling) Milliken, of New Bedford. Eben C. Milliken was born in Winthrop, Maine, but when a boy came to New Bedford, where he was educated, and has since lived. He learned the baker's trade, and in the course of time started in business for himself. He has been very successful, and now operates and owns a large bakery. He was for many years a prominent figure in the public life of the town, now the city of New Bedford, and as councilman and alderman aided in the enactment of wise, just laws under which great prosperity has been possible. Mr. Milliken represented New Bedford in the State Legislature, was returned as State Senator, and as faithfully and capably served his State as he had previously served his city. Eben C. Milliken married Ellen M. Darling, born at Chepachet, Rhode Island, died in New Bedford, the mother of two sons, Albert D., of further mention, and William B., deceased.

Albert D. Milliken spent his early years in acquiring an education.



Albert J. Wilkerson

continuing until graduation from high school. While attending school he spent much of his out of school time at his father's bakery, and for a few years after leaving school he was a regular employee of the bakery. He then spent one year as reporter in the New Bedford "Journal," but in 1891 he decided to enter the business for which New Bedford was then becoming famous, the manufacture of fine cotton goods. He began as a laborer at the mills of the Pierce Manufacturing Company at New Bedford, not of necessity but because he wanted to learn the business from every angle. He next became a mill operative at that mill, then in pursuance of his well formed plan he went to another mill, choosing the Wamsutta, New Bedford, the oldest and most prominent mill. He went to this mill in 1894, and became third hand in the carding room. In 1895 he made another change, going to Lyman Mill No. 2, in Holyoke, Massachusetts, there becoming carding room second hand and remaining until 1897. In the latter year he was made overseer of the carding department of the Canoe River Mills at Taunton, Massachusetts, and in 1899 resigned to accept the same position at the Aldrich Manufacturing Company Mill at Moosup, Connecticut. In 1901 he again changed, going as overseer of the carding department of the W. A. Slater Mills at Jewett City, Connecticut. The year 1902 brought him back to his native New Bedford, after a wide swing around the circle, all the changes he had made, however, having been in pursuance of his plan to learn the business "from every angle." Each mill made different goods both in kind and quality, and he returned with a finished textile worker's education attained in the most practical way.

In New Bedford, from 1902 until 1906, he was overseer of the Bennett Mill, that mill being No. 2 among the mills of the New England Cotton Yarn Company. From 1906 until 1908 he was assistant superintendent of departments No. 1 and No. 2 of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, and from 1908 until 1910 he was superintendent of the departments Nos. 15 and 16 of the Globe Cotton Yarn Mill at Fall River, Massachusetts, that mill being also owned by the New England Cotton Yarn Company. In 1910 he was appointed to his present position, agent of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Massachusetts, having about two thousand five hundred operatives under him and the product of three thousand looms to place upon the textile market. This position is the culminating honor of a life of twenty-seven years spent in fitting himself for it. That he is successful as an agent is a recognized fact, and there are no honors of textile manufacture to which he is not eligible. He is master of his business and has impressed that fact upon the trade, hence his assumed position.

Mr. Milliken is a member of the New England Cotton Manufac-

turers' Association, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, United States Chamber of Commerce, director of the Old Lowell National Bank, director of the Lowell Board of Trade, trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank, director of Lowell Young Men's Christian Association, chairman of the fuel committee of the city of Lowell during the war, member of Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite holds the thirty-two degrees of Lowell Lodge of Perfection; Mount Calvary Chapter, Rose Croix; Lowell Council, Princes of Jerusalem; and Massachusetts Consistory. His clubs are the Yorick and Vesper Country, which he serves on the executive committee, and he is chairman of the house committee. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of Eliot Union Church.

Mr. Milliken married, at Westport, Massachusetts, November 3, 1897, Elizabeth Brownell White, born in New Bedford, daughter of George M. and Louise VonBonbon (Smith) White, her father born in Westport, her mother in New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Milliken are the parents of a son, Arnold White, born in Moosup, Connecticut, August 30, 1899, now a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The first sale of water power made by the Locks and Canals Company after the completion of their canals in Lowell, was to the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, whose charter or act of incorporation is dated January 26, 1825. The incorporators of the company were: Samuel Batchelder, Benjamin Gorham, William Appleton, William Sturgis, and John Lowell, Jr., their purpose declared to be "the manufacturing of cotton and woolen goods" in Chelmsford, in the county of Middlesex. The capital stock was placed at \$500,000, but various increases have been authorized by the Legislature, and it is now \$1,800,000. The first mills were built under the direction of one of the incorporators, Samuel Batchelder, who also became the first agent of the company, in 1825, served until 1831, and under his management the power loom was applied with great success to the weaving of twilled and fancy goods, such as heretofore had been made on hand looms. In 1828 the Hamilton Company began calico printing under the management of William Spencer, who came from England for that purpose, and for thirty-four years, 1828-62, was superintendent of the company. Ferdinand Rodliff came to the employ of the mill as a boy, became superintendent, passing through

all the departments, etc., and served in all a period of seventy years as an employee of the Hamilton Mills. He began as boy in the mill in 1827 and for thirty-two years served as second hand, overseer, and assistant superintendent, and then became superintendent of the mills and continued as superintendent for forty years. This is the longest period of continuous service ever rendered by a man in any mill in Lowell, probably in New England. He died in Lowell, May 31, 1899, aged ninety-three years. He was active in the cotton industry for eighty-two years, although the last two years of his life his connection with the Hamilton Mills was an honorary one.

This Samuel Batchelder, so closely identified with the interests of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company for many years, was one of the pioneers of the manufacturing business in New England, and prominently connected with it with little interruption from 1808, when he was aged twenty-four, until 1870, a period of sixty-two years. He was the inventor of several machines which are still in use, was a wise manager, a successful manufacturer, a keen and able business man, and well known writer on the subject of a tariff for the protection of American industries. He resigned as agent of the Hamilton Company in 1831, but during his after life was connected with numerous corporations in responsible positions. A peculiar talent, faculty or ability he possessed was proven more than once, one case being the taking of a bankrupt company and restoring it to a sound financial condition. He died February 5, 1879, at the wonderful age of ninety-five, having retired from business at the age of eighty-six.

The mills of the company are on the Hamilton and Pawtucket canals, between Central street and the Appleton Company plant. The first treasurer of the company was William Appleton, who was succeeded by Ebenezer Appleton in 1830, and in succession came George M. Lyman in 1833; Thomas G. Gary in 1839; William R. Bacon in 1859; Arthur T. Lyman in 1860; Arthur L. Devens in 1863; Eben Bacon in 1867; Samuel Batchelder in 1869; George R. Chapman in 1870; James A. Dupee in 1870; James Longley in 1886; Charles B. Amory from 1886 to 1909; Arthur R. Sharpe from 1909 to present time.

John Avery, who succeeded Samuel Batchelder as agent in 1831, was an experienced mill official before coming to the Hamilton Company, having been paymaster of a Waltham mill, and agent of the Appleton Company at Lowell. He continued as agent of the corporation until 1864, a period of thirty-three years, and most ably guided the company in all that the scope of his position would allow. After him came Oliver H. Moulton, who held the agency from 1864 until 1904. Mr. Moulton was a man of unusual force and power,

working his way upward from the lowest rung of the ladder of success to high and honorable position in many Lowell corporations. He was a man of fine presence, pleasing personality and dignified manner, broad and liberal in mind, upright and honorable in character. After Mr Moulton's long term as agent came Clarence N. Childs in 1904, and he was succeeded by the present agent, Albert D. Milliken in 1910.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company now own and operate seven mills, employs two thousand five hundred hands in the operation of three thousand looms and one hundred and fifty thousand spindles; their product being combed cotton yarns, cotton flannels, chambrays, tickings, shirtings, cotton dress goods and ginghams. The president of the company is Felix Rockemann, of Boston; treasurer, Arthur R. Sharpe; agent, Albert D. Milliken; Thomas S. Prendergast, clerk of the corporation and assistant treasurer; directors, Felix Rockemann, Charles B. Amory, James M. Prendergast, Thomas P. Beal, Jr., Arthur Adams, George H. Whiting, Arthur R. Sharpe.

HARRY PUTNAM KNAPP.

The business of which Harry Putnam Knapp is president and principal owner is the only one with which he was ever connected. The Talbot Chemical, incorporated in 1884 as The Talbot Dyewood and Chemical Company. This is one of Lowell's old business houses, having been originally established by C. P. Talbot as C. P. Talbot & Company, he occupying a store in the city market in 1867. Harry P. Knapp is a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Putnam) Knapp.

Joel Knapp was a descendant of the Knapp family of early Colonial days in Rhode Island, son of Elijah Knapp, and grandson of Joseph and Eunice (Carver) Knapp, his grandmother, Eunice (Carver) Knapp, a lineal descendant of Governor Carver, of Massachusetts. Elijah Knapp married Celia Pullen, who resided in Free-man, Maine, at the time of the birth of their son, Joel Knapp, who was born June 16, 1835, died in Lowell, March 21, 1902. In 1853 he came to Lowell, working for the Merrimack Cotton Mills for six months before deciding to learn the machinist's trade. He served an apprenticeship in the Lowell Machine Shop, then worked for one year in the Merrimack Repair Shop, spending the next year in California. Later he returned to Lowell and was in the employ of the Merrimack Company until his enlistment in the Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, at the beginning of the Civil War. After a short term of service with the infantry, because of his knowledge of mechanics, he was transferred to the Engineer Corps, United States Army, and served with the corps until honorably discharged at the end of

the war. After the war he spent twenty-two consecutive years with the Lowell Machine Shop, and for twenty of those years he was a shop contractor. He withdrew in 1885 to engage in business for himself, first as Joel Knapp and later as Joel Knapp & Sons, architectural iron work and manufacturing machinists, located at Nos. 585-587 Middlesex street. Joel Knapp continued active in the business until his death, bearing an excellent reputation as a business man and citizen. A Republican in politics from the candidacy of John C. Fremont for the presidency in 1856, Mr. Knapp served his party in the Lowell City Council in 1869, and in 1875 and 1876 represented his district in the Massachusetts State Legislature, serving on the committee on railroads. He was a member of the Shattuck Street, now Grace Unitarian Church, for more than thirty years and its treasurer for nine years. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ladd and Whitney Post, No. 185, Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the Lowell Builders' Exchange. He married Eliza Putnam.

Harry P. Knapp was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, March 19, 1872. He obtained his education in the public schools of the city, and after finishing his high school course with graduation, he entered the employ of the Talbot Chemical Company as a regular employee, having during his high school life worked for the same company. He was clerk in both store and office, later acting as salesman, and after a few years going on the road as traveling salesman. He became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, manufacturing, wholesale and retail. In 1884 the business was incorporated as the Talbot Dyewood and Chemical Company, Joseph D. Gould, president; James F. Preston, treasurer; Charles H. Kohlrausch, superintendent of the North Billerica plant of the company and clerk of the corporation. In 1911 Mr. Knapp became president and treasurer of the company. Up to the year 1910 the company were manufacturers of heavy chemicals, their manufacturing plant being located at North Billerica, but since 1910 manufacturing has been abandoned and the business has been confined to dealers, importers and the sale of dye-woods and chemicals, the North Billerica plant now being used for experimental purposes only. The retail business conducted at No. 40 Middle street has become an important part of the business. The company supply large bleacheries, textile mills and tanneries with heavy chemicals and conduct a very prosperous business.

Mr. Knapp is a Republican in politics. He attends the Unitarian church. He is a member of Ancient York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Admiral Farragut Camp, Sons of Veterans; and Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Yorick Club, Vesper Country Club, of Lowell, the Nashua Country Club, Engineers'

Club, Drysalters' Club, of Boston, the Boston Athletic Association, and is an honorary member of the Society of the Chemical Industry in London, England. He is a keen student of chemistry, and is particularly fond of matters pertaining to chemical research work. He delights in golf, is a man of charitable impulse, but most unostentatious in his giving.

On November 19, 1901, Mr. Knapp married Helen Maude Courtney, at Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Knapp was born in London, England, the daughter of Jesse and Helen C. (Dyer) Courtney, her father a graduate of Oxford University and was a resident of Brooklyn, New York, where he was the attorney in New York City (for America) of an English insurance company; not attorney-at-law, but he was their American representative and had power of attorney to bind the company in contracts, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are the parents of three children: Donald Courtney, Edith Frances, and Harry Putnam, Jr. The family home is at No. 324 Andover street, Lowell.

TIMOTHY JOSEPH HALLORAN, M. D.

Nearly twenty years ago Dr. Halloran was awarded his M. D. by Harvard Medical School, and but a short time elapsed ere he was located in Room 8, in the Runels building, Lowell, awaiting the call of his first patient. The years that have elapsed since that day in 1898, have brought him the honors of his profession, and he is now a skilled and trusted practitioner, but no change of location has been made. The original office in the Runels building is still retained, and there his many office patients now await their opportunity to consult the successful physician and surgeon. Dr. Halloran is a son of Daniel Charles Halloran, and grandson of Timothy Halloran, the latter for several years prior to his death living in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His son, Daniel Charles Halloran, was for fifty-four years gardener for John A. Nesmith of Lowell, continuing active until his death, February 1, 1915, aged seventy years. He was an active Democrat, and for several years served as a member of the Central City Committee. He married Rose Reilly, who died October 23, 1900, aged fifty-seven, they the parents of: Timothy Joseph, of further mention; Julia G., married David P. Martin, of Lowell; John B., of Lowell; James L., a druggist, of Boston; Mary, and Helen R., teachers in Lowell schools.

Timothy J. Halloran was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 17, 1873, and here his years have been passed. His primary and preparatory education were obtained in the public school, the parish school of the Immaculate Conception Church, and Lowell High



Timothy J. Halloran, M.D.

School; his collegiate education at Holy Cross College, Worcester, A. B., class of 1894; his professional education at Harvard Medical School, where he received his M. D., class of 1898. The accomplishment to his preparatory, collegiate and professional training for the practice of medicine occupied the first twenty-five years of his life, and was thorough in its detail, and ample, but when his services were offered to the public he was thoroughly prepared to meet all demands upon his skill or learning. In 1898 he opened offices in the Runels building, Lowell, and from that time has been in continuous practice, his clientele long having been a large one. In addition to his private practice, Dr. Halloran is surgeon to the Out-Patient Department of St. John's Hospital, physician to the Lowell City Dispensary, and while an Out-Patient Department was maintained at the Lowell General Hospital, he was a member of the medical staff. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Massachusetts State Medical Society; Middlesex North District Medical Society; Medical Advisory Board, Lowell District; and the Alumni Association of Harvard Medical School. He is one of the strong men of his profession, and is highly esteemed by his medical and surgical brethren. He is a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church; the Knights of Columbus; Foresters of America; and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, also the Washington Club. The recreation he most enjoys is motoring, and music is his greatest delight. He reads, studies, works, and in a rational way meets life's responsibilities and enjoys its pleasures.

Dr. Halloran married, in Lowell, Alice M. Brogan, daughter of Martin and Mary E. (Christie) Brogan, both deceased. Martin Brogan had retired from all business many years before dying in Lowell, in September, 1904, aged sixty-five years. His wife, Mary E., died in Lowell, June 28, 1900, aged fifty-seven. Dr. and Mrs. Halloran are the parents of: Alice Rose, born December 5, 1905, died shortly afterwards; Geraldine Claire, born June 26, 1908, died March 4, 1914; Helen Louise, born January 7, 1910.

PATRICK GILBRIDE.

As the world grows older and wiser its standards of greatness and its measures of worth are changing; and there have grown into the minds and hearts of men saner ideals of conduct and truer conceptions of values—nobler estimates of the parts men play in the world. In reaching an estimate of a man to-day the service he renders to the community he lives in, and the men he lives with, must be reckoned with, and in considering that service, those who are weighing him on the scales of public opinion will ask if his work and word have added

to the sum total of human peace and happiness, and if his character and reputation have been an inspiration, however slight, to other men.

It is not always the man whose name is loudest on the lips of fame, whose reputation is linked with some piece of great legislation, some great victory in the field of strife, some great work of art or literature, who has earned the affection and gratitude of his fellows. The man who has not thrust himself into the public eye, whose kindness and courtesy, work and worth are constantly touching his neighbors, helping them in evil days and putting heart and courage into them in the days of despondency and ill fortune, is of more value in the life and living of the age than those we call great. The man who brings peace and contentment to his community, who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, who invents some appliance for lessening the burdens of the world, who adds a new industry to a town and increases the opportunities for honest labor and bread winning, he is more deserving of honor among men than he who destroys in war. The Republic has many such men who go from manhood to the grave engaged in good work and escaping the trump of fame, and such a one was Patrick Gilbride.

Mr. Gilbride was born December 13, 1854, in the parish of Kinawley, a few miles from the town of Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, Province of Ulster, Ireland. He was a son of Patrick and Alice (McManus) Gilbride, and was born on the land which had been cultivated by his ancestors for centuries. The incidents of war and conquest had deprived them of this land and transformed the proprietors into tenant farmers. While he received the rudiments of his education in Kinawley Catholic parish school, the sound moral and religious character that marked all his days was founded in the simple, wholesome training of a God fearing household.

While still a boy he was apprenticed to an Enniskillen linen draper, and in that provincial little shop he acquired a business training that gave him success in wider fields and under more trying circumstances. It is a curious and significant fact that many of the shrewdest, most successful and respected dry goods merchants of America were born and trained in Ulster, and the success they achieved must be accounted for by the early business training they received, the lessons of thrift, attention to business, and square dealing taught them, supplemented and stimulated by the patience, persistence and pluck of the Ulster character, when transplanted to a new soil and new conditions. Like most of his race the wanderlust was in his blood, and when Enniskillen and its opportunities grew too small and limited for his ambitions and hopes, he came to America, and in 1874 was soon employed by the dry goods firm of J. V. Keyes & Company in Lowell, Massachusetts. He worked hard and

faithfully, saved his money and made a lifelong friend of his employer, and in time he was ready to launch his own argosy on the sea of commerce. In a neighboring Lowell dry goods store worked another Ulster man, Constantine O'Donnell, and he and Patrick Gilbride united their savings, their hopes and courage, and began an independent business under the corporate name of O'Donnell & Gilbride, in March, 1880. They were keen, watchful, enterprising, courteous and tireless; and the old-fashioned business virtues they had brought to America, added to the up-to-date methods of the age, soon brought them the confidence and patronage of the Lowell public, and the business grew by leaps and bounds until it expanded into a concern second to none in Lowell. In March, 1904, a great fire practically destroyed their business, and when the affairs of the concern were settled, the two builders of the corporation concluded to separate amicably, each going into business for himself. The Gilbride Company rose from the ashes of the old concern, and is still doing business on the spot where it began its life in 1880.

In 1887 Mr. Gilbride married Rose A. Delaney, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Fox) Delaney, of Lowell, and a sister of the late distinguished Catholic Bishop Delaney of Manchester, New Hampshire. The marriage was a happy one and was blessed by two daughters, Florence and Helen R. Gilbride.

Quiet and unassuming, and devoted to business, Mr. Gilbride found time in an unostentatious way to interest himself in other matters. He was a member of the Vesper, Country and Washington clubs, the American-Irish Historical Society, and the Knights of Columbus; and his interest in the business progress of his city made him a director in the Lowell Board of Trade, and a trustee of the Washington Savings Institute. In March, 1914, he was taken seriously ill, and after a brief sickness he died on March 29, sincerely mourned by the city he had loved and labored in.

Perhaps the best estimate of Patrick Gilbride as a man and citizen and the most sincere, was written a few days after his decease by his neighbor and friend, Mr. Joseph Smith:

An honest man, an honorable merchant, a good citizen passed out of life and the activities of this community when Patrick Gilbride died. I knew him long and well; he was my friend and no man's enemy. Clean thinking, clean speaking, clean living, religious, without ostentation, generous to all good causes, loyal to his friendships, kindly in his outlook on life and living, charitable in the presence of weakness and frailty, sympathetic and responsive in trouble and misfortune, he was a man who inspired affection and commanded respect. Always modest and unassuming he loved the fellowship of his kind, without thrusting himself upon them; optimistic and sunny-natured, no man ever heard him speak evil of his fellows; and the

joy of living and loving ran like a generous current in his veins. Born and raised in the province of Ulster, in a region where religious asperities were constant and rife, and where men seemed to prize the cover more than the contents of the books of religion, he grew to manhood with a fine tolerance of all religious beliefs and preserved through all his days a pity and contempt for bigotries that brought Christianity into disrepute. Passionately devoted to the hopes and aspirations of his country, he was keenly interested in every movement that meant the peace and betterment of his native land, and to him the impending measure of home rule meant the dawning of a new day when his countrymen would unite for the common good and forget the asperities and vexations of the past. Patrick Gilbride will be missed in many places in the days to come; his shy and restful presence will come back to those who knew him best like the music of a half forgotten song; and his kindly words and gentle personality will be recalled with tender regret. He made no great mark in the world, no great noise in the community in which he lived, but he has left a memory fragrant of modesty, gentleness, good fellowship and quiet good deeds. Surely a man who loves his fellowman, and by his living and his doing makes the life of the community in which he lives a little better and a little sweeter, is as worthy of as much honor and as tender a remembrance as he who fills the eye and ear of a Commonwealth.

The Lowell "Sun" said:

The career of Patrick Gilbride was one of remarkable achievement, typical of the spirit of an older generation. Coming to this country with no other capital than sturdy character, sterling integrity, sanguine temperament and untiring perseverance, he entered the field of business and became not only one of the most respected but one of the most successful men in this section of the country. Quiet and unostentatious in manner, he was not given to personal exploitation, but his life's work is crystallized in results that speak more eloquently of the man than any personal laudations. He was universally esteemed, universally respected, and will be universally mourned. It is a rare character that can distinguish between unyielding zeal and unreasoning fanaticism, but Mr. Gilbride had that character, and was in the truest sense of the word always a gentleman. The city of Lowell is poorer for his departure—poorer in what every city needs most of all, to wit: Enlightened citizenship of the broad gauge, public spirit kind. The story of the life and business success of Patrick Gilbride should be an inspiration to every young man who is making his start in life, or who, having begun, has met with discouragements which have hindered his progress.

COMMANDER EDWARD HERSCHEL SCRIBNER.

In Commander Edward Herschel Scribner, United States Navy, retired, Lowell has a son in whom she may well feel a justifiable pride. He served his country as an able and gallant officer, and retired to

the less arduous calls of life in the town of his birth. But upon the entrance of the country into the World War he was too valuable not to be put to use, and he has given up his well earned leisure to serve his country again in a crucial time. Such is the brief story of Commander Scribner, a picked man, trained and fitted for his country's service, and serving her well and faithfully. Such men are the boast of our institutions and the true torch bearers of democracy.

Commander Scribner was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 10, 1854, the son of Charles and Emma (Horne) Scribner. His father was born at Chelsea, Vermont, but as a young man had come to Lowell, where with his brother Frank he worked as a contractor in the Lowell Machine Company's shops. He continued to live in Lowell until his death in 1905. Mrs. Charles Scribner was born in Wakefield, New Hampshire, and died in 1914, in Lowell. Commander Scribner was educated in the public schools of Lowell, and after graduating from the high school he took the examination for the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was graduated in 1879. From that time until 1907 he was in active service. His first cruise in the years 1880-81-82, on the United States Steamship "Swatara," was under the late Rear Admiral Sampson as commanding officer. These three years were spent on the China Station. His second three years of sea duty were in Brazilian and Argentine waters on the gunboat "Nipsic," which was later lost in the storm at Apia, in Samoa, in 1889. For three years, from 1886 to 1889, he was instructor of Marine Engineering at the United States Naval Academy. From 1889 to 1891 he served in the United States Geodetic and Coast Survey. This survey was in New England waters in summer, and in Florida and at the mouth of the Mississippi in winter. From 1892 to 1894 he was on duty at the United States Navy Yard at Boston. From 1894 to 1897 he was in China and Philippine waters, serving on several ships, among them, the "Boston," "Monocacy," "Yorktown," "Monadnock" and "New Orleans." In 1897 he returned to the United States, and was assigned to inspection duty, his post being to visit and inspect the steel products where machinery was being made under contract for the Navy, and at this post he remained for a year and a half, being then assigned to the battleship "Brooklyn," in the Philippines, and later transferred to the "Concord" at Manila, which took part in the bombardment of Panay Island while coöperating with the forces of General Hughes during the Philippino insurrection.

In 1905 he voluntarily retired from active service with the rank of commander. Retiring to live in Lowell, Massachusetts, he became the general manager of the Davis & Sargent Lumber Company, and was with it until March, 1917, when the Government, anticipating war, requested him to enter active service again, and placed him in

charge of the navy recruiting service in the State of Connecticut with headquarters at New Haven, where he has been to date, 1918. In politics Commander Scribner is an Independent, and attends the Unitarian church. He serves on the board of investment of the Lowell Institution for Savings. He is a charter member of the American Institute of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and of the Vesper Country and Yorick clubs. His beautiful residence is No. 70 Tyler Park.

Commander Scribner, married in January, 1883, at Lowell, Carrie A. Davis, daughter of Stephen C. Davis, one of the founders of the Davis & Sargent Lumber Company. Commander Scribner, his wife, and their three children were born in Lowell. Their children are: Ernest Davis, born October, 1885, at present treasurer of the Davis & Sargent Lumber Company; Warren Francis, born August, 1887, an attorney-at-law in Boston, a lieutenant in the aviation division of the United States Signal Corps; Stephen Herschel, born June, 1889, studied at an Officer's Training School for the United States Navy.

STEPHEN W. ABBOTT.

Stephen W. Abbott is of a Maine family, son of David Stackpole and Jemima W. (Tinkham) Abbott. His grandfather, Benjamin Abbott, was a son of the first generation of Abbotts in America. His father, David S. Abbott, was reared on a farm, and later was engaged as outside superintendent for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, of Somersworth, New Hampshire. Still later he returned to farming in Albion, Kennebec county, Maine.

Stephen W. Abbott was born at Somersworth, New Hampshire, February 27, 1858, but in 1860 his parents moved to a farm in Albion, Kennebec county, Maine, where the next eighteen years of his life was spent. He attended the public schools, aided in the farm work, and after leaving school became his father's full helper. He continued on the farm until he was twenty years old; then he secured a position in Dover, New Hampshire, with Converse & Hobbs, dealers in lumber. He took such a deep interest in all departments of the business, and developed such aptitude, that within a year he was in charge of the yards. In 1882 the firm dissolved partnership, Hobbs selling out to Converse, who continued the business. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Hobbs then went south, and after investigating timber lands in North Carolina, organized a corporation known as the New Market Lumber Company, Mr. Hobbs being president and Mr. Abbott treasurer. In the virgin forests, twelve miles from Highpoint, they set up one of the first lumber mills in this section. He established his home in an old plantation house, and started operation by building a mill and



Stephen W. Abbot

preparing the necessary equipment. The timber cut was hard wood and hard pine. With the help of the available negroes, he cut down the trees, dragged them to the mill, and sawed them into marketable lumber, and hauled them with ox and mule teams to the railroad station, where they were shipped to various markets in the North. Hauling logs by ox and mule teams was one of the many hardships which the pioneer lumberman had to endure, but Mr. Abbott was a worker and a successful one in the production of lumber from the virgin forests. This experience was a valuable asset, for very few men have passed through all the stages of the lumber business as Mr. Abbott succeeded in doing.

After three years spent in North Carolina, Mr. Abbott's health became affected, and it was no longer possible for him to continue to live in that climate. Accordingly he severed his connection with Mr. Hobbs and returned to Dover, New Hampshire, and engaged in native lumber business for himself, buying wood lots, cutting the timber and selling it in the market. He operated in Barrington, Strafford and Goffstown, New Hampshire, for about three years, and then went with the J. F. Paul Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, as foreman of their lumber business. It was while with this company that Mr. Forest, of the then important firm of Burnham, Forest & Davis, of Lowell, Massachusetts, approached him with the offer to come to Lowell, as foreman, an offer which attracted Mr. Abbott's interest to such a degree that he came to Lowell to investigate. He found everything so much to his liking that he resigned his position with the Paul Company, and in March, 1890, assumed the position of foreman with his new employers. In 1891 his friend, Mr. Forest, died. The widow's interest was purchased by the remaining partners, who re-organized as Burnham & Davis. They operated as a firm until 1903, then incorporated as Burnham & Davis Lumber Company, with Charles O. Davis as president, and Crawford Burnham as treasurer. In 1905 Mr. Burnham died, and Mr. Abbott, who had been intimately connected with the business all these years as foreman and manager, became the owner of half the business through the purchase of the Burnham stock. Mr. Abbott bought the Burnham interests from his savings and from the profits of several building transactions, for thrift with him went hand in hand with industry. When the company re-organized, Stephen W. Abbott was made president of the corporation, Burnham & Davis Lumber Company, and Charles O. Davis, treasurer. In May, 1916, Mr. Davis died. Mr. Abbott then purchased his interest and became sole owner, officially designated as president and treasurer. Since 1878 he has been in the lumber business in Dover, New Hampshire, New Market, North Carolina, and in Boston and Lowell, Massachusetts. Since 1890 he has been man-

ager of yards as foreman, and manager of the business as partner and owner. He is a thoroughly capable business man, and in his own special line is without a superior. Now in the prime of life he can review his career with satisfaction, and with the past as a guide can look confidently into the future.

He has confined himself exclusively to his business, with the exception of a directorship in the Lowell Coöperative Bank. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, but has no club or fraternal affiliations; business, home, and the family filling to the brim his measure of life. In politics he is a Republican. There is an instructive lesson to be learned from the career of Mr. Abbott, and the young man who would win success may gain the secret, for the reason is so plain that it cannot be misunderstood—hard work, absolute honesty in all his dealings, unfailing courtesy, and the unfaltering ambition to make the most of himself and his opportunities. He has no finely drawn theories nor nicely drawn distinctions, but thinks, talks, and acts the value of labor in developing a man's powers and insuring his success, no matter in what field of activity he enters.

Mr. Abbott has married twice, his first wife being Nellie M. Wentworth, daughter of George and Helen Wentworth, of China, Maine. This marriage was solemnized May 1, 1879. Mrs. Abbott died August 27, 1880. In Dover, New Hampshire, September 30, 1882, Mr. Abbott married Adelaide O. Shepherd, daughter of Freeman and Susan Shepherd, of Strafford, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are the parents of a daughter, Nellie, a graduate of Lowell High School, and Rogers Hall School for Girls. On September 30, 1911, she married Edgar H. Douglas, of Waterville, Maine, who is now associated with Mr. Abbott in the business. They have three children: Elinor, born April 10, 1914; Phyllis, born June 7, 1915; and Stephen Abbott, born June 16, 1918.

JOHN THOMAS DONEHUE, D. D. S.

The wonderful advance made in the dental profession in the past half century has not been equalled in any of the professions. The graduate in dentistry now takes in anatomy practically the same course as the physician and surgeon, and excluding *materia medica* the courses are not widely separated. Dental surgery has and is accomplishing wonders in adding to personal attractiveness, health and comfort, and as an exponent of that profession Dr. Donehue holds a high place in public esteem. He is one of Lowell's native sons who have retained residence all their lives and dedicated themselves and their talents to the welfare of their native city through service to their fellowmen. He is a son of John Thomas Donehue, who was born in

Ireland, and was brought to the United States by his parents when a babe of four months. He grew to manhood in Lowell, served as representative in the Massachusetts Legislature of 1884, was a member of the executive committee of the Democratic city committee in 1883-84-85-86, and is yet influential in the party. In business he is head of John T. Donehue & Company, No. 276 Middlesex street, Lowell. He married Anne J. Shaughnessey, born in Lowell in 1843, the family home now being at No. 22 Twelfth street. John T. and Anne J. Donehue are the parents of ten children: William, of Los Angeles, California; John Thomas, of further mention; Harry; Josephine, married John Crotty, of Bayonne, New Jersey; George; Herbert; Gertrude, married John Dwyer, of Jersey City; Frank; Alice; and Clarence.

John Thomas Donehue, Jr., second son of John Thomas and Ann J. (Shaughnessey) Donehue, was born in Lowell, September 29, 1874, and for the past twenty-two years has been practicing dentistry in his native city. He was educated in Lowell public schools, finishing with high school, going thence to Boston Dental College, whence he was graduated D. D. S., class of 1898. He at once opened offices in Lowell, and is one of the leading dental practitioners of the city, his offices in the Runels building, Room 3. Eminent in his profession, Dr. Donehue, while devoted to the interests of his clientele, has long taken an interest in certain phases of civic life, and is now a trustee of Lowell Public Library and of Lowell Textile School. He is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the Knights of Columbus, and is a Democrat in politics.

Dr. Donehue married, in Lowell, Nellie T. Gilday, daughter of Michael T. Gilday, born in Ireland in 1836, came to Lowell in 1848, died in 1898. Michael T. Gilday married Ellen Boland, born in 1839, died in 1913. Dr. and Mrs. Donehue are the parents of a daughter and three sons: Grace, born March 2, 1901, a student at New England Conservatory of Music, a harpist; John, born March 2, 1903, student at Boston College High School, a violinist; Paul, born July 13, 1905, a high school boy, his instrument the 'cello; Charles, born February 2, 1907. These children are all gifted musically, each having a favorite instrument, and they are a source of great pleasure to their parents and friends, but their youth restricts them to private entertainment only. The family home is No. 525 Andover street, Lowell.

PHILIP PATRICK HAGGERTY.

Every citizen of Lowell knows this name and respects the bearer of it. For more than fourscore years Mr. Haggerty has been a resident of his present home town and for upward of half a century has

been the most prominent figure in its musical circles. As choir director and soloist in different churches and also as an instructor in vocal music he has built up a widespread reputation, and as a citizen has always stood in the front rank.

Patrick Haggerty, grandfather of Philip Patrick Haggerty, was a native of Galway, Ireland, where he passed his entire life. He was a cordwainer, also dealing in harnesses, horse trappings and similar articles.

James Haggerty, son of Patrick Haggerty, was born in 1797, near the city of Galway, County Galway, Ireland, and as a child was deprived by death of both his parents. He was reared by an uncle in Dublin, where he was apprenticed to learn the trade of cordwainer, or leatherworker. After serving his time he went to Athlone, Ireland, where he followed the trade of shoemaker and leatherworker. In 1835 he emigrated with his family to the United States, settling in Lowell, Massachusetts, whither some relatives had preceded them. Mr. Haggerty married, in Athlone, Ireland, Margaret Judge, and their children were: 1. Philip Patrick, mentioned below. 2. Peter, born in 1829, in Athlone, Ireland, and attended the public schools of Lowell, afterward studying law and acquiring a large practice. At the beginning of the Civil War he became captain on the staff of General Benjamin F. Butler, later becoming major, and sometimes serving as judge advocate of the Army of Occupation in New Orleans. In that city he was prosecuting attorney for the Union forces and represented the Federal Government at all the famous trials. His duty as judge advocate of the army made it necessary for him to remain in the service long after peace had been declared, and while in New Orleans he contracted a fever from which he died in the military hospital in that city. His body was brought to Lowell, where it was interred in St. Patrick's Cemetery and the city did much to honor the memory of this man who rendered such good service and laid down his life for his adopted country. His name is preserved in the records of Memorial Hall and his portrait adorns the walls of the Lowell Historical Society. 3. Winifred, married (first) James Walsh, of Boston, Massachusetts, and (second) Edward Potter, of New York City. 4. Michael. James Haggerty, the father, who followed his trade in Lowell to the close of his life, died in 1860, and so did not witness the distinction to which his second son attained. The mother of the family passed away several years earlier.

Philip Patrick Haggerty, son of James and Margaret (Judge) Haggerty, was born August 18, 1827, near Athlone, County Roscommon, Ireland, and was eight years of age when brought by his parents from his native land. He was educated in the Lowell public schools, and as a young man obtained a clerkship in the Lowell post office, a

position which he retained for fifteen years. At the end of that time Mr. Haggerty resigned in order that he might be free to devote himself to a profession for which nature had specially designed him. From childhood he had studied music, attending the best schools which Lowell and Boston offered at that time and also receiving private instruction. In 1870 he opened a studio in Lowell for the teaching of vocal music and thenceforth, for the long period of forty-eight years, he devoted himself continuously to the work of his much loved profession. During this time Mr. Haggerty was for a few years choir director of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, and for five years held the position of soloist in the First Unitarian Church of Lowell. He was, also, for a few years, soloist in the Church of the Unity (Unitarian), Boston, then becoming choir director of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, Lowell. This position he retained for more than thirty years, and during this time the church was famous for its music.

In politics, Mr. Haggerty is a lifelong Democrat and has always manifested a loyal and helpful interest in the welfare and progress of the city which has been his home from childhood. Years ago he organized the Otto Musical Club, of Lowell, an organization composed of the business and professional men of the city. Mr. Haggerty was director of the club, and under his leadership it gave concerts at which the music and the manner in which it was rendered were such as would please the most fastidious taste. In conjunction with his musical genius Mr. Haggerty possesses a strong and distinctive personality, forceful and at the same time genial. This explains why his admirers, who are numberless, are hardly more numerous than his friends, all of whom esteem it a privilege to be included in that circle. Mr. Haggerty is now in his ninety-second year and has suffered no impairment of his fine voice which has delighted, on so many occasions, a majority of the citizens of Lowell. In 1918 he relinquished his work as an instructor and withdrew from active participation in musical events of the city, but continued one thing which he felt to be a bounden duty. This was to sing the solo at the requiem mass of each of his old friends, as, one by one, they departed. This he still continues to do, being frequently requested by the sons and daughters of his contemporaries to sing at the requiem masses of their parents.

Mr. Haggerty married, August 18, 1857, at Lowell, Ann Elizabeth McEvoy, born April 3, 1836, at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Daley) McEvoy, both natives of Belfast, Ireland. Mr. McEvoy was a tailor, and after working for short periods at Boston and Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and Nashua, New Hampshire, settled in Lowell, where he prospered in business and became one of the well known characters of the city. It was there that

he died in 1889, after a residence of thirty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty were the parents of the following children: 1. Charles Peter, deceased; a chemist in the Merrimack Mills; married Annie S. Morse, of Lowell, and their children were: i. Ann Elizabeth; ii. John, corporal in Signal Corps, United States army, during the war; iii. Joseph. 2. Winifred Catherine, at home. 3. Louise Adelaide, deceased; married Peter A. Fay, of Lowell, also deceased; children: Philip, Andrew, Catherine, Louise and Gertrude. 4. Susan Maria, wife of John R. Martin, business manager of Father John's Medicine Company, Lowell; their children are: i. Robert; ii. Edward M., first lieutenant of the Seventh Regiment, United States Field Artillery, Regular army; was in France for over a year and a half, his regiment forming part of the First Regular Division; he is now in Germany; iii. Barbara. Mrs. Haggerty was an accomplished musician, serving as organist of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, while her husband filled the position of choir director. Her death occurred in Lowell, September 28, 1907.

Well and faithfully has Philip Patrick Haggerty served his day and generation, consecrating more than half his long life to an art which, perhaps more than any other, comforts, inspires and ennobles "all sorts and conditions of men."

WOLFRED P. CAISSE, JR.

Although born in Middlebury, Vermont, Mr. Caisse was brought to Lowell by his parents when but a year old, consequently remembers no other home and has for the city the feeling of a native son. After completing his classical education he prepared for the drug business by a course in pharmacy, and since 1905 has been engaged in the retail drug business and since 1914 has been sole proprietor of the business located at No. 461 Moody street. There are few young men who at his age have chosen and prepared for a profession, established their business and have life's battle fairly won. This record has not been completed without hard work, and to his task Mr. Caisse has devoted his entire time, talent and energy. He has allowed himself one specialty, perhaps hobby, but it might well be called another business, for he is an expert amateur taxidermist, and that is his recreation. He is a son of Wolfred P. and Rose (Poerrir) Caisse, the latter deceased. His father, an expert pattern maker, long employed in Lowell cotton mills, is now living in Lowell, retired.

Wolfred P. Caisse, Jr. was born in Middlebury, Vermont, September 27, 1878, and in 1879 was brought by his parents to Lowell. He attended St. Joseph's Parochial School until prepared to enter a higher institution, then pursued commercial and classical courses at



Wolfred P. Caisse Jr.

Three Rivers College, Canada. There he completed classical study, and having decided upon his life work he entered Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and completed a two years' course. He then returned to Lowell and for four years was clerk in the Lowell Pharmacy. He then passed the State Board of Examiners and was duly entered a registered pharmacist. In 1905 he formed a partnership with James O'Flahaven and opened a drug store, his partner soon retiring from the firm. Mr. Caisse then admitted Dr. A. G. Payette as a partner, they continuing as such until 1914, when Dr. Payette sold his interest to Mr. Caisse who has since conducted the business alone. The store on Moody street is well-located and well-managed, and Mr. Caisse has made many friends in that section who testify to his admirable business qualities as well as to his worth as a citizen. A Republican in politics, he has served his ward as member of the school board, first elected in 1913, reelected in 1915, his second term expiring with the year 1917. He is a member of the Pharmaceutical Association, the Royal Arcanum, Corporation of Members of Association Catholique, L'Union St. Jean Baptiste D'Amérique, and his clubs the Lafayette and Citoyens Americains. He is fond of amateur theatricals and director of the entertainments of that nature of the Rosland Club.

Mr. Caisse married, in Lowell, June, 1905, Cecile Lassoude, of Three Rivers, Canada. They are the parents of George, Cecile, Rose and Helen Caisse. The family home is at No. 773 Merrimack street. Mr. and Mrs. Caisse are members of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Roman Catholic.

JOSEPH MARIN.

The first twenty-five years of the life of Joseph Marin were spent in his native Canadian home, agriculture being his business. But with his coming to the United States, he began his successful commercial career and became known as one of the leading merchants of the French Colony. He is now practically retired from all activities, his only business cares those of his private estate. He is a son of Joseph and Adelaide Marin, both deceased, his father a farmer of St. Hyacinthe, Canada.

Joseph Marin was born at St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, Canada, November 1, 1860, and there attended school until his services were needed in the work of conducting the home farm. As he developed in strength and stature his responsibilities increased, until finally he was admitted to a partnership, father and son conducting a successful hay business in addition to the operation of the home farm. After arriving at legal age, he still continued his father's associate, and it was not until 1885 that he finally turned his back upon

his native town and sought a new home in the United States. He located in Lowell in 1885, and as all his training had been along agricultural lines he naturally chose a business with which he was familiar, the buying and selling of hay and other farm produce. He conducted business in partnership with Edward O'Heir, under the firm name, O'Heir & Marin, hay and potatoes being principally dealt in. Later this firm established a store on Merrimack street for the sale of second-hand furniture, both stores being conducted by the company until 1891, when Mr. Marin bought his partner's interest and continued the business under his own name. He carried on both branches of his business very successfully, and in 1896 bought land on Merrimack street, upon which, in 1897, he erected the Joseph Marin block. In 1900 he retired from the hay business, continuing his furniture business until 1910, which he sold to Emory Cognac.

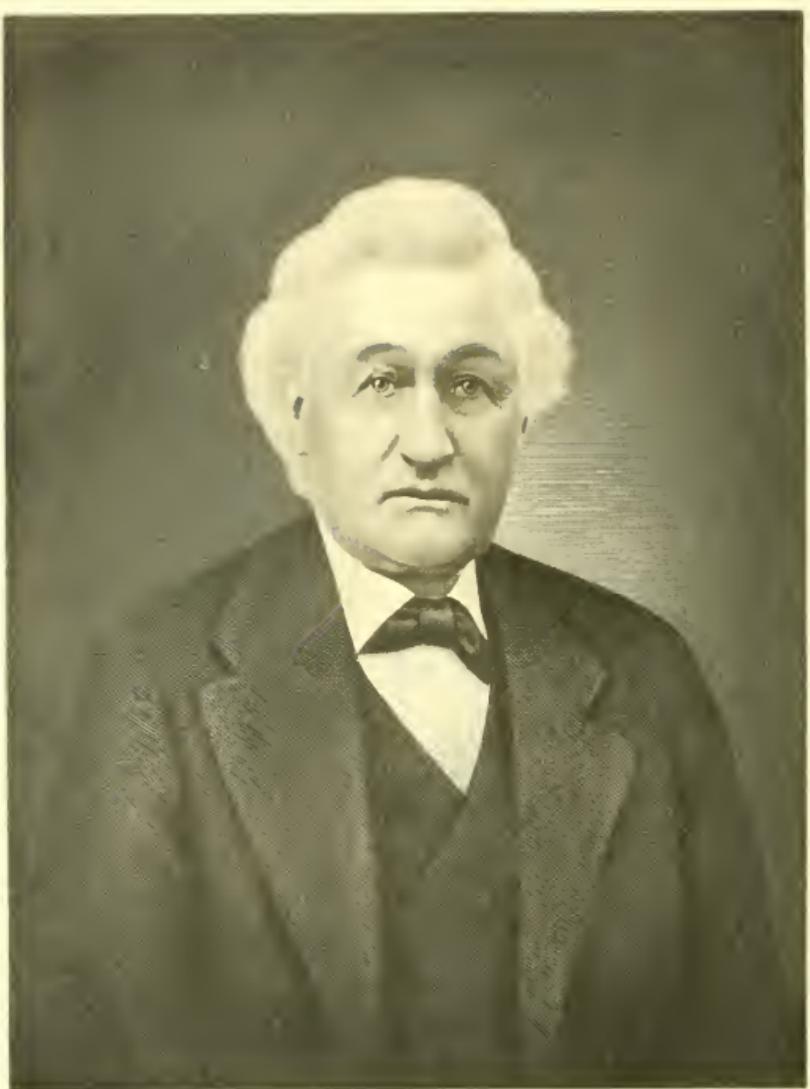
After the sale of his furniture store, Mr. Marin entered the automobile business, as proprietor of the Moody Bridge Garage, a business he personally conducted for several years, but now leases to another. He devotes his time to the management of his lands and buildings, his property being largely real estate and tenements. A successful business man, he also has a warm, social nature, and delights in the society of his friends, who are many. He is a member of the church, St. Jean Baptiste, and of the Catholic Foresters of America.

Mr. Marin married, in 1886, Josephine Dansereau, they the parents of: George E., a Jesuit Noviate in Montreal; Balda, a Sister in Notre Dame Convent, Montreal.

JOHN H. BEAULIEU.

Although for many years of his life a worker in the textile mills, Mr. Beaulieu is a well known merchant of Lowell, proprietor of his own grocery and principal owner of Joseph A. Desrosiers & Company, clothiers, and a dealer in real estate. He was the owner of considerable land in the locality where the St. Louis Roman Catholic Church now stands, corner of West Sixth and Boisvert streets, and when the newly-created parish was in need of aid he donated with Jacques Boisvert the land upon which the church is built, although not a member of that parish. He was a skilled mill worker, is a successful business man, and while serving as councilman and later as alderman he pursued a straight and honorable course, his record being free from all criticism.

John H. Beaulieu, youngest and eleventh child of Benjamin and Aglae (Legeault) Beaulieu, was born in the village of Ste. Martine, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 12, 1858, and there attended



Daniel Hale

the parish school until eleven years of age. In 1869 his parents moved to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where the lad continued his studies in the public schools. He began his wage-earning life with the Wakefield Rattan Company, and continued with that concern until he was seventeen. He then came to Lowell, alone and unacquainted, but soon found employment in the Merrimack Mills, there remaining sixteen years as weaver and loom fixer, becoming a "second hand." That brought him to the age of thirty-three, and not being satisfied with his financial progress he left the mills and entered mercantile life. His first business venture was as a grocer at No. 92 Tilden street, Lowell, and there he just about held his own for a few years. Soon better things came and he bought the building in which he yet conducts the grocery at No. 92 Tilden street, and built his present home, No. 202 Hildreth street. He later became considerably interested in suburban real estate and is still a dealer, operating quite largely at times. With his grocery and real estate dealing moving prosperously, he took on another interest by purchasing the clothing business of Partha Brothers, at No. 526 Merrimack street, in 1909, taking in his son-in-law, Joseph A. Desrosiers, and re-organizing as Joseph A. Desrosiers & Company. This business is also a prosperous one and its success adds to the business reputation of Mr. Beaulieu.

He is a director of the Middlesex Trust Company, member of the Lowell Board of Trade, the Lafayette Club, St. Louis Roman Catholic Church, the Centralville Social Club, and St. Joseph's Society. In political faith he is a Republican, and for two years represented Ward Six in Common Council, and one year as alderman. He is fond of travel, and whenever possible indulges himself in that way. He is a man of kindly heart and friendly nature, greatly liked by all who know him. He has been honored by being appointed a member of Local Draft Board, Division No. 4, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Mr. Beaulieu married, in Lowell, in January, 1877, Marie Le Clair, their married life covering a period of forty years. They are the parents of a daughter and two sons: Laura M., married Joseph A. Desrosiers; Henri A., an employee of the Boston & Maine Railroad, married Juanita Godu; Leo, a merchant, associated with Joseph A. Desrosiers & Company, of No. 526 Merrimack street, married Robea E. Ducharme.

DANIEL GAGE.

Daniel Gage, for nearly half a century one of the most successful and prominent business men of Lowell, Massachusetts, with a reputation for integrity and ability, belonged to an old New England

family connected from early Colonial times with the affairs of many communities. The Gage family claims honorable descent from one who came to England with William the Conqueror at the time of the Norman Conquest, 1066 A. D., and settled in Chichester. A lineal descendant of that ancestor was Sir John Gage, who died in the year 1633.

(II) John Gage, of Stoneham, Suffolk county, England, second son of Sir John Gage, migrated to America, landing at Salem, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1630. He was one of the first proprietors of Ipswich, Massachusetts; he removed later to Rowley, and died there in the year 1673.

(III) Daniel Gage, son of John (2) Gage, was born near Salem, Massachusetts, in the year 1639, and died November 8, 1705.

(IV) Daniel (2) Gage, son of Daniel (1) Gage, was born at Bradford, Massachusetts, March 12, 1676, and lived there until his death, March 14, 1747. He married Martha Burbank, who was born March 9, 1679, and died September 8, 1741. On the banks of the Merrimack river, he established the Gage's or Upper Ferry.

(V) Daniel (3) Gage, son of Daniel (2) Gage, was born at Bradford, Massachusetts, April 22, 1708. He was a captain in the battle of Lexington, and had two sons in the battle of Bunker Hill. He died September 24, 1775, in that part of Pelham, New Hampshire, now known as Gage Hill. He married Ruth ——.

(VI) David Gage, son of Daniel (3) Gage, was born at Pelham, New Hampshire, August 15, 1750, and died there April 26, 1827. He married Elizabeth Atwood, also of Pelham, who was born in the year 1755, and died in the year 1845, at the age of ninety years.

(VII) Nathan Gage, son of David and Elizabeth (Atwood) Gage, the ninth of a family of twelve children, was born at Pelham, New Hampshire, May 27, 1791, and died there, February 20, 1860. He was a farmer of the old sturdy New England type. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Mehitable Woodbury, who was born at New Salem, New Hampshire, February 17, 1795, and died at Pelham, September 27, 1879. They had ten children, the fifth of whom was Daniel.

(VIII) Daniel (4) Gage, son of Nathan and Mehitable (Woodbury) Gage, was born at Pelham, New Hampshire, June 4, 1828, and died February 9, 1901, at Lowell, Massachusetts. He attended the schools of his native town, and spent the first twenty-five years of his life on his father's farm. In 1854 he came to Lowell, Massachusetts, and engaged in the wholesale beef business. During his successful career of fifteen years in this work, he was located much of the time on Hildreth street, Dracut, now a part of the city of Lowell. In 1869 he sold this business and his home, and moved to the estate at the

corner of Bridge and West Sixth streets, Lowell, where his daughter now lives. In the spring of 1870, Mr. Gage took up the business with which, through the remainder of his life, he was prominently identified and through the successful conduct of which he became known as the ice king of Lowell. From the McFarlin Brothers, he bought their few ice houses and adjoining property near the Merrimack river. This has remained the center of the great ice, wood, and lumber business which he developed and personally managed to the end of his life. He was for many years director of the Prescott National Bank, and at his death was its president. Intimately identified with the many aspects of the city's life, Mr. Gage was a unique figure in the development of this prosperous community. He was interested in all movements for the common weal and ready to help every good cause. He established the practice of supplying free ice to many charitable institutions of the city, a service still rendered under his name.

On April 22, 1855, Daniel Gage married Abiah Smith Hobbs, of Pelham, New Hampshire, a daughter of James and Pamela (Haselton) Hobbs, highly respected residents of that town. James Hobbs, Esquire, well versed in the law, held the highest offices of his town and transacted its business for many years. His grandfather was the Rev. James Hobbs, who about the year 1750 came from Kingston, Massachusetts, and settled in Pelham, New Hampshire, as the first minister of that town. Of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gage, one died in her sixteenth year, and one became the owner of the business established by her father.

EDWIN ALONZO SIMPSON.

Edwin Alonzo Simpson, a successful and prominent contractor and real estate agent of Lowell, Massachusetts, and an important public official of this city, is a native of the State of New Hampshire, and the son of Olinthus A. and Emily J. (Stickney) Simpson, old and highly respected residents of the town of Windham. In 1870, Olinthus A. Simpson moved to Lowell, and there continued in the contracting business. He was a prosperous and energetic man, and for many years was a prominent citizen of Windham, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in business as a contractor.

Born August 22, 1867, at Windham, New Hampshire, Edwin Alonzo Simpson spent the major part of his childhood and early youth in Lowell, and attended the Varnum School, Lowell, and Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Boston, Massachusetts. Having completed his course here, where he gained much knowledge which has proved of value to him in his work, he remained in the city of

Lowell, and since that time has made it his permanent home. In Lowell he engaged in the contracting business, of which he had some knowledge from aiding his father in early youth, and prospered greatly. He soon had developed a business which was one of the largest of its kind in the city, and had earned a reputation for honesty and square dealing, as well as for ability and familiarity with his line, second to none. Having made a successful beginning in the contracting business, Mr. Simpson engaged in the real estate line as well, nor has he met with less success in this than in the former.

Mr. Simpson has not confined his activities to the business world. He has interested himself keenly in public affairs, and has proved himself a capable officer in several different capacities in connection with the city government. In 1897 he held the position of assistant superintendent of streets in Lowell, and has rendered much valuable service to his fellow citizens in the excellent work that he has done in that department. Mr. Simpson is also an active figure in the social and club worlds, and is a member of Lowell Pentucket Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Vesper Country Club.

Edwin Alonzo Simpson was united in marriage, February 23, 1898, at Lowell, Massachusetts, with Laura E. Sayward, a daughter of James and Berthia (Morton) Sayward, her parents for many years residents of Burnham, Maine.

JOSEPH FRANCIS McMAHON.

It was not until 1907 that Mr. McMahon established the plumbing and heating apparatus business which bears his name, although a native son of Lowell, and long connected with her business interests. But it was as a mill worker, apprentice and journeyman, that he continued for many years. He is a son of Patrick and Catherine McMahon, his father a shipper at the carpet mills.

Joseph Francis McMahon was born at the Market street home of his parents, in Lowell, November 12, 1861, and obtained his education in the public schools of the city. He began his wage earning career with the Hamilton Paint Works, continuing with that company for seven years. He next spent two years under Jerry Ryan, learning the tinsmith trade, which he followed as a journeyman for about twenty years. The next ten years he was with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, that period expiring in 1907. He then organized the firm, J. F. McMahon & Company, and at Nos. 453-455 Gorham street has since conducted a successful business in plumbing and steam heating, gas and water fitting. The firm is now constructing a brick building, sixty-one by one hundred feet, at



Chas H. Sickey

the corner of Union and Gorham streets, to which they will remove upon its completion. Mr. McMahon is a member of the National Master Plumbers' Association, and the Heating and Piping Contractors' National Association, and stands well in the business community. He has won his way to honorable position, beginning when very young, and has come every step of the way through his own efforts. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Kiwanis Club, Lowell Board of Trade, and St. Peter's Church.

Mr. McMahon married, August 12, 1883, Katherine Fitzgerald, daughter of Morris and Katherine Fitzgerald. Mr. and Mrs. McMahon are the parents of six children: 1. William, steamfitter, married Mary Dean, and resides at No. 90 White street. 2. John J., plumber, member of the firm J. F. McMahon & Company; unmarried; resides with his parents. 3. Edward L., traveling salesman; served with the United States Navy in World War. 4. Arthur P., plumber, associated with father; served with United States Navy in World War. 5. Francis, a student. 6. Mary Katherine, attending St. Peter's Parochial School.

CHARLES M. DICKEY.

Charles M. Dickey, the well known and public-spirited citizen of Lowell, Massachusetts, where, as proprietor of a number of the most popular hotels in the city, he has established an enviable reputation for himself, comes of good old New England stock. He is a son of Joseph Dickey, a native of Topsham, Vermont, born in the year 1822. Mr. Dickey, Sr., was an active and energetic man, who met with a very well-earned success in the manufacturing world. He lived for a time in New York State, but eventually returned to Vermont, and had his home in the town of Corinth, in that State, at the time of his death in 1883. Mr. Dickey was a manufacturer of shoes and enjoyed a large market in Vermont and Northern New York, also engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Born at Brasher, New York, June 26, 1857, Charles M. Dickey spent the first few years of his life in his native town, and there began his education, attending the local public schools for this purpose. While still a lad his parents removed to Corinth, Vermont, and he continued his studies there until he had reached the age of seventeen years. Having at that age completed his schooling, he secured employment with his father and worked on the latter's farm until he attained his majority. At the age of twenty-one, however, he abandoned the parental roof and came directly to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he has made his home and his business headquarters ever since.

His move to this city was impelled by a feeling shared by many enterprising country boys of that time that greater opportunities awaited them in the cities than in their own rural home, and certainly in Mr. Dickey's case the event has justified his belief. Upon first reaching Lowell, he secured a position as office clerk in the old Washington Hotel of this city, and was thus introduced to a line of business in which his entire career up to the present has been spent and in which he has come to be known widely, not only in the immediate vicinity, but by the public which traveled in New England generally. He rendered himself of so great value to his employers at the Washington Hotel, and showed so great an ability to grasp the details of his work, that by the end of four years he had been appointed manager of the American Hotel, and remained there for five years longer. He had in the meantime been setting aside a large proportion of his earnings, which during the latter part of his nine years' service were by no means small, and it thus came about that he found himself in a position to become independent in business at the close of that period. Accordingly, he purchased the St. Charles Hotel on Middlesex street, Lowell, where he met with such phenomenal success that he was enabled shortly afterwards to purchase the Franklin House in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Still later he sold the St. Charles, and purchasing the American Hotel, of which he had formerly been manager, he remodeled the entire building and opened the New American Hotel, which is known as one of the finest hostelries in that part of the State. From that time to the present, Mr. Dickey has operated the New American Hotel in Lowell, and the Franklin House in Lawrence, and by his admirable knowledge of the requirements of hotel management has made them two of the most popular houses in Eastern Massachusetts, and has enjoyed a success which is most entirely deserved. He is at the present time, without doubt, one of the most successful business men of Lowell, and is known far and wide as having been successful in accomplishing that desideratum in hotels, the house where there is at once an air of informal hospitality and yet the most complete efficiency of service.

Charles M. Dickey was united in marriage in the year 1877 with Julia A. Abbott, a daughter of James Abbott, of Fairlee, Vermont. Mr. Dickey, in spite of the great demands made upon his time and energies by the management of his two hotels, has always retained a keen interest in local affairs. He is a Republican in politics, but is in no sense of the word a politician, though he has served for some time on the Lowell Board of Trade, and the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce. He is also affiliated with the Massachusetts Hotel Association, and with a number of important fraternal and social organizations, among which should be mentioned the local lodges of the Benevolent

and Protective Order of Elks and the United Order of American Workmen, and he was also a member of the Highland Club. In his religious belief Mr. Dickey is a Universalist and attends the church of that denomination in Lowell.

The qualities that are required for success in the hotel business are of a perfectly definite order and quite as capable of being formulated as those needed in any other calling. Many, too, are of a high order and closely connected with some of the most fundamental of the virtues. Next to integrity, the most essential trait for the successful hotel man is that larger democratic sympathy that comes near to the virtue of Christian charity, which leads to a complete sympathy with and understanding of all men without regard for class or race and which finds its expression in that fine relationship between comrades that is one of the purest and most disinterested to be found. Such is the character of Charles M. Dickey, who has won a reputation as a hotel man second to none in that region of the State about Lowell, Massachusetts.

RT. REV. JOHN BERNARD DELANY.

The genealogy of the Delany family is like a page from Irish history, containing some lines of interest in a review of the life of Bishop Delany, who was always proud of his ancestry. His father, Thomas Delany, and grandfather, Bryan Delany, were born in County Galway, Ireland, but their ancestors for centuries before had settled in County Kilkenny, where they "bent the knee to no human lord," and "were possessed of considerable substance and pronouncedly different in character from the prevailing type of the neighborhood." About the middle of the eighteenth century the principal branches of the family moved to County Galway, and there became prominent. There Bryan Delany was born and lived, and there his ten children were born. The eldest of these children, Thomas Delany, resided in Galway until 1857, when he came to the United States and settled in Lowell, Massachusetts. There he established a tailoring establishment, which he successfully conducted until his death, then ranking as Lowell's oldest tailor. He was a strong temperance man, and for a quarter of a century was president of St. Patrick's Temperance Society. He was a man of high character, justly esteemed as a citizen, and in religion was a fervent Catholic, identified all his Lowell life with St. Patrick's Church. He married, shortly after coming to the United States, Catherine Fox, born in Ballatrain, County Monaghan, Ireland, a descendant of an ancient sturdy Irish family remarkable for their longevity. Her beautiful womanly Christian character shone brightest in her home, and upon her children she lavished a

mother's devoted tenderness. She never harbored an unkind thought, and the Delany home in Lowell was a haven to young people. When her son, Bishop Delany, was consecrated to his high office, he paid her the finest tribute that a mother could be paid, the acknowledgement that he was her moral handiwork. "All that I am," he said from the steps of the sanctuary where he had just been crowned with the mitre, "I owe to the home influence which surrounded my youth." And descending the steps he came to his mother, kissed her, thanked her, and gave her his first Episcopal blessing. And when his dying eyes looked upon her he said, "Don't cry, mother dear, I shall tell God about you." The nine children of Thomas and Catherine (Fox) Delany were: 1. John Bernard, to whose memory this review is dedicated. 2. Rose, afterwards Mrs. Patrick Gilbride, of Lowell. 3. James, who died in infancy. 4. Mary, afterwards Mrs. John Hearn, of Boston. 5. Catherine, afterwards Sister Florence Louise, of the Order of Notre Dame of Namur. 6. Thomas, Jr., who died in 1903. 7. Frederick, afterwards a devout priest of the Boston Diocese. 8 and 9. Grace and Clotilda, both well known and highly esteemed teachers in the public schools of Lowell.

John Bernard Delany was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 9, 1864, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, June 11, 1906. From the high school of Lowell he passed to further study at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, where he remained two years. He then entered Boston College, from which institution he was graduated in 1887.

From his earliest years he had been bent upon being a priest, and a few weeks after graduation, accompanied by Edward Quirk, his classmate and lifelong friend, he called on Bishop Bradley, of Manchester, and asked for adoption to his diocese. With all the warmth of a father's love, Bishop Bradley welcomed the candidate and took him to his heart as his favored child. He urged him to go to Paris to make his ecclesiastical studies, and accordingly, in 1887, he left the United States on the steamship "*La Bourgoyne*," for the famous seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris. There, after four years of study and training, he was ordained a priest, May 23, 1891, by the venerable bishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard. He was a faithful and loyal alumnus of that institution wherein were handed down for centuries the best traditions of Catholic France, and he was ever ready to attribute to its influence and training much of the good of his after life.

Father Delany said his first Mass at St. Sulpice. He then offered the Holy Sacrifice at some of the famous shrines in and about Paris and Lourdes, where he journeyed especially to ask the blessing of the Mother of God on his new life and work. He visited England and

Ireland, then returned to the United States. After a few days at his home in Lowell, he reported for duty to his superior, Bishop Bradley, at Manchester. He began his priestly life as second assistant in St. Anne's Church, Manchester, there remaining two and a half years, when he was transferred to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as curate to the Vicar General of the Manchester diocese. After substituting for a short time for the pastor at Hinsdale, Father Delany was assigned to duty at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Manchester, to begin as secretary to Bishop Bradley, and as chancellor of the diocese, his more immediate preparation for the great work that was to follow. He was appointed chaplain to the Sisters of the Precious Blood, and at their Monastery on Union street said his first morning Mass and preached his Sunday sermon until his consecration. He was their spiritual father and friend, and in his various other duties became widely known throughout the State. He was diocesan director of the League of the Sacred Heart; director of the Society of Holy Childhood; State Chaplain of the Knights of Columbus; member of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections; and had charge of the State missions to non-Catholics. The last office which Bishop Bradley assigned Father Delany was that of diocesan director of the Priests' Temperance League. During those years he became better known as an interesting public speaker, and was in demand for lectures and addresses.

In 1898, with the encouragement of Bishop Bradley, Father Delany instituted "The Guidon," a monthly magazine of which he was editor-in-chief until his elevation to the Episcopate. Other literary work of that and a later period was an Introduction to a Life of Bishop Bradley, a Pastoral in English and French on Christian education. In 1902 he visited Cuba with a company of Sisters, and in Havana instituted the first Monastery of the Precious Blood in Cuba. He wrote a full account of this journey for the "Guidon," and also wrote voluminously for its editorial pages. He often accompanied Bishop Bradley on his travels, and frequently represented him on public occasions. His duties as chancellor brought him into intimate relations with the pastors throughout the State, and he won their unvarying respect. Bishop Bradley died in December, 1903, and Father Delany was prominently mentioned as his successor. At the turna of the New England bishops, held some weeks later, there was read to them a letter, written by Bishop Bradley months before his death, naming Father Delany as one of the three priests whom he would recommend as his successor.

On August 9, 1909, his birthday, Father Delany was notified from Rome that he had been chosen Bishop of Manchester, and on Thurs-

day, September 8, following, in his own Cathedral Church of St. Joseph, Rt. Rev. John Bernard Delany was consecrated Second Bishop of Manchester by the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, D. D., Archbishop of Larissa. The ceremony was most beautiful and impressive, no detail being omitted to give it dignity and grandeur. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William F. Gannon, S. J., president of Boston College. Many high dignitaries of the church were present, and the number in attendance from outside was very large. One month after his consecration, in response to the invitation of Pope Pious X to the Bishops of the World to assist in Rome at the definition of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the new bishop, accompanied by two of his sisters and Rev. Joseph G. Anderson, now Auxiliary Bishop of Boston, sailed for Europe. He was presented to the Pope, as were his two sisters, and after a delightful visit they returned home in safety, weathering a most stormy and dangerous voyage. With the coming of the new year the young Bishop (the youngest in the United States) really took up his real burden. He at once began to enlarge and extend the work of the diocese. He plunged into an era of improvement, both material and spiritual, that was bringing splendid results, when, full of the joy of life, happy under the strain of labor, the lover of little children, with a nature of simplicity and openness like unto theirs, Bishop Delany's life was cut off while it was but beginning. Not two years a bishop, and only in his forty-second year, in the very flower of his manhood, he was suddenly stricken, and after a few days passed to his reward. He was a young man to have upon his shoulders the burden of a bishopric, and this fact made him a conspicuous figure among the American prelates, and had centered upon him widespread interest and universal affection. The news of his sudden and serious illness, so soon to be followed by the announcement of his death, came as a great shock to his people, who were happy to claim him as their spiritual leader and to point him out with pride as the youngest bishop in the United States, or as Pope Pius X suggested in conversation with him at Rome. "*Foristan in tota ecclesia*" (Perhaps in the entire church). He was stricken with appendicitis on June 6, was operated upon the following day, but even with the best medical skill and attention, survived the shock only three days. The end came Monday morning, June 11, at 3:40 o'clock. His mother and sisters were with him, as were also many of his priests, and his death was most triumphant. Six months later his mother died, and there was a joyous reunion of the souls who loved each other so well.

The funeral services were most impressive from the time the body, invested in full Episcopal robes, was placed in the beautiful parlor of

the Cathedral residence, July 11, until the final placing of the body in the vault and the closing and sealing of the great iron doors. The scene at St. Joseph's Cathedral will long be in the memory of each one present. The governor of New Hampshire, with his staff, were present, as were the mayors of Manchester and of Lowell, the chief justice of the Supreme and Superior courts, representatives of great manufacturing interests, representatives from Boston College, Holy Cross College, Protestant clergymen from a dozen churches in the city, these all gathering to pay their last tribute to their Bishop and Friend. All the members of the Catholic hierarchy in New England were present and participated in the solemn ceremonies. Clergymen from neighboring dioceses in large numbers were in attendance to pay their last respects to the Manchester prelate, and all the priests of the See of Manchester were at the Cathedral, with distinguished laymen representing church organizations. The celebrant of the Mass was His Eminence, William Cardinal O'Connell, D. D., now Archbishop of Boston. The eulogy was delivered by Rev. John T. Mullen, D. D., a college classmate and lifelong friend of the dead bishop.

The following "Appreciation" by His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, forms the opening pages of the "Life and Writings of Bishop Delany," published in 1911:

A man often unconsciously reveals his soul when he sets a value, whether it be upon a painting, an accomplishment, a house, or even length of days. None of these things has an absolute fixed valuation. It depends upon how he likes them.

Old age sheltered by the fireside, the silvery locks, the calm dimmed eye, the resigned features, all these have for some a great fascination. They look upon a long life and a serene old age as a beautiful possession which they hope one day to be theirs. To them it is a treasure which must be obtained by dint of saving. So they must have their energy, their emotion, their effort, their enthusiasm, for all of these wear out the slender thread of vitality. They become parsimonious of their forces so that they may last longer. And some have become atrophied of mind and heart long before nature's hour, simply that they may live long. They cease to do everything but live. To them that is enough. Their ambition is satisfied. They are proud not of what they might have accomplished but of being alive. That is one point of view, and in a certain sense to cheat nature of twenty years is something of an achievement not to be disdained. But there is another standard, as there always is for most things.

To many the picture of life at eighty or ninety is far from fascinating; indeed it is looked upon with something akin to horror. To such, old age is not all silvery locks and calm eyes. It is sadly helpless, pathetically dependent, tirefully reminiscent and dreadfully lonely.

"Give me calm and longevity," cries one. "Give me an active and full life," says the other, "and when my working day is done let me go where I can begin Eternal youth." Which is right? Whatever the academic answer may be, happily we cannot practically settle it. We shall all of us work or wait on God's will. But certainly there is something splendid and heroic in the sudden taking off of a valiant soldier with his armor on, in the midst of the fight; and when the fight is for God and when the soldier dies on the field, what laurel wreath is green and beautiful enough to lay upon his bier?

What my beloved friend, the sweet record of whose noble life is written here, thought upon the subject of old age I know not. But I do know that when he fell in the thick of the fight for Holy Church he smiled. He was too young not to feel the human pathos of a death so early, so unlooked for. But he loved and trusted his King too completely to even ask Him why.

He worked all his life as he had seen men work in the busy city when his youth sped by. There in the early morn the bell sounded, and again at night to rest. His brain was too active, his mind too vigorous, his heart too happy, to ever know what idleness meant.

As a student he still studied when his task was finished. As a priest he still found or invented other duties when those allotted him were completed. As a bishop he planned new labors when the end came.

Would the calm, the inactivity, the inertia of age, have attracted him? God knew best and has forever sentenced all questioning. He was a laborer in the Vineyard, and he died laboring. Others will reap what he has sown. But the best seed he ever sowed was love of joyful work in the cause of God and the Church.

And in the preface of the work from which the above is quoted, Right Reverend Joseph G. Anderson, Auxiliary Bishop of Boston, has written:

In the life of any personage of note written for publication, the reader naturally looks for the narration of the extraordinary incidents and events that made such a life so important as to be considered worthy of presentation before the public.

Measured by this standard there is little in the life of Bishop Delany that could merit the mark of greatness. And oftentimes wanting in those sweet simple traits of character that appeal to the human heart or are gifted with such superior talents as to place them far removed from the everyday life about them; when, however, they are found to be in sympathetic touch with and living our own simple existence, their lives then appeal to us more forcibly than all their greatness of intellect or heroic deeds. Such a life is that of Bishop Delany—beautiful for its simplicity, loving for its gentleness of character, and inspiring for its nobleness of mind, generosity of heart and earnestness of faith and zeal.

Though all too brief was his career as Bishop, there were evidences of saintly zeal and splendid talents which had he been spared would

have added lustre and glory to the Diocese of Manchester which he ruled, and God's church in New England, as judged by his few years labor, and by the apostolic zeal and noble character of his whole priestly life. As an old classmate and lifelong friend, I pay this tribute of love for his many noble traits of character, and for his genuine, sincere and zealous devotion to God and the Church. May his life prove an inspiration to all who read it, as his memory will always be to those who knew and loved him.

JOHN ARTHUR McEVOY.

At the age of eighteen years, Mr. McEvoy, a graduate of a professional college, started business life as an optician in Providence, Rhode Island, in fact he was conducting business there while yet a student. He came to Lowell soon after graduation, and in the nearly twenty years of his residence in this city has built up a large business conducted at one location. He is a skilled optician and thoroughly reliable, two facts which have attracted to his store a large clientele of the best class. He is a son of Thomas and Winifred McEvoy, his father a farmer, now deceased.

John Arthur McEvoy was born at Petersham, Massachusetts, March 15, 1875, and there attended the country public school, also assisting in such work on the farm as falls to a boy's lot. But he had no love for farm life, and soon had definitely decided upon the business he would follow. As soon as practical, he entered Klein Optical College of Boston, there pursued a regular course and was graduated in 1898.

His first start in business was at Providence, Rhode Island, and he was also associated with the Globe Optical Company of Boston prior to his coming to Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1900. In Lowell he purchased the business established by the New England Optical Company at No. 232 Merrimack street, and with that as a nucleus he has gone forward to an unusual commercial success. In addition to regular optometrist and optical goods, he has a lens grinding department, eye fitting is developed to a fine art, and kodaks and camera supplies, microscopes and full lines of optical accessories, are carried. The business is the largest of its class in the city, and its proprietor ranks with the progressive, public-spirited men of the city. The business is conducted under the name, John A. McEvoy. He is a member of Ancient York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lowell Board of Trade; Highland Congregational Church; and the Masonic Club.

Mr. McEvoy married, February 7, 1898, Mary C. Copland, the family home being at No. 22 Bertram street.

WILLIAM THORNDIKE PATTEN.

Patten's Market, owned and operated by William T. Patten, occupies a site long devoted to the sale of meats, game, poultry and provisions. The former owner, L. W. Hall, was also a long time employer of the present owner, although from boyhood he was familiar with the environment of a meat market, that being his father's business. In the early days of Billerica, Massachusetts, his father, William Henry Patten, killed and dressed the cattle whose meat he sold, William T. also becoming an adept butcher. Then too he drove a wagon route, serving his customers from the rear of the wagon, which was in fact a meat shop on wheels. This was his early training for the business he conducts, and in addition he acquired expert knowledge of judging and buying cattle on the hoof, estimating their correct value before and after dressing. The courtesy, which is a marked characteristic of Patten's market, is not forced, but springs from the kindly nature of the proprietor, who always has a good word for everybody and speaks ill of none. His customers are his friends, and everyone who meets him carries away the impression that he has been in contact with a true man.

William T. Patten is a grandson of Deacon Aaron Patten, who was born in England, and there learned the cabinet maker's trade in a shop specializing in high grade hand made furniture. There, under the best of workmen, he mastered every detail of his trade, and after becoming an expert he decided to come to the United States. He located at Billerica, Massachusetts, and there in a small shop of his own began making hand made furniture. The quality of workmanship and beauty of design brought him trade in increasing volume, his period furniture being exceedingly popular. Finally he was compelled to build a factory at Billerica for his large business, where later at times one hundred men were employed. He finally outgrew Billerica, and opened sales and display rooms on Haymarket Square, Boston, where discriminating buyers gathered and bought the furniture which is yet to be found in those old New England homes, highly prized as heirlooms. In his own family there are pieces made by this fine old mechanic and manufacturer, who never lowered his ideals for gain. The Billerica factory stands in that part of the town long known as Pattenville, his home in which he died also being in that neighborhood. He married Mary Andrews, a native of Scotland, where they were married, she coming with him to Billerica, where she also died. To them the following children were born: William H., of whom further; Azel, Aaron, Thomas, Lyman; Asa J., and Mary.

William Henry Patten, son of Deacon Aaron and Mary (Andrews) Patten, was born in East Billerica (Pattenville), Massachu-

setts, and there spent his youth, and obtained his education. He early became interested in the butcher business, and while yet a young man bought live cattle, dressed it, and sold the different cuts at retail. After mastering that business he left it for a time to assist his father in his important furniture business, becoming a good cabinet maker himself. He worked in the Billerica shop for a few years, finally leaving his father and going to South Malden, now Everett, Massachusetts, where he reentered the butcher business, buying, dressing and selling cattle, his shop a wagon, as was then the usual custom. One of the routes he served took him to South Market, Boston, where he had established a good trade and high reputation as an expert butcher and man of integrity. The practicability of establishing a wholesale market in Boston was finally settled in Mr. Patten's mind, and so well and so favorably was he known that he had no difficulty in forming a syndicate to advance the necessary money. The Clinton Market was built by this syndicate of well known men, and there he long conducted a prosperous business. Clinton Market was on Clinton street, Boston, the slaughter houses at South Malden, Boston, now Everett, the site of the old building now covered by the Cochran Chemical Company building. Mr. Patten was the leading spirit in the business, and really the success of the entire enterprise rested on him and his expert knowledge of the butcher business. He bought on the hoof all meats which he sold in Clinton Market, and that business was so successful in its operations that for years Mr. Patten was rated as one of the largest buyers of native cattle in Massachusetts. In time Clinton Market became the largest wholesale meat market in New England, and for fifteen years was successfully conducted by Mr. Patten and his associates. Then the era of Chicago dressed beef arrived, and the home dressing of cattle practically came to an end. The syndicate owning Clinton Market sold it to a large packing house corporation, which is still in existence.

While William H. Patten was engaged in his Clinton Market enterprise his father died, and the son, after selling out, returned to Billerica Center, where he bought a large farm and many parcels of timber land, and henceforth devoted himself to converting these tracts of valuable timber, and placing it on the market. A great deal of this timber was converted into brick yard quality, the brick manufacturers of Massachusetts becoming very heavy customers. The more valuable timber was made into lumber suitable for manufacturers of wooden articles. A great deal of this was of such quality that the Teal Wagon Manufacturing Company of Medford, Massachusetts, took it in large quantities, and other manufacturers were his customers. Finally he laid aside all business burdens and retired to his farm at Billerica,

and there lived in contentment and peace until his death, December 6, 1893.

Mr. Patten also bore his share of civic responsibility, serving Billerica as selectman for many terms, also as assessor and school committeeman. No man stood higher in the esteem of his community than he, and the interests of his native Billerica were very dear to him. He was an active member and generous supporter of the church, and the musical talent he richly possessed was used to add value to the church services, and for years he was the leader of the choir. He was very fond of music, and played well upon the organ and violin.

These two men, Deacon Aaron and William Henry Patten, father and son, did a great deal for both the business and moral welfare of Billerica, both being men of sound business quality and of honorable, upright lives, their example and influence always being exerted for good. Both were held in the highest esteem and when finally their work ended, they were laid at rest, and the community mourned the passing of two such valued citizens.

William Henry Patten married Abbie Ann Jacques, born at the Jacques farm in Tewkesbury, Massachusetts, near Chandlers' Turn-out on the Lowell-Boston State road. She was a daughter of Nathan P. and Thankful (Thorndike) Jacques, her father born in Canada of French parentage, her mother born in Massachusetts. Mrs. Patten died in Billerica, Massachusetts, April 13, 1896. To Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Patten were born the following children: William T., of whom further; and Abbie A.

William Thorndike Patten, son of William Henry and Abbie Ann (Jacques) Patten, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, January 13, 1858, and for years has been one of the substantial, progressive merchants of Lowell. He was educated in East Billerica (Pattenville) graded schools, Howe Academy in Billerica Center, Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Boston, completing a two years' course at the last named institution. He was associated with his father in his cattle buying and marketing enterprise, and became familiar with the business methods employed as well as an expert butcher. Later he became connected with L. W. & C. O. Hall, prominent meat market men of Lowell. As an employee of the Lowell store Mr. Patten, in addition to his work there, drove a butcher's wagon, serving customers over a route embracing Lowell, Collinsville, Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, and Pelham, New Hampshire. This style of traveling butcher shop, which was very much in vogue in those days, has now practically passed away save in a few rural districts, but once the housewife made her choice of meats entirely from well stocked wagons fitted up much as one sees the small shop of to-day.



Henry L. Bushnell

In 1898 Mr. Patten bought out the Hall business in Lowell, and for eight years conducted it under his own name. In 1906 he sold out to J. M. Wilson and reentered the employ of L. W. Hall & Company, his former employer, C. O. Hall, being the company. He continued manager of the Hall Market at No. 15 Gorham street, Lowell, until the death of L. W. Hall in 1908, then bought the business, which he still conducts as Patten's Market. The market specializes in fine poultry and meats, has a generous patronage among the leading families, and has won for its owner and manager high reputation as a merchant of ability, integrity, and upright dealing. Each of these three generations of Pattens has won business success in their chosen fields of activity, and all have possessed manly attributes of character which have won for them the high esteem of their fellowmen.

William T. Patten is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade; belongs to Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Vesper Country Club; and is a member of the Pawtucketville Congregational Church, and a leader in the church choir, having, like his father, a fine voice.

Mr. Patten married in Lowell, November 14, 1882, Nellie Florence Newhall, daughter of Henry L. Newhall, a sketch of whom follows in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Patten are the parents of a son, Henry Newhall Patten, born in Lowell, April 14, 1885, now connected with the Adams Furniture Company, of Lowell. He married, September 5, 1917, Adelaide Jeanette Cochrane, of Lowell, and they have one son, Henry Newhall Patten. Mr. Patten has the musical talent of the Pattens, highly cultivated, and is prominent in Lowell's musical circle. He is a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

The Patten family home is at No. 235 Monmouth road, Pawtucketville, and there a most generous hospitality is dispensed. The home is a resort of music lovers, and impromptu vocal concerts are daily occurrences. That home is the real center of Mr. Patten's life, although he is a business man who always has led men, and for forty years has a record for arising each business day at 4 a. m. His business quality is of the highest order, and his many friends are evidence of the charm of his personality and character.

HENRY LYMAN NEWHALL.

An octogenarian in years and a veteran of Lowell's manufacturing world, Henry L. Newhall, who through five different administrations retained his post as paymaster of the Merrimack Woolen Mills for forty-three years, 1860-1903, still remains a resident of the city of

Lowell, where fifty-eight years of his useful, honorable life have been spent. This service to one of Lowell's great textile corporations means much more than the responsible task of handling the millions of dollars necessary to meet the stated payrolls, for as the business increased and employees numbered first hundreds, then thousands, new systems of handling these large payrolls quickly and without error had to be introduced. This was accomplished by Mr. Newhall and under him the business of the paymaster's office flowed smoothly and most satisfactorily. Now remarkably well-preserved and active, Mr. Newhall reviews his long career with the satisfaction which comes from duty well-performed, and it is the pleasure of his many friends to render him the deference to which his years and service entitle him.

The Newhall family of England had estates in Wiltshire as early as the eleventh century. At one time in his career Oliver Cromwell, the great Protector, owned the Manor of Newhall, but later sold it. The family bore arms, those to which Thomas Newhall, of Lynn, was entitled, being thus described:

Arms—Azure three plates or, on each an ermine spot sable.

Crest—A cross crosslet fitchee azure.

Motto—*Diligentia ditat.*

This branch of the Newhall family of New England descends from Thomas Newhall, who came to Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1630, his name and that of his brother Anthony appearing on the records of Essex county in that year. The line of descent is through the founder's son, Thomas (2) Newhall, who is recorded as being the first white child born in Lynn.

Thomas (2) Newhall was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1631, and there died April 1, 1687. He married, December 29, 1652, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Potter. The line continues through their son, Thomas (3).

Thomas (3) Newhall was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, November 18, 1653, died in Malden, Massachusetts, July 3, 1728. He was a farmer and weaver, owning a farm in Malden, which he bought in 1681. He was a lieutenant of the Malden military company, served as selectman, and was quite prominent in his community. He married, in November, 1674, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Green, of Malden, where she died May 25, 1726. They were the parents of Thomas (4), who is next in line of descent.

Thomas (4) Newhall was born in Malden, about 1680, but early in life moved to Leicester, Massachusetts. He became a large land owner, engaged also in the lumber business, and in 1724 was chosen to represent Leicester in the General Court. He married Mary ——,

and they were the parents of a son, Jonathan, through whom descent in this branch is traced.

Jonathan Newhall was born in Malden, March 4, 1711, died June 8, 1787. He was known as "Captain Jonathan," and in 1785 is of record as a trustee of the Baptist church of Leicester. He married Hannah, daughter of Josiah Converse, of Brookfield, Massachusetts. They were the parents of Hiram Newhall, their fourth child, and the head of this branch of the sixth generation.

Hiram Newhall was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, February 23, 1738. He married (first) January 2, 1762, Mary Seaver, who died February 5, 1769, leaving two children. He married (second) October 19, 1769, Sarah Hasey, who died June 21, 1778, the mother of four children. He married (third) December 17, 1779, Jerusha Hayes, who bore him nine children.

Joshua Newhall was born in Athol, Massachusetts, July 3, 1770, and there died July 14, 1825, a farmer. He married, April 24, 1791, Polly Cutting, born in Athol, May 24, 1773, died at Waltham, Massachusetts, April 15, 1858. They were the parents of Hiram Newhall, and grandparents of Henry Lyman Newhall, whose remarkable career is the inspiration of this review.

Hiram Newhall was born in Athol, Massachusetts, January 20, 1800, died at Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 20, 1862. After leaving the home farm he went to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he entered the employ of the Jackson Cotton Mills, later became overseer of the cloth room, and for twenty-five years held that position. His desire, however, was for the Christian ministry, but ill health compelled him to abandon theological study, and he continued a cotton mill overseer until his retirement. For more than thirty years he was an active member and a deacon of the First Congregational Church of Nashua. He married, September 27, 1827, Louisa Prescott, born in Concord, Massachusetts, October 20, 1799, died at Nashua, New Hampshire, September 3, 1852. Both Deacon and Mrs. Newhall were highly esteemed for their devoted Christian lives, and were popular within a very large circle of friends.

Henry Lyman Newhall, of the ninth American generation, son of Hiram and Louisa (Prescott) Newhall, was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, June 12, 1835. He attended Nashua public and private schools until thirteen years of age, then began his long and honorable business career as office boy at the Jackson Cotton Mills in Nashua. He continued in this office employ until eighteen years of age, and in the meantime continued his studies privately out of office hours. About 1853 he was appointed assistant to his father, who was then overseer of the cloth room, and there too he continued his studies.

From Nashua he went to the Atlantic Cotton Mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts, as office clerk, but a short time afterward the illness of his father recalled him to Nashua, and for two years he performed the duties of cloth room overseer at the Jackson Cotton Mills. He then returned to Lawrence as clerk to the paymaster of the Pemberton Mills, there remaining until that fateful day, January 10, 1860, when the mill went down in ruins, ninety lives being lost in the collapse of the mill. About three months after the Pemberton Mills disaster, or to be exact, on April 20, 1860, Mr. Newhall came to Lowell to assume the duties of paymaster of the Merrimack Woolen Company, a post previously offered him and accepted. From April 20, 1860, until December 31, 1903, Mr. Newhall held the office of paymaster, and although the Merrimack Mills Corporation and the Piereson Mills Corporation changed owners five times during that period he was never disturbed, but continued in office under each administration. No greater tribute could be paid him than to announce the simple fact that he held his office as long as he wanted to, no matter who owned and ruled the corporation. A Republican in politics, he took an active part in public affairs during his first half century of life. He was town clerk in Dracut, 1870-74 inclusive, and during the year 1874 was also town treasurer. In 1885-86 he was a member of Lowell's Common Council, his interest since that time being that of a private citizen deeply concerned for the welfare of his city and country. He is a member of Pawtucket Congregational Church, and long served as superintendent of the Sunday school, clerk of the Society, and was often urged to accept the office of deacon, but as often declined.

Mr. Newhall married, June 30, 1856, Susan M. French, of Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, born May 15, 1838, daughter of Albert Clinton and Lucinda (Eaton) French. Mr. and Mrs. Newhall are the parents of two daughters and a son: Minnie Louise, born March 15, 1860, died August 29, 1860; Nellie Florence, born April 12, 1864, who married, November 14, 1882, William Thorndike Patten (See Patten); and Walter Henry, born September 19, 1876, died December 30, 1878.

This story of a valuable life would be incomplete did it fail to speak of the beautiful home life of the Newhalls, and the lovable traits of character possessed by both that has drawn to them the love and friendship of so many. Sixty years of married life lies behind them, and confidently they approach the future, hand in hand.

JOHN FRANCIS KRASNYE, M.D.

John Francis Krasnye, M. D., a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, with offices in the Keith's Theatre building, Lowell, Massa-



John Lennon

chusetts, was born in Yonkers, New York, June 12, 1888. He there attended St. Joseph's School and the Yonkers High School, and then continued his studies at Cathedral College, New York City, and at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, New York, there finishing his classical courses of study. He prepared for the profession of medicine at the medical department of Yale University and at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery. After receiving his M. D., he was appointed resident surgeon to the Workhouse Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York, that institution being under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction, New York City. His services there were followed by a term as physician and surgeon to the City Home Hospital, Department of Charities, New York City. He resigned his position in New York to become surgeon to the Emergency Hospital, Bridgeport, Connecticut, that being a city institution under control of the Department of Charity. Definitely determining to specialize in nervous diseases, he became a member of the staff of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, as resident physician. From Boston he went to Arlington Heights, Massachusetts, as associate physician at the Arlington Health Resort and Ring Sanatorium, an institution for nervous and mental diseases. He later established the Pinewood Sanatorium for nervous and mental diseases at Arlington Heights, of which he was the superintendent.

Dr. Krasnye enlisted in the United States Army during the World War, receiving a commission in the Army Medical Department, and was stationed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts, where he was camp psychiatrist and chief of the neuro-psychiatric service at the Base Hospital. He is well known in his special field, and has a large Lowell clientele.

JOHN LENNON.

In the business world John Lennon won success through the exercise of able talents and by tireless devotion to the details of even his smallest interests. His death, in 1910, removed from the Lowell community a man of large affairs, a pioneer in street railway lines, whose reputation for the strictest integrity and uprightness in his dealings extended wherever he was known. In his leisure hours he indulged his love of music and his fondness for horses, finding in these and in his home circle the greatest enjoyment of his life. Ten years ago his was a familiar figure on the Merrimack Boulevard as he exercised one of his fast trotters. He and his wife were both accomplished and talented musicians, members of St. Patrick's choir, and he also played the bass viol. He was the center of a wide circle of friends, by whom he was held in high esteem for a gentle, generous nature, for con-

stancy in genial friendliness, and for dependability in the time of need. The outline of his busy, prosperous career follows.

John Lennon was a son of Michael and Anne (Kelley) Lennon, his parents both natives of County Queens, Ireland, where his father followed the farmer's calling and reared a large family. John Lennon was born at Hermitage, Parish of Closeland, County Queens, June 10, 1820, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 26, 1910. He was a young man of twenty-three years when he left the home farm and, in 1849, came to Lowell, Massachusetts, whither his brother, Thomas, had preceded him by several years. Thomas Lennon was established in the grocery business in Lowell, and John Lennon was for a time employed in this store, then establishing independently in liquor dealing. His business expanded to profitable dimensions and he continued its active head until 1908, when he retired, his son, Thomas E., then becoming head of the business, a position he held until his death.

Mr. Lennon was one of the promoters and builders of the Lowell & Dracut Street Railway Company, a horse car line that was absorbed by the Lowell Street Railway Company, becoming part of the Lowell and Suburban Street Railway System, which in turn was absorbed by the Bay State Street Railway Company. He was a man of energetic, progressive tendencies, and was influential in numerous enterprises of consequence. He was financially interested in Lowell's first telephone line, withdrawing after a short time, and was a director of the First National Bank of Lowell. When that institution was merged with others and became the Union National Bank of Lowell he became a director of the new institution, so continuing until his death. His judgment and opinions were regarded with respect and attention by his associates, for results had vindicated his views on many occasions. His insight into the merits and drawbacks of a business proposition at first glance was remarkable, and rarely did his first decision lead him astray. To the end of his active career he was a leading figure in business life in his city, a man of honor and standing in Lowell. He was a Democrat in political faith, and a communicant of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. He was deeply interested in public affairs and a loyal supporter of all civic movements of improvement and progress. His stable always held some fine horses, for he was a lover of good horseflesh and always found time for a drive behind one of his fast trotters. Mr. Lennon was a man who found much in life that was good because he put much of good into his daily contact with his fellows. His memory is held as a precious possession by his friends and the family upon whom he lavished the purest devotion.

John Lennon married, at Lowell, in November, 1856, Mary Com-



George Fairbairn

merford, who was born and spent her entire life in Lowell, her death occurring September 13, 1904. They were the parents of seven children, all born in Lowell: 1. Annie, married John H. Harrington (q. v.), owner and editor of the Lowell "Sun." 2. John F., a dental surgeon, of Providence, Rhode Island, married Elizabeth Dempsey, of Lowell, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Deehan) Dempsey, and they are the parents of Edith, who married William J. Heffernan, of Long Island City, New York, and Marghretta, who married Francis Gilbane, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. 3. Thomas E., his father's successor in business, died April 18, 1919, married Ella E. Butler, of Boston, who survives him. 4. William, deceased. 5. Katherine L., married Dr. Edward J. Welch, of Lowell, Massachusetts. 6. Mary E., a resident of Lowell. 7. Grace, who died in infancy.

GEORGE C. FAIRBURN.

The business now incorporated as Fairburn's Market, of which George C. Fairburn is treasurer and manager, was founded by his father, George Fairburn, who at one time operated the stores on the same lines, groceries and produce. These were consolidated in 1912, and from that time the business has been centered in the store on Merrimack square. The first store opened by George Fairburn was on East Merrimack street, and dated its existence from 1891. He was a good business man, and during his lifetime was rated one of the substantial provision merchants of the city. The store on Merrimack square was always known as Fairburn's Market, and when, after the death of George Fairburn, the business was incorporated, the Fairburn Market became the corporate name. A large business is transacted, and as its managing head George C. Fairburn employs the experience of a lifetime, for he entered the store when a boy and has never known any major business connection.

George Fairburn, father of George C. Fairburn, was born in Lancashire, England, and was in business as a butcher at Littleborough until he came to the United States, in August, 1890, making Lowell his home. Mr. Fairburn was a member of Kilwinning Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal Arch Masons; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine; a thirty-second degree Mason, also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. He married Annie Crossley, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Parker) Crossley, of Lancashire, England. They were the parents of two children: 1. Florence, born in Littleborough, England, now the wife of Joseph W. Jordan, of Lowell, now (1918) with the United States

army in France; they are the parents of two children: Ruth Annie and Joseph Whitehouse Jordan. 2. George C., of whom further. Mr. Fairburn died August 28, 1914, leaving a widow, who is now the wife of Cornelius E. Collins, of Lowell.

George C. Fairburn was born in Lowell, February 28, 1891. After completing primary and grammar school courses, he advanced to the high school, whence he was graduated, going thence to Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, Pennsylvania, an institution known as "The West Point of the Keystone State," which prepares students for the professions or for business. He chose the engineering course and was graduated civil engineer, class of 1910. After graduation he returned to Lowell, not to follow his profession, but to become his father's assistant, duty plainly pointing the way. It was in 1910 that he entered business life, going into the stores at the corner of Tremont and Merrimack streets, one of them being operated by George Fairburn, who founded the business about twenty years prior to the entrance of his son. Father and son continued store business associates until the death of George Fairburn in 1914. The business has been consolidated in the large market store at No. 12 Merrimack square, and No. 14 Bridge street, and upon the death of the father, George C., the son, began as head of the business. In 1915, Fairburn's Market was incorporated, Mrs. Annie (Crossley) Fairburn, now Mrs. Collins, president, George C. Fairburn, treasurer and general manager. A regular grocery and market business is conducted at this most popular trading point, Mr. Fairburn giving his undivided attention to the affairs of Fairburn's Market, Incorporated. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade; William North Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Council and Chapter; also Pilgrim Commandery; and his clubs are the Vesper Country, and Yorick.

Mr. Fairburn married, in Lowell, June 7, 1915, Beulah A. Sturtevant; they the parents of a son, George C., Jr., born March 29, 1916, at Lowell, and a daughter, Shirley Mavis, born December 12, 1918. Mrs. Fairburn is the daughter of Charles S. and Nellie Sturtevant.

ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK.

When Mr. Cruickshank left the farm and went to the city of Montreal, he there learned the trade which has made him one of the best known men of the city of Lowell, the making of ice cream and frozen delicacies, and when in later years he located in Lowell, he was the first ice cream manufacturer to settle in the city and he has always kept in the van, his wonderful equipment, where ice cream is made under perfect sanitary conditions, enabling him to meet and dis-

tance all competitions. His business is entirely wholesale, and he enjoys a most liberal patronage. He is a son of John and Jeanette (Tannehill) Cruickshank, his father born in the Highlands of Scotland, his mother in the Province of Quebec, Canada. John Cruickshank came from Scotland to Canada at the age of seventeen years, there settling on a farm near Dundee, just across the New York State line, where he died in 1895. His wife, Jeanette Cruickshank, died in Dundee, Canada, in 1901. They were the parents of three children, all born at the Cruickshank homestead in Dundee; William, now a ranchman of Calgary, Canada; Alexander, of further mention; John, who resides at the old homestead in Dundee.

Alexander Cruickshank was born at the home farm in Dundee, Province of Quebec, Canada, March 5, 1872. He attended the district school, and remained on the home farm until sixteen years of age, then went to Montreal, where he entered the employ of Joyce & Company, Phillips square, as an apprentice to the trade of candy makers. While learning the trade of confectioner, he also learned ice cream manufacturing, a branch of the business in which he took a greater interest than in candy making. He became an expert manufacturer of creams and ices of all kinds, and from Montreal came to Huntington, Province of Quebec, where he for one year engaged in the confectionery business on his own account. He then located in Boston, securing employment as a candy maker with John Mundock, who was proprietor of four confectionery stores in the city. Mr. Mundock soon realized that he had a most capable young man in his employ, and at the end of three weeks made him manager of two of his stores, one at No. 12 Green street, the other at No. 2239 Washington street. For two years Mr. Cruickshank remained in Boston, then returned to his Canadian home. In 1893 he came to Lowell, Massachusetts, securing a position with Albert S. Fox, who conducted a confectionery at No. 67 Central street. In 1894 O. P. Saunders, a traveling salesman, purchased the business, retaining Mr. Cruickshank as manager until the business was sold to a Mr. Preston, he in turn selling out in 1898 to Mr. Cruickshank, who, upon coming into the ownership of the business at No. 67 Central street, began specializing in ice cream, and soon became well known for the excellence of his frozen dainties. In 1913 he moved to No. 19 Arch street, which place he has rebuilt to suit the demands of his business. He has built up a large trade in an extensive territory, and has made a great success of his business venture. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of Ancient York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Cruickshank married, at Fort Covington, New York, June 15, 1892, Elizabeth Robb, and they are the parents of two children, both

born in Lowell: Eva Jeanette, married George A. Wood, manager of the Marion Studio, Lowell and has a daughter, June Elizabeth; Alexander M., now with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, serving with the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Field Signal Battalion, United States Signal Corps. The following citation refers to the glorious part taken by the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Field Signal Battalion with which Alexander M. Cruickshank is serving:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS.

First Army,
American E. F.

General Order No. 26. France, November 29, 1918.

The following citations are announced:

The 317th Field Signal Battalion, who, without rest or relief, maintained liaison and communications with twelve combat divisions on duty at various times with this corps, who carried in anticipation their lines of communications to the front line, under artillery and small arms fire and through gassed areas, during the period from September 26th to November 11th, at which date an armistice was declared.

Official: (Signed) C. P. SUMMERALL,
HARRY G. KAEFRING, Major-General,
Adjutant-General. Commanding.

RICHARD SHERIDAN DONOGHUE.

A man of quiet manner and most excellent business quality, Richard S. Donoghue had but two great interests in life, his home and his business. His home was made beautiful and attractive by the love and devotion of his family, and his business brought him a fortune. He had a great love for nature, and two of his pet hobbies were the pressing of leaves and flowers, and the collection of foreign postage stamps. By the means of his flower pressing he kept a calendar of the important events of his life, and his collection of mementoes, many of them of a sentimental nature, was very large. As a pharmacist he ranked very high, holding the absolute confidence of the medical profession. He was a son of Patrick and Margaret (Sheridan) Donoghue.

Patrick Donoghue was born in Cork, Ireland, and there spent his life, coming to the United States when a young man, and locating in Lowell. Shortly after arriving in Lowell he entered the employ of the Lowell Gas Company, becoming one of the company's engineers, working his way up from the bottom. He embraced every opportunity to improve his position, and finally secured an engineer's certificate, continuing in the gas company's employ forty years. He married Margaret Sheridan, also born in Ireland, but a resident of Lowell from childhood. She died in Dorchester, Massachusetts.



Richard S. Donoghue -

November 11, 1916. Patrick Donoghue died in Lowell, September 15, 1897. They were the parents of nine children, all born in Lowell, two now living: Josephine, wife of Frank J. Hurley, a post office employee of Boston; Theresa, wife of James J. Donigan, a contractor of Boston.

Richard S. Donoghue was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 7, 1865, died in the city of his birth February 1, 1919. He was educated in the public schools of Lowell, finishing in high school. While a schoolboy he sold newspapers on the street, but later he became a clerk at a drug store soda fountain, where his ambition was stirred to become a druggist. He fitted himself for the study of pharmacy and later entered Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, whence he was graduated Ph. G., class of 1889. His first position as a prescription clerk was with J. T. Brown, a pharmacist of Boston, his next with J. C. Bennett, a proprietor of a large drug store on Biddeford street, Boston. From the Bennett store he went on the road for an ink manufacturing company, then returned to his profession as chief clerk in a large drug store, corner of Charles and Chestnut streets, Boston. He remained there five years, then for a time was employed in Wakefield, Massachusetts, thence to the drug store of Frank O. Guild, Boylston and Exeter streets, Boston. He was next in the employ of Andrew P. Preston, a druggist of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1901 Mr. Donoghue returned to his native Lowell, obtaining a position in the Ellingwood drug store, corner of Merrimack and John streets. He continued an employee until April 1, 1908, when he purchased the business of Bailey & Company, apothecaries, No. 79 Merrimack street, a business he very successfully conducted until his death, eleven years later.

The business which Mr. Donoghue bought was the oldest drug business in Lowell, and has always been conducted as a drug store of the old school, drugs and allied lines alone being handled, while the principal business of the store has always been done over the prescription counter, that branch doing the largest business of any drug store in the city. The business was established in 1854, and is continued by Mrs. Donoghue since her husband's death. In politics Mr. Donoghue was a Democrat, but he took little part in public life. He was a member of St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church, the Knights of Columbus, the Washington and Mt. Pleasant Golf clubs, but his business and his home claimed his time almost exclusively.

Mr. Donoghue married, at Lowell, September 15, 1896. Caroline Elizabeth Tufts, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, but spent her youth in Boston, coming to Lowell a young lady. She is a daughter of John and Abigail Jane (Doe) Tufts. She continues her residence

at the old home, No. 245 Gibson street, with her two children: Agnes Abigail, a graduate of Lowell High School, now a student at Burdette College, Boston; and Richard Tufts, a student in the Lowell High School.

EDWARD H. FOYE.

In 1910, under the old city charter, Mr. Foye was elected by the people as purchasing agent for the city of Lowell. This was the last time that office was filled by popular vote, the office being made an appointive one before his term expired. As training for his important post, which involves the purchase annually of goods to the value of \$350,000, he had been associated with his father, and had conducted a wholesale business under his own name, selling that business to accept the position of city purchasing agent. He has held the position continuously since 1916, although during the past year there have been strenuous efforts to oust him, but his right to perform the duties of the office has been twice upheld by the Massachusetts courts, to the confusion of those opposed to him. Edward H. is a son of William P. Foye, born in New York State, but from childhood lived in Lowell, where he is now leading a retired life, after thirty strenuous years of business life as a grain dealer, located on Market street. He married Elizabeth Hill, of Lowell, they the parents of: Edward H., of further mention; Margaretta, married James P. Gallagan; John W.; William P. (2), Paul L., Arthur H., and Raymond.

Edward H. Foye, son of William P. and Elizabeth (Hill) Foye, was born in Lowell, October 15, 1880, and educated in St. Michael's Parochial School and Lowell Commercial College. For two years after leaving school he was associated with his father in the grain business, there gaining an intimate knowledge of business methods, customs, and principles. From his father's business the young man went to his own business, and until 1910 was a successful dealer in paper bags, wrapping papers and kindred lines, his store located at No. 14 Market street, Lowell. This business he sold in 1910 to accept his present position, purchasing agent for the city of Lowell. He held the office until January 4, 1917, when he was removed from office by the appointing power, the reason given being that it was for the "good of the service." Mr. Foye at once counterattacked through the courts, and on May 28, 1917, was reinstated in the office by order of the Massachusetts Superior Court. On an appeal taken to the Supreme Court of the State, a full bench sustained the findings of the Superior Court and reaffirmed Mr. Foye's right to the position. Under that decision he was again reinstated, and since January 7, 1918, has filled

the office.¹ He was overseer of the poor in 1906 and 1907, filling his post most acceptably. Mr. Foye is a Democrat in politics, a member of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, and of the Washington Club.

Mr. Foye married, in Lowell, June 14, 1904, Madeline E. Keavey; they the parents of: Elizabeth Hill, born in September, 1905; Margaret, born in September, 1908; Eleanor, born in August, 1913; Rita, born in April, 1916, and Raymond, born October 7, 1919.

FREDERICK ARTHUR CHASE.

Since 1891 Mr. Chase has been librarian of the Lowell Public Library, and as such has come into close and intimate relation with the public, particularly the reading and book-loving public. He is a native son and from youth has resided in Lowell; is a product of her public schools and her business institutions. His long term of office as city librarian, 1891-1919, is conclusive evidence of his ability and fitness for the position he holds, and under his management the public receives the maximum of benefit the resources of the library will permit. He is a son of Charles Chauncey and Martha Smith (Cowles) Chase, his father for thirty-eight years, until his voluntary retirement, principal of Lowell High School.

Frederick Arthur Chase was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 21, 1858, and there was educated in the public schools, finishing with graduation from high school. He began his business career as clerk in the Central Savings Bank, remaining in that position until 1879, when he entered the service of the old Lowell National Bank, continuing with that institution ten years. He then spent two years, 1889-1891, with White Brothers & Company, of Boston, after which he was inducted into his present office, librarian of Lowell Public Library. Mr. Chase is a Republican in politics, a member of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, the Vesper Country and the Literary clubs.

Mr. Chase married, in Lowell, June 26, 1899, Helen Louise Conant, daughter of Charles Henry and Alice (Wheeler) Conant. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are the parents of a son, Richard Frederick Chase, born April 25, 1902, and a daughter, Alice Louise Chase, born June 21, 1905.

This record of father and son in the service of the same city, thirty-eight years as educator by the father and twenty-eight years for the son as city librarian, has perhaps no equal in civic annals. Moreover, the service of the son still continues, and as he is but in the full prime of his intellectual strength, many years will yet be given to the service of his native city.

THE LOVEJOY FAMILY.

A twentieth century representative of an honored New England family is Roy F. Lovejoy, head of the firm, D. Lovejoy & Son, manufacturers of machine knives for machinery used in the manufacture of leather, paper, wood, and all other machines which require machine knives. This plant was established by Daniel Lovejoy, in 1848, in a small shop, the site of which is lost in the large plant which covers the original location and the surrounding section. Daniel Lovejoy started very humbly, and in the beginning welded, hammered, and tempered, he alone being the factory and office force, skilled mechanical department, executive head and capital stock. He was the second man in the United States to own and operate a machine knife plant, and when his one rival sold out, a change of the firm name left Daniel Lovejoy the first and oldest under one name. He went from Hollis, New Hampshire, to Worcester, Massachusetts, after learning all he thought he could in a small country blacksmith shop, making horse shoe nails on the anvil, shoeing horses and oxen, his ambition being to become expert in forging machine parts. Probably no greater expert existed than he in his line, and after working in Worcester for perhaps a period of two years, he came to Lowell. In Lowell he first worked for his brother, Lund Lovejoy, a blacksmith on Market street, near the present police station, and soon after became a partner in the business which operated as L. & D. Lovejoy. Soon after, the firm L. & D. Lovejoy dissolved and he came to the present site, where he started his first small shop which in 1848 he began operating as a machine knife plant. Until he was fifty-four years of age, he continued the active head of the prosperous business he founded. He then surrendered the burdens of the management to his son, Elwyn W. Lovejoy, and for thirty-four years thereafter, lived a practically retired life although in excellent health. Even when an octogenarian, he frequently visited the plant, retaining a keen interest in all the branches of the business.

(1) Daniel Lovejoy was a descendant of John Lovejoy, the founder of the family in New England, who was born in England in 1621, and died at Andover, Massachusetts, November 7, 1690. John with Nicholas Holt and others, founded the first church in Andover in 1645. It is thought that his first landing was at Newbury, Massachusetts, and his first place of settlement known as Cochichewick. He married (first) January 1, 1651, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, Mary Osgood, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Everett) Osgood. Mary (Osgood) Lovejoy was born in England, in April, 1633, and died at Andover, Massachusetts, July 15, 1675. He married (second) November 12, 1676, Hannah Pritchard, who died in Andover, August 1,



Daniel Longfellow

1705. By his first marriage he had twelve children, the eighth of whom, Benjamin, was killed during King Philip's War. His sixth child, Christopher, is the head of the second generation.

(II) Christopher Lovejoy, son of John Lovejoy and his first wife, Mary (Osgood) Lovejoy, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, March 1, 1661, and died in 1737. He married, May 26, 1685, at Andover, Sarah Russ, born February 3, 1668, daughter of John and Deborah (Osgood) Russ. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Jonathan was the fourth.

(III) Jonathan Lovejoy, son of Christopher and Sarah (Russ) Lovejoy, was born at Andover, in 1697. He married, December 23, 1717, Elizabeth Phelps, born September 6, 1698, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chandler) Phelps. They resided in the west parish of Dunstable, afterwards Hollis, New Hampshire. They were the parents of a large family, of which their son, Jonathan (2), became the head of the next generation.

(IV) Jonathan (2) Lovejoy, son of Jonathan (1) and Elizabeth (Phelps) Lovejoy, was born in July, 1719, and died in Hollis, New Hampshire. He married Mary Austin, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Stevens) Austin. They were the parents of eleven children, and three of their sons: Daniel, Jonathan and Asa, served with the Colonial forces during the Revolution. The line of descent is through the third son, Daniel.

(V) Daniel Lovejoy, son of Jonathan (2) and Mary (Austin) Lovejoy, was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, February 25, 1746, and there died January 29, 1829. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in 1776 in Captain Goss's company at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He married, at Hollis, November 19, 1767, Sarah Wyman, born in 1748, died in May, 1831. They were the parents of seven children, all born in Hollis. This line continues through the seventh child, Ralph.

(VI) Ralph Lovejoy, son of Daniel and Sarah (Wyman) Lovejoy, was born January 3, 1788, and died in his native Hollis, New Hampshire, August 3, 1879. He married, November 21, 1811, at Hollis, Abigail Nabby Phelps, daughter of John and Mary (Larkin) Phelps, of Groton. She was born in Hollis, November 24, 1791, died there March 30, 1883. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Daniel, the founder of the business, D. Lovejoy & Son, of Lowell, was the sixth.

(VII) Daniel (2) Lovejoy, son of Ralph and Abigail Nabby (Phelps) Lovejoy, was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, November 6, 1823, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 31, 1911. He married, November 21, 1847, at Westford, Massachusetts, Maria Liv-

ingston Richardson, born November 10, 1826, at Westford, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 8, 1900. He resided in Hollis until May, 1843, then walked to Worcester, and from there moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, arriving in October, 1845. In Lowell, he founded in an humble way the business previously referred to, of which his grandson, Roy Fisk Lovejoy, is the present manager. Daniel and Maria Livingston (Richardson) Lovejoy were the parents of two children: Clarence Edson, born in Lowell, January 18, 1849, died in the city of his birth, September 25, 1863; and Elwyn Winslow Lovejoy, head of the eighth American generation of the family in New England, and his father's successor in business.

(VIII) Elwyn Winslow Lovejoy, son of and long time partner of Daniel (2) Lovejoy, and yet head of the firm, D. Lovejoy & Son, was born in Lowell, November 12, 1850, and was educated in the primary and grammar public schools. After completing his studies, he was at once taken into his father's business, D. Lovejoy's Knife Manufactory, learning the business from every angle. For eleven years prior to 1879, he was traveling salesman, but the business increased so much that Daniel Lovejoy called in his son and placed him in charge of the plant. This was in 1879, and until 1916 Elwyn Winslow Lovejoy was the managing head. He then gave over the management to his son, Roy F., and as he is still vigorous and active gets much pleasure out of life; hunting and trap shooting still have a great attraction for him. He is a charter member of the Highland Club, and of the club now known as the Vesper Country Club. He has served as overseer of the poor, councilman for two years, alderman two years, and as chairman of the board the last year. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Masonic bodies, interested in public affairs, a good citizen, and an able business man. He married, in Lowell, September 13, 1876, Cora Zeanette Silver, daughter of Orrin Buckley and Matilda (Filmore) Silver; her father was a contractor at the Lowell Machine Shop. Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn W. Lovejoy are the parents of a son, Roy F., of further mention; their first born, Guy, born in Lowell, November 18, 1880, died March 29, 1881.

There are some interesting facts concerning the Lovejoy plant, one of Lowell's olden time industries, and one of its twentieth century successes. Since the plant was started in 1848, it has seldom known a man to be discharged for lack of work, although in 1873 it was run on three-quarter time for four weeks, but with that exception, nearly full time has been the rule on every working day of the year. The long term of service prevailing in the plant is another feature, of which good pay, comfortable working conditions, and steady employment contribute to the result. Elwyn W. Lovejoy came into the business



Elwyn W. Lovejoy



Roy F. Lovejoy

as a boy. He is thoroughly familiar with every process of manufacture employed in the plant, and can, at any time he chooses, fill the place of any skilled workman. At one time it was no unusual sight to see the three generations of Lovejoys at the plant, Daniel, the founder, Elwyn W., the active, efficient head, and Roy F., the grandson, just coming into manhood and into an interest in the business. The product of this plant is well known in the market, and upon every knife that is sent out the firm name is cut. This is a matter of pride, for "Lovejoy" means quality. Some operations are secret, but the great secret of the plant is no secret at all, but the well known fact that perfect raw material is supplied to skilled workmen and a perfect product results. The Lovejoy management and ownership have prevailed seventy-four years, and is divided into three periods: Daniel Lovejoy, founder and head, 1848-1879; Elwyn W. Lovejoy, assistant until 1879, active head until 1916, and yet an interested member; Roy F. Lovejoy, assistant, 1908 until 1916, and active manager since that date. It is a Lovejoy characteristic to retire from business while able to enjoy the leisure the industry has won them. Elwyn W. Lovejoy, in imitation of his father, is now enjoying the sports and pleasures that appeal to him, and trusts to those whom he has trained in the Lovejoy methods to administer rightfully their trust. In 1917 he bought a fine farm of two hundred acres at Loudon, New Hampshire, and there he now resides. He conducts a high grade stock farm, and every department of the farm is operated in accordance with the preference of its owner for the best of everything.

(IX) Roy F. Lovejoy, grandson of Daniel (2) Lovejoy, and son of Elwyn W. and Cora Z. (Silver) Lovejoy, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 11, 1882. He passed through the grade and public schools of the city, then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Science, class of 1905. After post-graduate courses in finance and accounting at Burdette's Business College, Boston, he entered the Lovejoy plant at Lowell, and in the various departments gained that complete mastery of manufacturing detail which qualifies him for the managerial position he so ably fills, the third in direct line to manage the business.

Roy F. Lovejoy married Andrea Natalie Friedrichs, of New Orleans, Louisiana, July 18, 1913. He is a member of Delta Chapter, Theta Xi Fraternity; the Vesper and Highland clubs; and although his business cares are weighty, he enjoys motoring and golf in his leisure hours. He is earning the right to retire and, like his father, is a good sportsman and will enjoy his turn when it comes. The Lovejoy plant at Lowell is a large and modern one, and its specialty is machine

knives. The firm also operates a similar but much larger plant at Anderson, Indiana. The Lovejoy claim is "superior temper, uniform quality, excellent finish, and every knife guaranteed."

EDWARD GASTON CAMPBELL.

A Canadian by birth, Mr. Campbell, educated in the public schools of Lowell and a technical institution of this city, is associated with the life of Lowell through many ties, business, financial, and social. He is a son of Charles and Emma Campbell, his father engaged in real estate operations throughout his active years.

E. Gaston Campbell was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1891, and obtained his education in the Varnum School and the Lowell High School, completing his studies in the Lowell Textile School. He was employed for a time as draughtsman, then entered the real estate and insurance field, and conducted an auctioneering business of considerable size. He has acquired numerous and important business interests, and is now (1919) president of the United Lumber Company, president of the Economy Rug Works, president of the Old Dominion Title and Conveyancing Company, and president of the "Campbell Inks" Company. Mr. Campbell was one of the organizers of the Merrimack Valley National Farm Loan Association, formed under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act, and is the present secretary and treasurer of that institution. Mr. Campbell is a director of the Lafayette Club, which he also serves as treasurer, and belongs to the Genoa Club and the Young Men's Christian Association of Lowell. He is widely and favorably known throughout the district, has been mentioned for senatorial nomination, a distinction he declined. He is one of the progressive business men of the city, his own interests instruments in the development of the resources of the region, and is a dependable factor in local movements of civic betterment.

Mr. Campbell married, in Lowell, in 1919, Idola Du Bay.

WALTER HENRY HOWE.

Of New England birth, and a graduate of her schools, Mr. Howe has spent his active life in New England, a resident from boyhood of the city of Lowell, where he is associated with several business enterprises. He is a son of Henry Chadwick and Sarah Fanny (Hudson) Howe, and grandson of John Swain Howe. John Swain Howe was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, March 7, 1802, and died in Boston, August 1, 1879. He was a farmer throughout the greater part of his life, and was the father of: Henry Chadwick, of whom further;



Dr. H. Hartmann

John F., Charles Emerson, Albert, William, Elmira, Nancy, Lydia, and Mary.

Henry Chadwick Howe, son of John Swain Howe, was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, December 16, 1822, died in Lowell, February 17, 1898. He became a lumber dealer and contractor of Lowell, as was also his brother John F. Howe, and was a successful and prosperous business man, and, as a Republican, was elected to public offices, including those of common councilman and alderman. He was an attendant of the Kirk Street Congregational Church and a citizen of high standing in his community. He married, in Lowell, December 15, 1853, Sarah Fanny Hudson, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Darling) Hudson, who was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, February 19, 1831, died April 8, 1901. They were the parents of: Nellie Frances, born November 26, 1855, died July 31, 1901; Annie Hudson, born February 9, 1862, died April 23, 1889; Walter Henry, of whom further; Bertha Leslie, born December 24, 1873.

Walter Henry Howe was born in Lowell, June 6, 1864, and after attending the Edson Grammar School and the Lowell High School, of Lowell, Massachusetts, entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated A. B., in the class of 1886. From 1889 to 1893 he was associated with the firm of Howe Brothers & Company in lumber dealing, and since the death of his father he has been principally engaged in the management of the property of the elder Howe and other estates held in the family name. He is a director of the Lowell Hosiery Company, a director of the Traders' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, and a trustee of the Merrimack River Savings Bank. He was formerly a director of the Wamesit National Bank.

From 1891 to 1894 Mr. Howe was a private in the First Corps of Cadets of Boston, and from June 14, 1917, to June 14, 1919, was a private in Company G, of the Sixteenth Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard. He is a member of the Vesper Club, the Longmeadow Golf Club, and the Yerick Club, of Lowell, and the Harvard Club and the St. Botolph Club, of Boston. He is an attendant of the Kirk Street Congregational Church. Mr. Howe has wide acquaintance in Lowell, business and social, and is an interested participant in all movements of civic progress and betterment.

WILLIAM KENDALL FAIRBANKS.

At the early age of thirty-six years, Mr. Fairbanks ended a most promising career as mill official and business man. He literally "died in the harness," and it is to his energy and indomitable spirit that the early breakdown of his physical powers may be ascribed.

He gave himself unreservedly to the upbuilding of the Lowell plant of the Bigelow Carpet Company, of which he was agent, and to his genius is due the great power plant which he built and harnessed to the looms of the company. He came by his unusual business ability through inheritance, his father, Charles Francis Fairbanks, a man of keen, well-balanced mind, clear judgment and exceptional qualities as a financier. Back of these two men was Henry Parker Fairbanks, father of Charles Francis Fairbanks, he a saddlery hardware merchant of Boston, president of the Charlestown Common Council, and a man of great prominence in his day. And he was a son of Stephen Fairbanks, even more prominent in his day than his son was in his lifetime. The Fairbanks family was founded in New England by Jonathan Fairebanke, who came from England to Boston in 1633. From Jonathan Fairebanke spring nearly all of the name Fairbank or Fairbanks in the United States. His name in the records is written in about every way that the letters can be employed, but the common spelling is Fairbanks and that form will be used.

(I) Jonathan Fairbanks came from Sowerby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, to Boston in the year 1633, and in 1636 settled in Dedham, where he built the noted "Old Fairbanks House," which is still standing, the oldest in New England, which for the same period of time has been continuously owned and occupied by the builder and his lineal descendants. He acquired considerable property in Dedham, was admitted a townsman and signed the Covenant in 1654, and there died December 5, 1668. He married Grace Lee, their children all born in England. The line of descent is through their oldest son, John.

(II) John Fairbanks was born in England and brought to New England by his parents in 1633. He lived in Dedham from the year 1636 until his death, November 13, 1684, his father bequeathing him the Dedham homestead. He married, "the sixteenth of the first month, 1641," Sarah Fiske, who died September 26, 1683. He was succeeded by his son, Deacon Joseph.

(III) Deacon Joseph Fairbanks was born in Dedham, "tenth of the third month, 1656," died June 14, 1734. He was made a freeman in May, 1678, was a deacon of the church for many years, and a man of influence. He married Dorcas ——, who died January 9, 1738.

(IV) Joseph (2) Fairbanks, son of Deacon Joseph and Dorcas Fairbanks, was born in Dedham, April 26, 1687, died about 1754. He married, May 3, 1716, Abigail Deane, daughter of John and Sarah Deane.

(V) Israel Fairbanks, son of Joseph (2) and Abigail (Deane) Fairbanks, was born in the "Old Fairbanks Home" March 28, 1723,

died in Dedham, February 25, 1804. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as corporal in Captain George Gould's company of "minute men," fought at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and saw service at other times during the fight for liberty. He married, May 30, 1751, Elizabeth Whiting, who died December 13, 1788.

(VI) Israel (2) Fairbanks, son of Israel and Elizabeth (Whiting) Fairbanks, was born in Dedham, January 10, 1755, died September 16, 1818. He was a "minute man," marching on the Lexington Alarm, and saw other service during the war. About the year 1800 he moved with his younger children to Francistown, New Hampshire. He married (first) November 4, 1779, Anna Buckman. Their first child, Stephen, died in infancy, their second son also being named Stephen, the line of descent being through him.

(VII) Stephen Fairbanks, son of Israel (2) and Anna (Buckman) Fairbanks, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, February 5, 1784, died in Boston, Massachusetts, September 10, 1866. When about fifteen years of age, his father moved to Francestown, New Hampshire, Stephen remaining in Boston, where he learned the trade of harness-maker and saddler. On arriving at legal age he engaged in business for himself, but soon relinquished his trade to engage in the hardware business, continuing very successfully until 1846. In that year he was chosen a director of the Western Railway Corporation (now Boston and Albany), was elected treasurer in 1846, an office he held until his death, in 1866. He was a member of the Boston School Committee; member of both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature; president of the Massachusetts Temperance Society; trustee of the Asylum for the Blind; treasurer for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America; member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association and for several years its president, and was an active member of many of the philanthropic and charitable institutions of Boston, giving freely of his wealth and time to their support. He married, November 27, 1807, Abby Parker, daughter of Captain Thomas Parker, of the United States navy.

(VIII) Henry P. Fairbanks, son of Stephen and Abby (Parker) Fairbanks, was born in Boston, September 7, 1808, died February 14, 1854. He was a hardware merchant of the city of Boston, inheriting his father's business and emulating him in his good works. He was a member and president of the Charlestown Common Council, member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association; member of Harvard Church and chairman of the standing committee from 1841 until his death. He was prominent in many societies and organizations of city and State, abounding in good works and greatly esteemed. He married, August 7, 1832, Mary Hurd Skinner.

(IX) Charles Francis Fairbanks, son of Henry Parker and Mary Hurd (Skinner) Fairbanks, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 25, 1843, died in Milton, Massachusetts, in March, 1914. He possessed the rare business quality which distinguished his grandfather and father, and during his lifetime was connected with many of the large manufacturing corporations. He was particularly gifted as a financier and served many corporations as treasurer. To his wise guidance of their financial affairs many of these owe their very existence and to others he was a pillar of strength. Among the corporations whose finances he guarded as treasurer was the Bigelow Carpet Company, and the Clinton Wire Cloth Company. He was vice-president of the Second National Bank of Boston, and so highly was his ability recognized that he was called in consultation by financiers of national reputation. He married, December 2, 1869, Julia Emily Missroon, daughter of Commander John S. Missroon, of the United States navy, and his wife, Julia M. Downs. They were the parents of six children: Henry Parker, born October 25, 1870; Charles Francis, born February 26, 1872; William Kendall, of further mention; Julia Missroon, born July 12, 1877; Gertrude, born July 2, 1882, died in infancy; Stephen, born July 28, 1889.

(X) Such were the antecedents of William Kendall Fairbanks, to whose memory this review of an ancient and honorable New England family is dedicated. He was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 5, 1875, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 29, 1911, third son of Charles Francis and Julia M. (Downs) Fairbanks. William K. attended public school in Boston, Hopkins Academy and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but did not graduate from the last named institution. He left Technology and came to Lowell, where he entered the employ of the Bigelow Carpet Company, at the bottom of the ladder, although his father was treasurer of the company. But he had resolved to learn the business thoroughly, and in that spirit accepted a lowly position. He made rapid progress and soon was the able, valued assistant to Alvin S. Lyon, agent of the company. When Mr. Lyon resigned, Mr. Fairbanks was his logical successor, and after receiving his appointment he threw himself into the duties of the agent's position with all the energy of his nature. He began a system of improvement and expansion at the Lowell mills, adding buildings, machinery and modern equipment, the most important being the new and modernly equipped power house. His health broke under the burden of work he imposed upon himself, and he was in such poor health for a year that he should have given up, but he continued at his post until a complete breakdown resulted.

Mr. Fairbanks was a member of Kilwinning Lodge, Free and

Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; Lowell Lodge of Perfection; Lowell Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem; Mt. Calvary Chapter of Rose Croix; Massachusetts Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holding thirty-two degrees of that rite. He was also a member of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; his clubs, the Yorick and Vesper Country. He was a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, and took a deep interest in the various movements for Lowell's advancement. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church.

William Kendall Fairbanks married, at Boston, November 10, 1902, Ethel May Potter, born in Boston, daughter of John C. and Christina (Neill) Potter. John C. Potter born in Blackstone, Massachusetts, Captain of Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia of Boston. He died in that city in March, 1912. His wife, Christina (Neill) Potter, born in Boston, died there, October 2, 1913. Captain John C. Potter was a son of Daniel and Cecilia (Gifford) Potter, of Blackstone, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks were the parents of three sons, all born in Lowell: Charles Francis (2), born February 3, 1905; William Kendall (2), born April 13, 1908; John Missroon, born January 1, 1911. Mrs. Ethel May (Potter) Fairbanks married (second) April 25, 1915, H. Hutchins Parker, of Lowell.

GREEN BROTHERS.

The Five and Ten Cent Store idea in merchandising has taken firm hold on the buying public, and all who have entered that field have prospered, providing they were qualified to understand its peculiarities, and able to meet its peculiar demands. Among the men who, thirteen years ago, saw its possibilities, and qualified for admission to the ranks of successful Five and Ten Cent merchants, were the Green brothers, Benjamin, Frank and Isadore, president, vice-president, and treasurer of the Green Brothers Company. The result of their thirteen years' connection with the department store business conducted on the Five and Ten Cent Store plan is nine stores in New England, the first store being started at Waterville, Maine, followed in succession by similar stores at Lowell, Massachusetts; Skowhegan, Rockland and Portland, Maine; Manchester, New Hampshire; Belfast, Maine; Burlington, Vermont; and Boston, Massachusetts, the Hub being the last city invaded. The main offices of the company are in Lowell, where all correspondence is addressed, although the Lowell store has been discontinued.

Isadore Green, now a successful merchant of New England, was born in Russian Poland, December 20, 1880, son of Moses and Frances (Freidman) Green. His mother's death occurred in Poland, after which his father came to the United States, residing in Lawrence, Massachusetts, until his death. Isadore Green attended a private school until fifteen years of age, and in 1895, with his brother Benjamin, he came to the United States, landing upon American soil in New York City. He had two brothers, Wolf and Frank, in Bangor, Maine, engaged in the confectionery business, whom he soon joined. For two years he attended private school in Bangor, also mastering the English language, acquiring American customs and assisting his brothers in their store. In 1898 he left Bangor, and to gain further experience spent six months in Boston, employed in a cigar store. He then returned to Maine, locating at Bar Harbor, and assisted his brothers in their business for another year.

This brings his career up to the year 1904, and the beginning of the business inaugurated by the Green Brothers, Benjamin, Frank and Isadore, in Waterville, Maine, the fourth brother, Wolf Green, having died. This store and business was financed with the brothers' own money, which they had accumulated through economy, and represented their years of self denying industry. But the sacrifice has brought the fruition of their hopes, and the sign, "Green Brothers," was to them a sign of victory. The business was founded on the principle "Nothing Under Five, Nothing Over Ten Cents" in price, and was strictly adhered to. As prosperity came the Waterville store was enlarged and improved, the success met with there determining the brothers to extend their stores to other cities. The second store was opened at Lowell, Massachusetts, the third at Skowhegan, Maine. The sign "Green Brothers" has since been erected in six other New England cities previously named, and each store the sign graces is conducted on the same plan, Five and Ten Cents, each contributing its share to the general prosperity of the company. The Lowell store was located at No. 173 Merrimack street and is also the main office. As treasurer, Isadore Green has the financial management of the affairs of the company, and it is a tribute to his management that the company's credit is high and their commercial standing good. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, and operates in real estate in different New England cities. He is devoted to his business and gives to it his very best endeavor, but he enjoys life's social side; is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and highly esteemed by his many friends. He has long been active in the Young Men's Hebrew Association, filling the office of president of the Lowell Association, and is a member of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith.

Mr. Green married, in Boston, September, 1912, Marian M. Wolper, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of a daughter, Phyllis, and a son, Milton Green.

Benjamin Green, whose career, as shown in the foregoing paragraphs, so closely parallels that of his brother, Isadore, is president of the firm of Green Brothers, the capable director of its extensive operations. He has remained in close touch with every branch and department of their business and has labored diligently in promoting the success of their various enterprises. Accurate knowledge of the principles of the five and ten cent store, and business acumen of unusual keenness, have played an important part in the success of this firm, but the real keynote is found in their unflagging industry and devotion to business, in which Benjamin Green has set a worthy example. Benjamin Green is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Waterville, Maine, and the Knights of Pythias of Bar Harbor, Maine. He married Rena Schreibman, of Salem, Massachusetts.

DANIEL THOMAS SULLIVAN.

A native son of Lowell, Daniel T. Sullivan has all his mature years been identified with the business interests of the city, and is now a well known and prosperous dealer in coal and mason's supplies. He is a son of Dennis A. and Margaret R. (Martin) Sullivan, his father an old resident of the city of Lowell, having settled there in 1846, and for over fifty years was active in the management of the Belvidere Woolen Company.

Daniel T. Sullivan was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 2, 1866, and there was educated in the public schools and commercial college. He early became interested in mercantile life, and from a clerkship branched out as a member of the firm, Rourke & Sullivan, of Lowell, he continuing the business of that firm for himself in Lowell, and since 1899 has been head of the firm, D. T. Sullivan, dealers in coal and mason's supplies, his successful management of that business still continuing. He is a director of the Lowell Trust Company, and a man highly regarded in business circles. He was at one time a member of Dolben & Sullivan, manufacturing agents of Boston. In social and fraternal circles he is equally well known and esteemed, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum, Washington Club, Alpine Club, and in religious faith is connected with the Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Roman Catholic faith.

Mr. Sullivan married, in Lowell, June 18, 1911, Etta Frances

Dempsey, daughter of Timothy J. and Mary C. Dempsey. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are the parents of four children: Daniel Thomas, Jr., Mary D., Margaret M., and Etta F.

ALBERT GARDNER THOMPSON.

While probably Massachusetts had no stronger nor more influential politician than Albert G. Thompson, postmaster of the city of Lowell at the time of his death, it was his many manly traits of character, his generous, sympathetic heart that endeared him to his fellow townsmen to an extent hard to realize unless one came himself within the circle of his influence.

The public display of grief at his funeral was most impressive, the very large attendance, the many delegations from lodges and organizations, the large body of post office employees, all spoke eloquently of the sorrow felt over the loss of their chief, their neighbor, and their friend. Albert G. Thompson was a son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Chadbourne) Thompson, his father for many years a farmer of South Berwick, Maine.

Albert Gardner Thompson was born at South Berwick, Maine, October 2, 1852, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 5, 1911. He spent his early life at the home farm at South Berwick, obtaining a good education in the district school and in South Berwick Academy. He remained at the home farm as his father's assistant, also working in the nearby lumber camps during the winter months. In 1872 he came to Lowell, Massachusetts, and secured a clerk's position with A. A. Laughton, who was proprietor of a provision store at the corner of High and East Merrimack streets. He became a valuable man to the business and in a few years procured a half interest in the business, which was successfully continued for many years under the firm name of Laughton & Thompson. Finally, Mr. Thompson became sole owner of the business, which he continued under the name of A. G. Thompson, continuing for over a quarter of a century before retiring in 1897. He was a good business man, just and fair in his treatment of all, and most scrupulous in his business dealings.

Mr. Thompson for the greater part of his life in Lowell was conspicuously in the public eye, and developed the highest qualities of political leadership without anything savoring of the "boss" or "dictator." His success as a business man and his interests as well as his thorough comprehension of civic affairs early marked him for political preferment. Beginning in 1881 with his election to the Common Council, followed by reëlection in 1882, he was continuously in the service of the public, serving on the State Legislature in 1887 and



A. G. Thompson

1888; for ten years a member of the school committee between 1880-1903; two years chairman of the Republican City Committee, devoting much of his time to this last position, and through the organization giving to the cause of good government the best that his years of experience and wisdom afforded. According to the prevailing custom he was elected Lowell's representative on the Republican State Central Committee, and in that body he was an important figure for several years. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Lowell by President McKinley, and at once he retired from business, and thereafter devoted his time exclusively to his duties as postmaster. He was continued in office by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and was serving his fourth term when his final summons came. His record as postmaster was one of efficiency, and he endeared himself to every member of the large force under him.

He was made a Mason in Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1886; and as fast as eligible became a member of all bodies of both the York and Scottish Rites, holding the thirty-second degree of the last named rite. He was a member of other organizations: Verilas Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lowell Lodge, No. 24, Knights of Pythias; Lowell Lodge, No. 87, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lowell Lodge, No. 22, Ancient Order United Workmen; the Massachusetts Postmasters' Association; the Yorick, Home and Martin Luther clubs, being a charter member of the Home Club, and especially active in the Martin Luther Club. He was a man of charming personality, making friends easily and ever retaining them. Genial and most companionable, the name of his friends was legion, perhaps no man in Massachusetts having a wider acquaintance, certainly none being better liked.

Mr. Thompson married, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 6, 1871, Susan Elizabeth Tarbox, born at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, just across the river from South Berwick, Maine, daughter of Daniel and Cynthia (Patch) Tarbox. Daniel Tarbox was born in Biddeford, Maine, a textile mill man employed in a special capacity in the mills of Lawrence, Massachusetts, Shapleigh, Maine, Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, and other mill towns. He died in Biddeford, Maine. His wife was born in Maine and died in Lowell. Mrs. Thompson spent her girlhood in Lawrence, Massachusetts, coming to Lowell a bride in 1871. She survives her husband and continues her residence in Lowell, having two children, both born in Lowell: Fannie A., for many years and still a clerk in the office of the Lowell City Superintendent of Public Schools; Perry D., who is of special mention in following sketch.

So a useful life was passed, the best of his years being given to Lowell and its institutions. He accomplished a great deal for the

public good and he lives in the hearts of his vast number of true friends. He sought his own goods and whatever came to him was unsolicited. While he never sought office, neither did he shirk a plain duty, but always gave his best.

PERRY D. THOMPSON.

As mayor of Lowell during the period of open warfare with Germany, Mayor Thompson came upon an exceptionally trying and exacting period, the extra burden of the many drives in furthering the prosecution of the war, the great demand made upon the hospitality of the city through the proximity of Camp Devens, and the many extra demands made upon the chief executive, that he be a "strong" man, physically, mentally, and in every other way, placed Mr. Thompson upon the threshold of the successful administrator of the city's affairs, which he has accomplished. That the mayor was able to meet all demands made upon him bespeaks loudly for his ability, his patriotism, and his zeal in the performance of his public duties. While many days saw him at his desk fifteen hours out of the twenty-four, personal business was sacrificed for the public weal; he had been elected to serve, and regarded his service to be "his bit," and every demand made upon him was fully met. Like his honored father, he is modest and unassuming, being strong in the performance of duty and devoted to the public good. He is a son of Albert G. and Susan Elizabeth (Tarbox) Thompson, his father's life story being recorded in this work.

Perry D. Thompson was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 4, 1874. He completed public school courses, finishing in high school, Phillips Andover Academy, and then was a student at Boston University Law School, being in the class with Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts. Being obliged to give up the study of law like many of the young men of frugal means, he became associated with his father in the provision business, continuing until 1897, when he became sole owner, his father retiring to accept appointment as postmaster of Lowell. He conducted the meat and provision business until 1899. He then took up the business which he has ever since conducted very successfully, the purchasing of timber tracts, and converting the timber into lumber for various purposes. He employs portable saw mills and operates in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and other parts of New England.

Mayor Thompson is a Republican in politics, has always held the respect and admiration of his opponents by his manly and courteous mien and disposition. He was elected a member of the school com-



Perry W. Thompson

mittee in 1913 and 1914, and at the annual election in 1917 was elected mayor of Lowell to serve two years. While his term has been most exacting, he has given the city a strictly business administration, and it is a deserved compliment to aver that even his political opponents commend it. He is a member of the board of trustees of Grace Universalist Church; vice-president of the Vesper Country Club; a member of the executive committee of the Yorick Club; member of the Masonic Club, the Engineers' Club, of Boston; Lowell Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Court General Dimon, Foresters of America; and in the Masonic order he is affiliated with Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mayor Thompson married, in Lowell, January 6, 1897, Alice M. Jacques, daughter of Aaron T. and Emma C. (Davis) Jacques; her father was a drygoods merchant of Lowell. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of two children: 1. Perry Gardner, born in Lowell, July 3, 1898, educated in the Lowell public schools, Mitchell Military School, of Billerica, Massachusetts (three years), and Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, a school designated by the United States Government for military training, whence he was graduated. After courses at an Officer's Training School, he was commissioned lieutenant and served as supply officer at the cantonment of Camp Grant, Illinois, during the latter days of the World War. 2. Cynthia Chadboume Thompson, born October 28, 1914.

ANDREW G. SWAPP.

Andrew G. Swapp, who for nearly four decades has been associated with the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, and who is valued equally by the community as a successful business man and a public spirited citizen, is a native of this place, and a son of Andrew F. and Jane Swapp, old and greatly respected residents here. His father, Andrew F. Swapp, was for many years engaged successfully in the manufacture of carpets at Lowell, and was regarded as one of the substantial men of the city.

Andrew G. Swapp was born in Lowell, December 4, 1859, and as a small boy began to attend the local public schools. He continued his studies at these institutions until he had passed through the grammar grades and the high school, and was graduated from the latter. He then sought employment and secured it in a humble capacity with H. Hosford & Company of this city, remaining with that concern for two years. He then left the Hosford Company to enter the employ of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell, with which he

has been associated ever since. It was thirty-eight years ago that Mr. Swapp first became connected with this concern and during the period that has since elapsed he has risen in position until to-day he holds the responsible post of paymaster. He is one of the oldest and most valued members of the staff of this great company, with the business of which he is completely familiar. In addition to his business, Mr. Swapp has been active in the conduct of public affairs and especially in connection with the matter of the educational development of the city. He is a staunch Republican, and for twenty-five years continuously served as a member of the Lowell School Committee. He is prominent in fraternal and club circles here, and is a member of Kilwinning Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Vesper, Country, and York clubs, all of this city. In his religious belief Mr. Swapp is an Episcopalian and attends St. Ann's Church of that denomination at Lowell.

On September 15, 1886, Andrew G. Swapp was united in marriage at Lowell with Sophia L. Raymond, a daughter of S. E. and Lucretia (Bryant) Raymond, of Lowell.

AMEDEE ARCHAMBAULT.

As the leading undertaker of the French Colony in Lowell, Mr. Archambault is reaping the reward of a life of intelligent, well directed energy which began in Lowell in 1888, he then a young man of nineteen with a clerk's experience only. It was not until 1896 that he established the undertaking business to which he admitted his sons in 1917, the firm now being Amedee Archambault & Sons. Amedee Archambault is a son of Pierre and Louise (Lapierre) Archambault of St. Charles, Province of Quebec, Canada. Pierre Archambault was born at St. Marc in the same province, and after completing his studies learned the blacksmith's trade. This, however, he did not long follow, but abandoned it in favor of farming, moving to St. Charles, just across the river Richelieu from St. Marc. He became a very prosperous farmer of St. Charles, was mayor of the town four years, and when, after a long life of prosperity and honor, he sold his farm, it was to retire to a contented old age at his birthplace, St. Marc, where he died in 1896. He married Louise Lapierre, born at St. Charles, where she died. Three of the four children of Pierre and Louise Archambault are living: Vietaline, married Ludger Vary, of St. Marc, still living there; Lea, married Albert Gaudette, of Lowell, and they are both now deceased; Amedee, of further mention; and Euclide, a ranchman of Alberta, Canada.

Amedee Archambault was born at St. Charles, Province of Que-

bec, Canada, March 15, 1869, and there began his education. He next pursued a three years' course at Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, Canada, following that with a course at Plateau College, Montreal, Canada. He did not return to St. Charles after the completion of his commercial course, but secured a position with Dufresne & Mongenais, a wholesale, retail, and importing grocery house of Montreal. He was employed first as a clerk, according to the rules of the house, but his educational equipment was such that it was soon found desirable to advance him to a bookkeeper's desk. He remained with this high grade Montreal house until the early part of 1888, then came to the United States, arriving June 25, the same year, after duly resigning his position and giving due notice.

In Lowell the young man found his first position with an undertaking firm, but that proved to be a line which suited him, and from that June day, over thirty years ago, he has known no other business. He continued an employee for eight years, and every possible dollar was saved from his salary to create a fund with which to finance a business of his own. Finally, in 1896, he decided "the fund" was ample, and he began business as an undertaker under his own name. He found a response to his efforts, and ere long he moved from the first small quarters to Nos. 738-740 Merrimack street, corner of Decatur, and there filled up undertaking parlors with every modern aid to the business of caring for the deceased. In 1917 he admitted his sons, Henry Amedee and Dewey George Archambault, to the business, and as Amedee Archambault & Sons they are the largest firm of French undertakers in Lowell, and rank with the leaders of the business in the city. They own the building which they occupy, and the founder can justly claim a great deal of credit for himself in the fact that by enterprise and progressive methods he has kept pace with every advance in mortuary learning, and has compelled recognition. His equipment is of the finest, and there is nothing that can reflect on the enterprise or public spirit of the present owners. Amedee Archambault is a Republican in politics, a member of St. Jean Baptiste (Roman Catholic) Church, Rochambeau Council, Royal Arcanum; Loyal Order of Moose; Court St. Antoine, Catholic Order of Foresters; Court Samuel de Champlain, Independent Foresters of America; and St. Andrew Canadiens-Francais. He continues at the head of his very large business, in which he is ably assisted by his sons.

Mr. Archambault married, in Lowell, July 7, 1893, Rose Flora Mineau, born in Louisville, Province of Quebec, Canada, but since 1886 a resident of Lowell, daughter of Delphine and Rose Delima (Caron) Mineau, of Canada, later of Lowell, where both died. Mr. and Mrs. Amadee Archambault are the parents of four children, all

born in Lowell, three of whom are living: Henry Amedee, of Amedee Archambault & Son, undertakers and funeral directors; Dewey George, associated with his father and brother in the undertaking business; Rose Lea, residing with her parents.

EARLE R. KIMBALL.

The common ancestor of a great majority of the Kimballs of the United States was Richard Kimball, who came from England in the ship "Elizabeth," sailing from Ipswich, April 10, 1634. He was a wheelwright by trade, and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, but later was induced to remove to Ipswich. He became one of the prominent men of the town, and there spent the remainder of his life. He married (first) Ursala Scott, daughter of Henry Scott, of Rattlesden, in the County of Suffolk, England. She was the mother of eleven children, and from her sons spring the eminent Kimball family of New Hampshire. This review deals with the lives of two of these descendants: Le Doit E. Kimball, and his son, Earle R. Kimball, whose names since 1878 have been synonymous with the Lowell Commercial College.

Le Doit Ezekiel Kimball was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, June 22, 1854, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 15, 1915, son of Cromwell and Susan (Jacobs) Kimball. Both parents were born in New Hampshire, and were lifelong residents of Grafton. He spent his youth in Grafton, attending the public schools, completing his education in Lowell, where he graduated in 1878 from the Lowell Commercial College. James McCoy, then owner and principal of the college, was strongly attracted by the young man, and after graduation offered him a position as instructor in the college, an offer which the young man accepted. This college, one of the oldest and largest established commercial schools in New England, dating from 1859, took on a new lease of life with Mr. Kimball's admission to the faculty, and under the new methods he introduced, there was a marked improvement in both attendance and scholarship. Soon afterward an arrangement was made with Mr. McCoy by which Mr. Kimball became an equal partner in the ownership of the college, an arrangement which continued until Mr. McCoy's death, the latter then rewarding his long time associate by leaving him sole owner.

In the early days of the college, and when Mr. Kimball came to it as a student, the location was in modest quarters in the Wells block in Merrimack street. This was outgrown and the college removed to larger quarters in the Fiske block on Central street, where it remained for nearly a quarter of a century. Subsequently the school became



Earl R. Kimball



Lee Post Kimball

located in the Grosvenor building in Merrimack square. From 1879 to 1915, there were associated with Mr. Kimball at various times Miss Bertha Baron, Albert C. Blaisdell, and F. Arthur Spence, the latter retiring in 1915, when Earle R. Kimball became associated with the school. Mr. Kimball continued in active management of the school until his death in 1915. His connection with the school extended over a period of thirty-nine years, during which time thousands of young people from all parts of New England sat under his instruction, and in addition to securing a modern business education, they found in Mr. Kimball a true friend, ever ready with a word of kindly advice or friendly council. Mr. Kimball achieved a prominent place in the art of handwriting, and was considered at one time as one of the leading penmen of the country. Mr. Kimball was also one of the earliest teachers of stenography, and at one time taught five different systems. A great many of the prominent business men of Lowell and elsewhere maintain the most friendly recollections of Mr. Kimball, and do not hesitate to give him credit for their business education upon which their success was founded.

In addition to his duties in connection with Lowell Commercial College, Mr. Kimball gave much of his time to the affairs of Trinitarian Congregational Church, which for many years he served as deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was also president of the Lowell District Sunday School Association. In the Masonic order he was a past master of Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; also a member of Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Mr. Kimball was also interested in the Scottish Rite Masonry, and belonged to the various lodges comprising that body.

Mr. Kimball married, at Victor, New York, December 25, 1886, Myrta May Thompson, born at Hartwick, Otsego county, New York, daughter of James and Fanny (Magee) Thompson. Her father, born in Port Neuf, Ontario, Canada, was a contractor of Victor, New York, where he died July 4, 1886. Fanny (Magee) Thompson, born in Decatur, New York, died in Victor, New York. Mrs. Kimball, shortly after her birth, was taken by her parents to their home at Victor, near Rochester, New York, where she was educated and became a teacher in the Ontario county public schools. While on a visit to friends in Lowell, she became acquainted with Mr. Kimball and later they were married at her home in Victor. She has been his able assistant in the college, both in teaching and management, and since his death has continued active in the affairs of the college.

Earle Raines Kimball, only child of Le Doit E. and Myrta May (Thompson) Kimball, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 24, 1888. He graduated from the Varnum Grammar School and Lowell High School, completing his education at Harvard University, graduating in 1911 with the degree of A. B. His first business engagement was with the Packard Motor Car Company, in Detroit, Michigan, later being connected with the accounting and sales department of their branch in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While in Philadelphia, he decided to return to Lowell and assist his father in the management of the Lowell Commercial College, and in order to broaden his knowledge of commercial college work and methods he entered as a student the Banks Business College in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1915 he returned to Lowell, and was associated with his father until the latter's death, October 15, of the same year. He at once succeeded to the position so long held by Le Doit E. Kimball, and is the efficient treasurer head of Lowell Commercial College, which he conducts along the same lines which have placed it at the head of New England commercial schools. He holds all the degrees of York and Scottish Rites of Masonry up to and including the thirty-second degree, Massachusetts Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In the York Rite he is affiliated with Kilwinning Lodge, Mt. Horeb Chapter, Ahasuerus Council, and Pilgrim Commandery. He is a member of the Vesper Country Club of Lowell.

Mr. Kimball married, at Lynn, Massachusetts, December 7, 1912, Theodate Purinton Breed, daughter of T. Harlan and Mary (Phillips) Breed, of an ancient Massachusetts family, former owners of Breed's Hill, Boston, where the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball are the parents of three children: Harlan Le Doit, born in Lynn, Massachusetts, December 5, 1913; Theodate, born in Lynn, June 11, 1915; Earle Raines, Jr., born in Lowell, May 31, 1916.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

This church, and others in Lowell, is under the direction of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, whose primary work is missions among the poor. In 1884 it was deemed advisable to establish a parish for the convenience of the Catholics of the south end of the city, and the task was entrusted to an Oblate father, Rev. William D. Joyce, O. M. I. In a short time a lot was purchased on Moore street, and on Easter Monday, 1884, ground was broken for a new church by Very Rev. Father Soulier, of Paris, France, first assistant general of the Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Thus the Sacred Heart Church had its beginning.

On August 10, 1884, the basement was blessed by Archbishop Williams and the first mass celebrated by Fr. Lefebvre, at that time Provincial. This basement was used until the church proper was completed and dedicated, on September 29, 1901. Fr. Joyce was recalled to the pastorate of the Immaculate Conception Church in 1886, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph T. Lavoie, O. M. I., who was in turn succeeded by Rev. J. M. Guillard, who began the upper church. Rev. J. P. Reynolds followed and the upper church was completed under his direction.

A parochial school was built and opened in 1892, and was placed in the charge of the Sisters of St. Mary of Namur. In 1909 the Very Rev. T. Wade Smith, successor of Fr. Reynolds, found it necessary to erect a second and larger building for the accommodation of the increasing number of children. Upon the appointment of the Very Rev. T. W. Smith as Provincial of the Oblates, the Rev. J. P. Flynn succeeded to the pastorate and is the present incumbent.

GEORGE HENRY WOOD.

For more than half a century Mr. Wood has been active in the jewelry business in New England, principally in Lowell, the scene of his present activities. Mr. Wood is a member of an old Massachusetts family, grandson of Josiah Wood, a farmer and merchant of Dracut, who was a prominent figure in the early life of the town, a wealthy land owner there and in Boston.

George Henry Wood is a son of Benjamin F. Wood, who was born on the old Wood homestead in Dracut, where he passed his life in farming operations, an influential citizen, active in public affairs. His death occurred in 1899, that of his wife, Elizabeth (Durant) Wood, in 1902. They were the parents of five children: Elizabeth, a resident of Dracut; Arthur, died aged nineteen years; Harry Albert, who enlisted in the Thirtieth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, died in the service of the old St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana, and is buried in Calumet Cemetery in that city; George Henry, of whom further; and Millard F., a jeweler of Lowell.

George Henry Wood was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, December 28, 1847. His early life was spent on the home farm, and he attended the public schools of the vicinity, finishing his studies in the Lowell High School. As a young man of nineteen years he was employed by Amos Sanborn, a jeweler of Lowell, whose store was located at the corner of Middle and Central streets, and he remained with Mr. Sanborn for five years, subsequently spending one year in

the same line in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1872 Mr. Wood returned to Lowell and purchased the Wilkins jewelry business on Central street, an enterprise that had deteriorated badly. He applied himself with characteristic energy to the upbuilding of the business, and succeeded in a marked degree, his operations there flourishing until 1912, when he moved to the Harrington block on Central street, and in 1915 to his present location at No. 135 Central street. In addition to the store that has been so long and so prosperously conducted as an enterprise distinctively his own, Mr. Wood has on numerous occasions operated other jewelry stores whose owners, through financial reverses or other causes, were compelled to discontinue their dealings. But these have been only temporary arrangements, while the best of his time and labor has been devoted to the business above described, a popular and prosperous Lowell institution. Mr. Wood is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, the Vesper Country Club, and affiliates with Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is held in high regard in Lowell as a business man and citizen, interested and active in everything advancing the welfare of his city.

Mr. Wood married (first) at Lowell, June 25, 1872, Flora E. Goward, daughter of Francis and Sarah (Bickford) Goward, who died in Lowell in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of Lottie Maud, who died aged seven years. Mr. Wood married (second) Helen Josephine Northrup, daughter of Seth B. and Cordelia (Goucher) Northrup, of King's county, New Brunswick. To this union there is one son, George Malcolm, born in Lowell, June, 1908.

FREDERICK W. FARNHAM.

Although not a graduate, Mr. Farnham, now city engineer, through his own private study and practical experience in field work, accomplished the acquirement of the equivalent of a technical school education. A native son of Lowell, educated in her public schools, he has spent a life time in her service, thus returning in loyal service the benefits conferred upon him. He entered city service a boy apprentice in the engineering department and from that time has been connected with that branch of city government, principally in connection with the sewerage system. The only break in his professional service was during the years 1907-1908, serving during these years as mayor of the city. He is the son of William L. Farnham, of Lowell.

Frederick W. Farnham was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 30, 1860, and is yet a resident of his native city. He was educated in the public schools, completing the high school course and graduating with the class of 1878. The next ten years of his life were



Harry H. Hinsdale

spent in the office of the city engineer, beginning as an apprentice under the then city engineer and continuing as a civil engineer. The record of these ten years is one of honor, for it involved hard work and study to accomplish what he did with special technical school training. In 1888 he was placed in charge of sewerage construction as engineer, and under his planning and direction practically all subsequent sewer building in this city has been done. He is skilled in his special field of engineering and an authority often consulted. He has given his life to his work and to the service of the city, forty years now having elapsed since he first entered the city engineer's office as an apprentice. He is highly regarded by his associates at the City Hall and by his many friends and acquaintances in the city wherein his life has been passed.

A Republican in politics, faithful and loyal to party interests, Mr. Farnham has held his profession and duty higher than mere political considerations, yet the city's highest honor was conferred upon him by election to the mayoralty in 1907 and 1908. This tribute for faithful, efficient service was most gratifying, much more so than had it been conferred for political service. He gave the city a good administration, then returned to an engineer's duties. He is a member of Grace Universalist Church, the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Highland Club.

Mr. Farnham married, in Lowell, October 13, 1886, Eleanor P. Butters, daughter of George S. and Susan B. (Felsh) Butters, of Lowell.

HARRY R. RICE.

Mr. Rice's active career, begun in journalism, has continued uninterruptedly in that field, with the exception of four years spent as a teacher in Vermont. For more than thirty years he has been identified with the city of Lowell, first as city editor of the Lowell "Citizen," now as manager and treasurer of the "Courier-Citizen." Mr. Rice is a native of Quebec, Canada, son of Henry and Mary Rice, his father a prominent contractor and well known citizen of that place.

Harry R. Rice was educated in Canadian and Vermont schools, and upon the completion of his schooling formed an association with the Sherbrooke "Gazette," of Sherbrooke, Canada. Subsequently he was for a few years a member of the staff of the famous "Watchman," owned by the noted Walton, at Montpelier, Vermont, and then, after teaching school for four terms, became connected with Walton's "Gazette" at Claremont, New Hampshire, published in conjunction with the "Watchman." Making Lowell his home, Mr. Rice became

city editor of the "Citizen," founded in 1854 as a weekly, the "American Citizen" established as a daily the following year as the "Daily Citizen." Ziba E. Stone was the original owner of the paper, which was later controlled in turn by Leonard Brown and George F. Morey, by Knapp & Morey, by Chauncy L. Knapp independently, and, from April 3, 1882, to the consolidation of the "Citizen" with the "Courier" as the "Courier-Citizen" in 1894, by the Citizen Newspaper Company, in whose organization Mr. Rice was the leading factor. The personnel of the new corporation was as follows: Dr. Gustavus G. Gerry, president; Harry R. Rice, business manager; Henry J. Moulton, editor; Charles F. Coburn, assistant editor and treasurer, and James Bayles, city editor. The home of the paper was on Central street, and under the new ownership and direction the "Citizen" attained a wide popularity and secure standing in the community. "To maintain clean news, honest municipal government; to advocate whatever was best for the community; to counsel unity of purpose toward public benefit, was the aim of its staff; and the paper soon outgrew its tumbledown quarters and was of necessity moved to the Talbot building in Middle street, with a business office in the Hildreth Building."

In 1894 the union of the "Citizen" and "Courier" was effected upon the basis that the "Citizen" should become a morning paper, and that the "Courier" should retain its afternoon publication. The conduct of the papers was to be left to the "Citizen" staff, and the publishing and printing departments to remain under the direction of Mr. Peter W. Reilly. The first issue was published in the premises now occupied on Merrimack and Paige streets, on January 1, 1895, and the job department was moved to the Parker block in Middle street, where it has since been located. The consolidation of the papers ushered in a new period of prosperity and extended influence, and the "Courier-Citizen" ranks with the leading newspapers of New England. Its present officers (1919) are: President, Philip S. Marden; vice-president, Peter W. Reilly; treasurer and business manager, Mr. Rice; Clerk, Robert F. Marden; auditor, P. S. Marden. The evidence of the efficient and progressive management of Mr. Rice's department, the foundation of the paper's increasing success, is that during 1918 there were printed 272,417 inches of local advertising, with a total of 317,506 inches.

Mr. Rice is a director of the Wamesit National Bank, his exacting duties on the "Courier-Citizen" giving him small opportunity for outside business interests. He is associated with the Juniper Point Realty Trust and the Juniper Point Improvement Association, of Salem, Massachusetts. His political beliefs are Republican, and among the public offices he has held is that of police board member for ten years.

from July 4, 1894. He is a communicant of St. Anne's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Rice married, in Lowell, October 5, 1892, Mary E., daughter of Dr. Robert and Martha A. Wood, of this city.

FRANK ROBERT BRADY.

When Dr. Brady, in 1905, offered his services to his friends and acquaintances of a lifetime in Lowell as a specialist in diseases of the nose, throat and ear, he was thoroughly prepared in both theory and practice, having studied in high class medical institutions of both the United States and Europe. He is one of Lowell's native sons who has devoted his talents to the people among whom his life has been spent, and they, in turn, have honored him with generous recognition of his professional ability, his clientele being large and loyal. He is a close student of all new theory or suggestion in treatment or remedy, his own judgment finally deciding upon the merit of the new thought, but only after careful investigation. Dr. Brady is a son of Frank (2) Brady, born in Ireland in 1842, came to the United States in 1850 with his father, Frank (1) Brady, a shoemaker, the family settling in Lowell, Massachusetts, where Frank (2) Brady became a wine merchant, and here died, May 30, 1914. He married Alice E. Uniack, born in Randolph, Massachusetts, in 1855. He served the city of Lowell at one time as a member of the City Council.

Frank Robert Brady, only child of Frank (2) and Alice E. (Uniack) Brady, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 3, 1880. He passed through the grade and high schools of Lowell, finishing with graduation, and after deciding upon the medical profession, entered Tufts Medical College. There he pursued full and exhaustive courses of study, and was graduated M. D., class of 1904. The following year was spent in medical study and research at the University of Vienna, Austria, Dr. Brady returning to Lowell in 1905 and beginning practice. The years have brought him a generous share of the honors of his profession, and at his offices, Nos. 301-302 Sun building, he ministers to a large clientele as a specialist in diseases of the nose, throat and ear. He is a member of the Massachusetts State and American Medical societies, and is highly esteemed by his brethren of the profession. He is a Democrat in politics, and a devotee of open air sports, particularly those of forest and stream, hunting and fishing being his favorite recreations.

Dr. Brady married, in Lowell, July 10, 1907, Anna A. Coughlin, daughter of William Coughlin, a real estate dealer of Lowell, who died in 1902. Her mother was Agnes A. Byrne, who is still living

at the age of sixty years. Dr. and Mrs. Brady are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Francis B., born May 21, 1908, attends the grammar school; William, born June 24, 1910, attends primary school; Barbara, born March 10, 1915.

FRANK P. PUTNAM.

Named for a president of the United States, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and bearing an old and honored New England name, one borne by a great Revolutionary hero, Frank P. Putnam eschewed the political traits of one and the military ardor of the other, and found his vocation in merchandising. In the not always peaceful arts of trade he has won eminence, and in his native city of Lowell is well known and highly esteemed as merchant and citizen. There are few men who, if fortune had been kind to them in a financial way, but would develop some special interest which often amounts to a passion, sometimes a hobby. Mr. Putnam is not an exception, his passion being the cultivation of flowers, carnations and single chrysanthemums being his specialties. Many are the prizes and first premiums which adorn his home, where four large greenhouses are stocked with the specimens and varieties which most appeal to the owner's tastes. Thus a successful business man finds his recreation, keeps his mind and body fit, and brings joy to every lover of the beautiful in nature, who is privileged to visit his greenhouses or gardens.

In business life he is the honored president of the Putnam & Son Company, dealers in clothing, located at Nos. 166-168 Central street. He is a son of Addison Putnam, who established the business in Lowell, in 1846, at the corner of Hurd and Central streets, later locating at the corner of Market and Central streets, the present location being occupied since 1878. Addison Putnam, the founder, continued head of the business which was incorporated as the Putnam & Son Company, in 1901, until his death in 1906, having been connected with the business as founder and head for sixty years. Addison Putnam married Hannah Blanchard Tarbell, they the parents of Frank P., to whom this review of an honorable, upright life is inscribed.

Frank P. Putnam was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 15, 1848, and has ever resided in his native city and added to her mercantile greatness. He attended the public schools of the city, but at the age of fifteen years left high school to go into his father's store, business life greatly attracting him from boyhood. This was in 1863, or 1864, the clothing store of Addison Putnam then being located at the corner of Market and Central streets. He rapidly absorbed the



Frank D. Patten.

principles upon which the business was conducted and the special details of the clothing business, soon becoming his father's assistant, and upon arriving at legal age his partner, the firm trading as Putnam & Son. In 1878 the store was moved to Nos. 166-168 Central street, and this oldest of Lowell's men's clothing and furnishing stores took up a new lease of life. Boys' clothing was added to the lines carried, and a large business developed, which continues a prosperous one at the same location for the past forty years.

Addison Putnam was a member of the Board of Aldermen for a time, but Frank P. has accepted no political office, but served the city for twenty-one years as a trustee of the Public Library. He is a director of the Appleton National Bank; trustee and vice-president of the Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank; director of the Traders' and Mechanics' Insurance Company of Lowell; and is a member of the Board of Trade. He is a thoroughly public-spirited citizen, one who can be relied upon to aid in any movement promising better things for Lowell or the county-at-large. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Putnam married, in Lowell, November 1, 1898, Sarah Barry. The family residence is at North Tewksbury, where the greenhouses are Mr. Putnam's especial pleasure, and a generous hospitality is extended.

FREDERICK STRAUSS.

When a lad of nine years, Frederick Strauss, treasurer of Alexander Strauss, Inc., was brought to Lowell, Massachusetts, by his parents, and from that year Lowell has been his home. The activities of Alexander Strauss and his sons, Ansel L. and Frederick, form an important chapter in Lowell's mercantile records, and although the voice of the father is forever hushed, the sons emulate his many virtues, and along the lines he led them for many years are still operating.

Alexander Strauss, the father, was born in Germany, in 1844, and died at his summer home at Old Orchard, Maine, September 9, 1917. He came from the city of Cologne, Germany, to the United States, at an early age, finding his first American home in Hartford, Connecticut. There he obtained a good public school education, and resided there until going to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he had a brother in the clothing business. He thoroughly mastered the details of a retail clothing enterprise, and there continued until 1896, when he came to Lowell, Massachusetts, to establish a store which should be another link in the chain of the Caesar Misch stores. At the same time he established a similar store at Manchester, New Hampshire. He continued head of the Caesar Misch store in Lowell for twenty

years, and with his sons entered into other mercantile ventures, one of these being the Hanna Company, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, of which he was treasurer. For a year before his death he was not in Lowell much, spending his time with his married daughter in Hartford, Connecticut, and at his summer home at Old Orchard. While a resident of Pawtucket, Alexander Strauss enlisted in the First Battalion, Rhode Island Cavalry, and for twenty-seven years was an active member of that battalion, rising from the ranks to major. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and B'nai Brith; a man of most lovable character, devoted to his family, his life being a succession of unselfish acts of kindness and charity.

Alexander Strauss married, in 1871, Hannah Falk, who died May 13, 1916, they the parents of five sons and three daughters: Ansel L., a merchant of New Rochelle, New York, and president of the Alexander Strauss, Inc., Lowell, and Hanna Company, of Haverhill; Dr. Abraham Strauss, now offering up his learning and his talents for his country with a hospital "Somewhere in France;" Frederick, of further mention; Moses, of Lowell; Dr. I. Strauss, of New York City; Helen, married Milton Simon, of Hartford, Connecticut; Rose, married Francis Leduc, of Holyoke, Massachusetts; Minna, married Philip Hamerslough, of Hartford.

Frederick Strauss was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, May 26, 1885, and there resided until October, 1897, when his parents moved to Lowell, Massachusetts. There he completed graded and high school courses of instruction, entering Harvard College in 1902, and receiving his degree, A. B., class of 1906. He then became associated with his father in the Caesar Misch store, originally at No. 78 Middlesex street, later at No. 220 Central street, a store devoted to the sale of ladies' and men's clothing. The business was incorporated in 1905 as Alexander Strauss, Inc., but was continued under the same firm name as before, with Ansel L. Strauss, as president, Alexander Strauss, treasurer, and Frederick Strauss, secretary. In 1909 the Hanna Company, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, was incorporated with Alexander Strauss, president and treasurer; Ansel L. Strauss, vice-president; Frederick Strauss, clerk of the corporation. The business of the Hanna Company is that of a Ladies' Specialty store, and is still continued, Frederick Strauss succeeding his father in 1917 as treasurer of that company and of Alexander Strauss, Inc., of Lowell.

In all these corporations Frederick Strauss has taken active managerial part, and his success as a business man proves the value of the college bred man to the commercial world. He began at the bottom under the direction of his honored father, and has risen to honored



Harold L. Chalfoun



CHALIFOUX'S CORNER, MERIMACK SQUARE.
Site Formerly Occupied by Barristers' Hall

position among the merchants of his city. He is active, ~~earnest~~ and decisive, not afraid to trust his own judgment, yet willing to take counsel. He is a fine type of the young business man of to-day, and a bright future awaits him. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, the Harvard Club of Lowell, Vesper Country Club, and a Master Mason of William North Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Strauss is unmarried.

E. B. CONANT.

Messrs. J. E. Conant & Company (Auctioneers) have been established in the one office in Central street since April, 1861. The business is almost exclusively the management of the sale of manufacturing properties—both textile and industrial—pledged to the highest bona fide bidders at unrestricted and unprotected public sale. In this century alone, or since January 1, 1901, they have been called upon to take charge of such sales in twenty-one States of the country. The head of the firm from 1861 to 1878 was Mr. J. E. Conant, who died August 7, 1878. The present head of the house is Mr. E. B. Conant, his son, who succeeded to the business in October, 1878, or forty-one years ago.

HAROLD LEUFROI CHALIFOUX.

The development of the department store is one of the wonders of American merchandising, and no less wonderful has been the development of the American business man. In Lowell the great Chalifoux store on Merrimack square, the city's most modern department store, is an illustration of the development of both a business and a man to manage it. Harold L. Chalifoux is of the third generation of his grandfather, a country merchant of ability, his father the founder of the business over which the son presides as sole owner. Joseph L. Chalifoux started in business in Lowell, in 1875, with one employee; his son, in 1917, does business in a six story building stocked from basement to the top with merchandise, the payroll of the store containing over three hundred names. The father founded and developed the business to the limit of his physical ability, and died after an attack of appendicitis, never moving to the great block he built, which now houses the business. The son, abandoning a college career, became his father's assistant, and succeeded to its ownership, in 1911, with his brother, Paul E., and is now sole owner, having purchased his brother's interest recently. He is the capable head of his large business, is wise in executive management, broad-minded and

liberal in his policies, in short, is the modern merchant at the head of a modern business.

The Chalifouxs came from France to Canada during the eighteenth century, and many of the name have held high rank in official position; a postmaster general of the Dominion, a speaker of the Canadian House of Parliament; a Prime Minister, and a mayor of Quebec, being among the family notables. Charles Daunais, a great-grandfather of Harold L. Chalifoux, was the leader among the Revolutionists of 1837 and in 1838, a man of high patriotism and courage. Joseph Chalifoux was born in Mascouche, Canada, in 1818, and became a country merchant of high standing and honor. He was a member of the local judiciary, served on the school board, and was a man of prominence in his community. He married Odele Daunais, born in Mascouche, in 1827, daughter of Charles Daunais, the patriot previously alluded to.

Joseph L. Chalifoux, son of Joseph and Odele (Daunais) Chalifoux, was born in the Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, Province of Quebec, Canada, December 20, 1850, died while a resident of the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, September 25, 1911. He obtained a good education, completing his studies at the College de Terrebonne, and began business life as drug clerk. In 1868, at the age of eighteen years, he came to the United States, locating in Lowell, where he obtained his first position as clerk in a clothing store. He continued as clerk until 1875, then with his savings opened a small store under his own name, having but one employee. This was the introduction of the name in Lowell, and during the forty-three years which have since elapsed, it has never disappeared from the list of Lowell merchants, nor has its honor been impugned. The little store was enlarged and expansion seemed continuous. The business developed along the modern department store idea, and a very large business was conducted in the Central block. Finally the Chalifoux block, on Merrimack square, was erected for the use of the Chalifoux business, but after it was completed, ill health had so enfeebled him that he refused to move, and the handsome building was leased to the Nelsons, of five and ten cent store fame, Mr. Chalifoux continuing his business in the Central block.

The upbuilding of a great business was but one of the results of the activity of this virile, energetic man. He was a director of the Union National Bank; trustee of the Lowell Textile School; trustee of the Central Savings Bank; member of the Board of Trade, and in 1892-93 served as its president; and a member of the Financial Commission created in 1894. He had large business interests in Birmingham, Alabama, starting a store there in 1889, on a strictly cash plan,



J. L. Chalifour

the first in the city. He then conducted a most successful business, and erected from his profits a large and well equipped office building in Birmingham. Finally his health broke, the physical man succumbed to an attack of appendicitis, he who had commanded and ruled as dictator was brought low, and his sons succeeded him. He married, in Lowell, August 21, 1876, Nellie M. Gallagher, who had for the three years preceding her marriage been principal of the Mann Grammar School. Mrs. Chalifoux survives her husband, the mother of: Paul E., Alice F., who married John Chess Ellsworth; Helene Ada, who married Charles Abbott Stevens, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the United States army in France; Harold L., of further mention; and Elizabeth R., who married Lowell M. Chapin.

Harold L. Chalifoux, youngest son of Joseph L. and Nellie M. (Gallagher) Chalifoux, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 12, 1886. After grammar and high school courses in Lowell, he entered Phillips Andover Academy, then entered Harvard University for a classical course, class of 1909. He did not complete the course, but after his sophomore year left the university, his father's health having failed to such an alarming degree that his presence at home was imperative. He at once took charge of the Central Block department store in connection with his brother, Paul E., and until the death of their father, September 25, 1911, no change was made, the sons continuing along the same lines. In 1912, Paul E. Chalifoux withdrew, Harold L. purchasing his interest. In 1913, having gained the necessary grasp upon the business, Mr. Chalifoux correctly appraised his own business value and decided that he would move the business to the building on Merrimack square, which had been planned and built to receive it. On March 1, 1914, the move was effected, and three floors of the building, fully stocked and equipped, were opened to the public. The business outgrew these floors, and now all space in the great six-story building is occupied, and the demand is still for more room. To meet this demand, Mr. Chalifoux has purchased the Phoenix building on Prescott street, which will be added to the present store building. He has also added the entire floor space of the former Swan building, and has other plans. When he moved to Merrimack square, in 1914, 43,000 square feet was the floor space in use. After the present additions were completed, in 1918, 125,000 square feet came into use. A still more striking comparison is with the former "Red Ball" store owned by Joseph L. Chalifoux, which stood on the site of the present store; that store, by no means an insignificant one, occupied 7,500 square feet of floor space, the new store 125,000 square feet. The usual department store stock is carried. Over all, Mr. Chalifoux maintains sole control, and although a young man he has proved his ability to manage and direct a great mercantile business.

Mr. Chalifoux is a man of broad vision, very progressive in his methods, and intensely public-spirited. He is one of the strong merchants of his city, and holds the respect and confidence of Lowell business and financial circles. He is an ex-vice-president of the Board of Trade, and is yet a director and interested in the board's activities; is a director of the Chili Copper Company, the largest copper company in the world, and owners of the world's largest copper mine, which is in Chili; and is also a director of the Chili Exploration Company. Mr. Chalifoux enjoys life's social side, and is a member of many clubs, including the Vesper and Yorick, of Lowell; the Harvard, of Lowell, Boston, and New York; the Essex County, of Manchester; the Oakley Country, the Exchange, Automobile, and Algonquin, of Boston; the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, D. C. He served as a first lieutenant in the Air Service, Aircraft Production, during the World War.

Mr. Chalifoux married, November 10, 1916, Elizabeth Alice Burrage, daughter of Albert C. and Alice (Haskell) Burrage.

FREDERIC WILLIAM COBURN.

In 1837, one year after Lowell became incorporated as a city, the firm of Mixer & Whittemore, dealers in manufacturers' supplies, was established and located in the old Mechanics building on Dutton street, and the present C. B. Coburn Company is the outgrowth of the business instituted by those two men in that year. On the dissolution of Mixer & Whittemore, another concern, that of Mixer & Pitman, took up the business and continued it until the advent of Charles B. Coburn in the forties, when he succeeded Isaac Pitman in the partnership. At this time the name of the firm was changed to Mixer & Coburn, under which title the business was run until 1850. In that year Charles B. Coburn became sole proprietor. Ten years later his son, Charles H. Coburn, entered the firm, and in 1871 another son, Edward F. Coburn, was admitted to partnership. During these various changes in the personnel of the company and until 1876, C. B. Coburn & Company continued in its original quarters on Dutton street. In the latter year, however, it moved to the Wier building on Market street, and four years later located at its present site on Market street.

In 1887, at the time of the semi-centennial celebration of Lowell, the founder of the firm, Charles B. Coburn, retired from business life, his two sons succeeding to the ownership of the company. Eight years after this event the elder Mr. Coburn died at the venerable age of eighty-one years, after having been engaged in an active business life



Rudolf W. Kobb

of over fifty years. His sons continued in partnership until the death of E. F. Coburn, in 1898, when Frederic W. Coburn, the son of Charles H. Coburn, and Gordon Tweed entered the firm. Under the management of these three men the business was conducted until 1904, when it was incorporated under the name of C. B. Coburn Company. Shortly after the death of Charles H. Coburn, which occurred in June, 1909, Gordon Tweed retired from the corporation, and Frederic W. Coburn, grandson of the founder of the company, assumed sole management, as president, treasurer, and general manager of the corporation. The business of the company is paints, oils, glass, varnishes, artist's materials, and manufacturers' and painters' supplies, the store being located at Nos. 63-67 Market street, Lowell, Massachusetts, retail and wholesale.

Shortly after five o'clock Wednesday morning, March 27, 1912, a burst of flame drove through the rear ground floor windows of the store of C. B. Coburn Company. Two hours later three floors of the four story building were gutted by fire, and the top floor of the building, the glazing and window glass department was drenched with water, and littered with fragments of glass. Before the fire was really under control C. B. Coburn Company had rented the four story building near the corner of Palmer street, the Wier building, which, strange to relate, was occupied by this corporation thirty-two years previous to the fire. Two lines of telephones were promptly installed in its temporary quarters, and before noon the shipping clerk was taking orders and delivering goods from the storehouse on Howard street. In the rear of the store an office was constructed for the book-keeping department, counters were installed, and the next morning goods were placed on shelves. A complete line of Harrison paint products, which had been shipped from the factory on the day of the fire, were on sale in the temporary quarters three days afterwards, and within a week's time all goods in the wholesale line and most of the retailed goods were ready for customers, and twelve days after the fire a settlement of the store's loss was made by the insurance adjusters, and business resumed.

As head of the business, Frederic William Coburn continued until March 17, 1917, when he joined the great majority. He put new life into the business and developed it to a very high condition of prosperity. He was a man of energy and enterprise, very popular among the best business men of his city, his loss being generally mourned.

Frederic William Coburn was a son of Charles Henry Coburn, son of Charles Butterfield Coburn, son of Henry (2) Coburn, son of Henry (1) Coburn, son of Ephraim Coburn, son of Thomas Coburn,

son of Corporal Edward Colborne, Coburne, Colbron, Colebron or Coulborne, born in 1618, died 1700, of Dunstable and Chelmsford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

(I) Corporal Edward Coburn, as the name soon became generally spelled, was a soldier of the Chelmsford military company, 1675-77, and the first settler there on the north side of the Merrimack. He erected a garrison house on his land, strengthened it after the Indian attack upon Chelmsford, February 26, 1676, and continued in command and pay until November 17, 1692, perhaps longer. He was guarding the ferry, March 18, 1675, when the Wamesit Indians killed two of the sons of Samuel Varnum and burned Corporal Coburn's house. He was in command of the garrison house, July 23, 1689, during the first French and Indian War. With the aid of his seven sons he could always protect himself until help could be summoned. The garrison house was willed by Corporal Coburn to his son Joseph, and there seems little doubt that it is yet standing. There is a two story house standing on Varnum avenue, nearly opposite Totman road, which was for many years the home of the Coburns, the last to occupy it being Nathaniel B., of the seventh generation. Captain Coburn's wife, Hannah, died in 1712, the mother of seven sons and two daughters, the sons all heads of families except Edward (2), who was killed at Squakheage, August 2, 1675. Their children were born in Ipswich, but as the earlier records of that town were burned month dates cannot be given of the first six. Children: Edward, born in 1642, killed August 2, 1675; John, born in 1644, died in 1687, married Hannah Read; Robert, born in 1646, died in 1701, married Mary Bishop; Thomas, of further mention; Daniel, born in 1654, died in 1712, married Sarah Blood; Hannah, born in 1656, married (first) Thomas Richardson, (second) John Wright; Ezra, born March 16, 1658, died in 1739, married Hannah Varnum; Joseph, born June 16, 1661, died in 1773, married Hannah ——; and Lydia, born August 20, 1666.

(II) Thomas Coburn, son of Corporal Edward Coburn, was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1648, and died before 1728. He was given land by his father, and was a dutiful son in his parents' old age. He married (first), August 6, 1672, Hannah Rouf or Rolfe, and they were the parents of four children: Hannah, Thomas, Jonathan, and Daniel. He married (second) November 17, 1681, Remembrance (Underwood) Richardson. They were the parents of nine children: Josiah, James, Margaret, Jonathan, Zachariah, Mary or Mercy, Henry, Sarah, and Ephraim. Descent in this branch is traced through Ephraim, the youngest and thirteenth child.

(III) Ephraim Coburn, son of Thomas Coburn, was born April 24, 1706, died about 1758. He married Johanna Coburn, daughter of

John Coburn, and they were the parents of five sons and a daughter: Ephraim (2), Amos, Thomas, John, Johanna, and Henry, head of the fourth generation.

(IV) Henry Coburn, son of Ephraim Coburn, was born in the town of Dracut, Massachusetts, January 5, 1744, and died May 21, 1829. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in Captain Wright's company, Colonel Blood's regiment, and was engaged at the battle of White Plains, New York, in 1776. He married Sarah Richardson, born in Dracut, March 13, 1755, died September 2, 1826, daughter of Captain William and Elizabeth (Coburn) Richardson, of Pelham, New Hampshire, her mother a daughter of Daniel Coburn, of Dracut. They had two sons and two daughters: Henry (2), of further mention; Sarah, Thomas, and Anna.

(V) Henry (2) Coburn, son of Henry (1) Coburn, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, December 1, 1780, and died September 27, 1835. He married, May 5, 1811, Martha, widow of Stephen Adams, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Chamberlain) Butterfield. Mrs. Coburn was born March 22, 1784, and died May 25, 1841. They resided in Chelmsford and Lowell, Massachusetts, and were the parents of eight children: Henry Albert, Charles Butterfield, of further mention; Stephen Adams, Franklin, all of whom married and reared families; Ralph, died young; a child, who died unmarried; Ralph (2), died young; and William, also died young.

(VI) Charles Butterfield Coburn, son of Henry (2) Coburn, was born in Chelmsford, June 16, 1813, and died at Lowell, October 18, 1894. He left the farm for mercantile life, and after holding several positions he entered the employ of Mixer & Pitman, the forerunner of the present C. B. Coburn Company of Lowell. He became a member of that firm in the forties, and in 1850 became sole owner. He later admitted two of his sons to a partnership, and in 1880 he retired from business. As a merchant he was honored and respected, and at one time he was president of the Traders' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, and president of the Prescott Bank. He served as councilman several years, and also was a member of the Board of Aldermen. Charles B. Coburn married, May 24, 1837, Elizabeth West, who died December 12, 1903, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Foster) West, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn were the parents of eleven children: Elizabeth West, died in infancy; Charles Henry, of further mention; Horace Butterfield, Edward Foster, Walter, Alfred, Elizabeth, Alice Nichols, Harriet, Martha, and Agnes Ward.

(VII) Charles Henry Coburn, son of Charles Butterfield Coburn, was born in Lowell, March 12, 1839, and died there, January 3, 1909. He early became associated with his father in business, and in 1860

became a member of the firm, C. B. Coburn & Company. He served in the Civil War as assistant-quartermaster and commissary-sergeant, in the Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was first lieutenant in the First Regiment, United States Colored Cavalry. After the war he returned to business life in Lowell, and in 1886, upon the retirement of their father, the two sons, Charles H. and Edward F., succeeded to the ownership of the business which they conducted as a partnership until the death of Edward F. Coburn, December 15, 1898, when others were admitted, and in 1904 the C. B. Coburn Company was incorporated. Charles H. Coburn served one term as alderman in Lowell. He married, June 20, 1866, Victoria McLean, born July 7, 1836, daughter of Andrew B. McLean, of Washington, D. C. They were the parents of two daughters and a son: Victoria McLean, born May 7, 1869, married, May 7, 1890, Frank L. Lane; Frederic William, to whose memory this review is inscribed; Helen, born June 5, 1877, married Horace N. Stevens.

(VIII) Frederic William Coburn, only son of Charles Henry and Victoria (McLean) Coburn, was born in Lowell, January 30, 1873, and died there, March 17, 1918. He was educated in the Bartlett street grammar school, Lowell High School, class of 1892, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which he attended in 1892 and 1893. After completing his studies he became officially connected with the business founded by his grandfather, with which his father had been connected for half a century. His progressive spirit was manifest in every department of the business, and when his plans were fully matured the C. B. Coburn Company was a splendid monument to his progressiveness, energy, and ability. He was master of every detail of the business, and when he succeeded to the office of president and treasurer he entered most aggressively upon a business career which placed him in the front rank of Lowell business men, and made him one of the best known men in commercial circles. The influence and service of C. B. Coburn Company expanded steadily as the years went by, and prosperity attended the corporation. He was a member of Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Vesper Country and Yorick clubs of Lowell. He died just in the prime of life, but he had compiled a wonderful record of business usefulness, and his monument is the modern business house, C. B. Coburn Company. He was a Republican in politics, and interested in all that concerned the welfare of his city. He would never accept office for himself, his time being devoted to his private business. He was a member of the Board of Trade, and very helpful.

Frederic W. Coburn married, October 18, 1909, Bertha Wilcox, who survives him with two children: Shirley Woodbury, born March 12, 1911; and Charles Butterfield, born August 12, 1912.

WILLIAM NEWTON OSGOOD.

William Newton Osgood was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 11, 1855. He attended the Lowell public schools, and graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1878. He studied law with D. S. and G. F. Richardson. He also attended the Boston University Law School, and in 1880 was admitted to practice. Since that time he has been engaged in his profession in Lowell and Boston. In addition to the general practice of the law, Mr. Osgood has given considerable time to public questions, and by tongue and pen has striven to advance the general welfare.

In early life Mr. Osgood was president of the Common Council of Lowell. He was also connected with the city government of Malden, Massachusetts, during his residence there, and presided at the grand banquet held on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that city, at which many notable guests responded to appropriate toasts. He is a student of economic and social subjects, and is credited with preparing the first draft of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the United States, while serving as a member of a commission to consider the relations between employer and employee, appointed by Governor Bates in 1904. In 1896 he published a book which presented the principal arguments of both gold and silver advocates. At different times he has issued pamphlets and addresses upon a variety of subjects pertaining to industry, direct legislation, law, capital and labor, public ownership of public utilities, equitable taxation, scientific management, equal suffrage, etc. Another book recently published by Mr. Osgood is: "The Vital Question, or How to Get Real Democracy in the United States," in which work he considers the issues that he deems the most essential, and suggests a practical plan of action. This is the most comprehensive and serious work yet undertaken by him.

Mr. Osgood was one of the pioneers in advocating direct legislation, and in 1890 organized and was president of the Massachusetts Direct Legislation League. In 1908 he was the candidate of the Independence League for governor of Massachusetts. In 1912 and 1914 he was the candidate of the Progressive Party for Congress from the fifth district. Many of the opinions held by Mr. Osgood in his earlier years, then deemed somewhat radical by practical politicians, are being rapidly incorporated into concrete legislation. Mr. Osgood is a member of the American, the Middlesex County, and the Boston Bar associations. He is a member of Kilwinning Masonic Lodge, and of several social organizations.

The following brief extracts from Mr. Osgood's latest work fairly indicate his general views on public questions:

The great problem of civilization, comprehensively stated, is how to increase the opportunity for all men and women to improve their religious, economic, social and even artistic well-being. The world has become too commercial and materialistic. It should become more creative and productive of those things that elevate the soul, educate the mind and heart, and improve the general and physical condition of the citizen.

A monetary cast or class is being too rapidly formed in this land of ours. What a man possesses of this world's goods too commonly determines his standing in the community. "How much is he worth?" is becoming of vastly more importance than "What is he?" or "What does he believe and know, and what are his sentiments and capabilities in relation to lightening the burdens of his neighbors?"

The task of perfecting popular government so that it shall equal the efficiency of a refined and perfect autocracy is, strictly speaking, theoretically impossible. The concentration of power in a single person, who happens to be great in heart and great in intellectual and administrative ability, may result in accomplishing things of magnitude more expeditiously and economically than can be accomplished by a government with powers divided among many individuals.

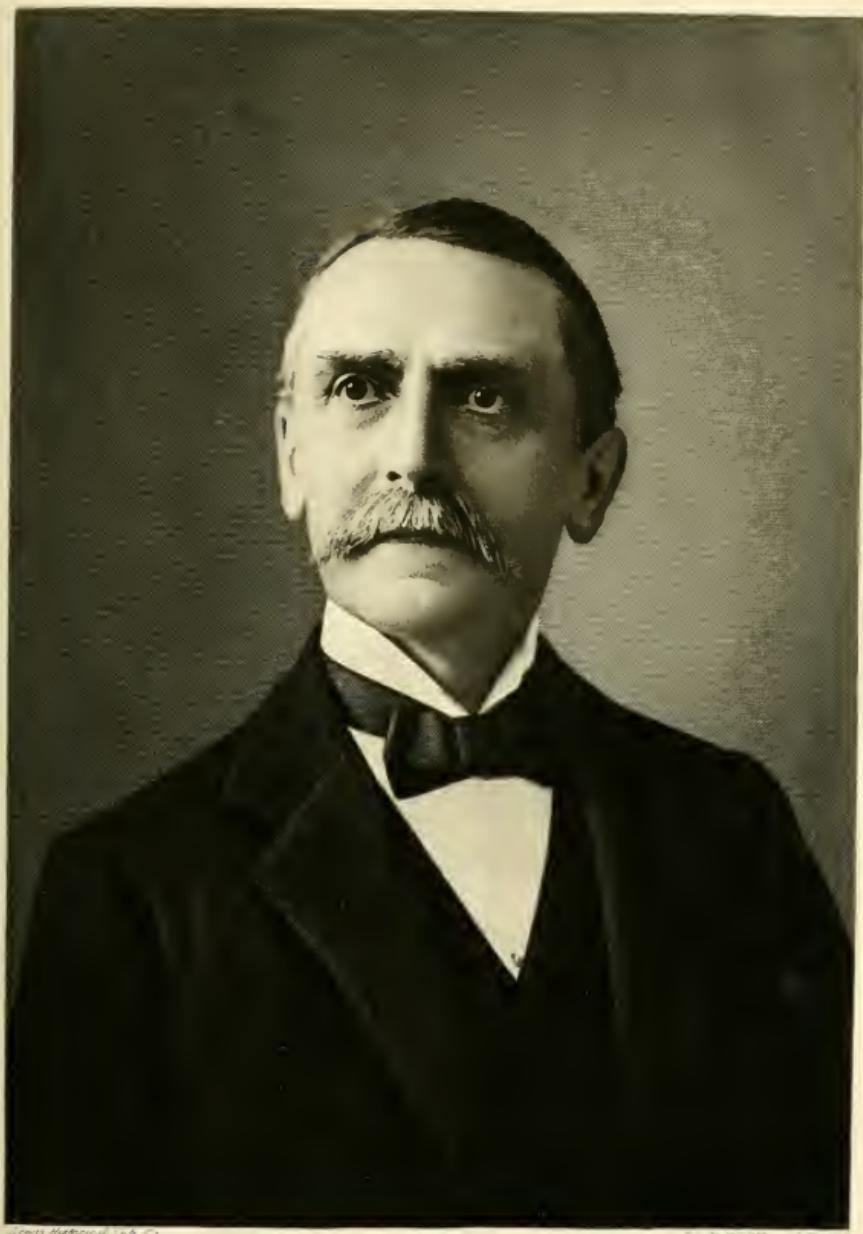
But there are, nevertheless, advantages which are inherent in popular governments that do not pertain to autocratic governments. While autocratic governments may be superior in efficiency under a wise and humane autocrat, under a cruel barbarous one, it may be extremely inefficient, and bring ultimate waste, ruin and disaster upon the governed, whose only refuge is revolution and the establishment of some form of popular government. Liberty, even if sometimes wasteful and inefficient, is in the end worth the price. Good things cost much; the best costs most.

Mr. Osgood also thinks that so-called scientific management, too intensely applied in industry, would finally produce inefficiency and waste, both in material products and in the producers.

Mr. Osgood, on January 1, 1882, married Harriet Leslie Palmer, of Tewksbury, Massachusetts. They have a daughter, Helen Augusta Osgood, who was born in Boston, educated in Malden and Lowell schools, and is also a graduate of the Leland Powers School of Expression, Boston. Miss Osgood is well known as a writer of verse and monologues, and for her dramatic and vocal talents.

ADELBERT AMES.

A native of Maine, and now resident in New England as a citizen of Lowell, Massachusetts, the most memorable experiences of Governor Ames' life were met in the South, as an officer of the Union army in the Civil War, and as the twenty-fifth and twenty-eighth governor of the State of Mississippi. Graduating from West Point at the outbreak of war between the states, he served with great dis-



Adelbert Ames

tinction in that conflict, and during the decade of reconstruction which followed he was twice governor of Mississippi and once United States Senator from that State. Returning North to New York in 1874 he afterward came to Lowell, his present home, where he has led an active career of wide influence.

Adelbert Ames was born in Rockland, Maine, October 31, 1835, son of Jesse and Martha B. (Tolman) Ames. After preparatory training, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and was graduated in 1861, becoming a second lieutenant in the Second Regiment of United States Artillery on May 6, of that year. On the following May 14 he was promoted to first lieutenant, and was assigned to the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, being ordered to the front at the beginning of the Civil War. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he received a severe wound in the thigh, but remained upon the field in command of a section of Griffin's battery, continuing to direct its fire until too weak to sit upon the caisson where his men had placed him. His gallantry in this action won him the brevet of major, United States army, and the Congressional Medal of Honor. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, and for skill displayed at Malvern Hill was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, July 1, 1862. He was also engaged in the battles of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, as colonel commanding the Twentieth Maine Volunteers. On May 20, 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. On the first day's battle at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he commanded a brigade, but upon the disablement of the commanding officer he took charge of the division on the two subsequent days, and was brevetted colonel, United States army, for meritorious service on that memorable field. The following August he assisted in the siege of Charleston; in April, 1864, he was engaged in the operations before Petersburg and Richmond, and was selected to command a division against Fort Fisher, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general for distinguished gallantry on the last named occasion, January 15, 1865. He was promoted a captain, Fifth United States Artillery, February 22, 1865, and for gallantry and meritorious services in the field during the Civil War was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13 of the same year. After the war he occupied territorial districts in North and South Carolina until April 30, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. On July 28, following, he was promoted a lieutenant-colonel, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.

In the work of "reconstruction" necessitated by the new order of things at the close of the war, the southern part of the Union was divided into five districts under an Act of Congress providing for a temporary government. Each of the districts had a general officer in

command sustained by a military force. Mississippi was among the last of the states to adopt the conditions of reconstruction, and on July 5, 1868, General Ames was appointed provisional governor of this State by President Grant. Eight months later, on March 17, 1869, his command was extended to include the Fourth Military District. He ordered an election to be held November 30, 1869, and the Legislature to be convened January 11, 1870. An unexpired term for United States Senator dating March 4, 1869, existed, and Governor Ames was elected to fill the vacancy. He served on the committee of finance and military affairs, and resigned his seat on being elected by a popular vote governor of Mississippi in 1873. His administration was marked by the promotion of the material welfare of the State and the economical and judicious uses of the revenues. The supremacy of the Republican party, composed mainly of blacks, southern Unionists, and northern men who had settled in the State subsequent to the war, was regarded by the Democrats as a phase of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. A riot at Vicksburg, December 7, 1873, between the political parties resulted in disorganization of the civil government and outrages occurred throughout the State. Governor Ames appealed to Washington for aid to enforce the laws, the authorities replying that he "take all lawful means to preserve the peace by the forces in his own state." He then organized the militia to aid the civil officers, as the affairs of the State were at a standstill, but these efforts were resisted and rendered ineffectual by his political opponents. The November election that followed resulted in the defeat of the Republicans and both branches of the Legislature became Democratic. The latter body then prepared to prepare articles of impeachment against the governor, charging unconstitutional exercise of power. Governor Ames, anticipating trial by a prejudiced jury, then decided to offer his resignation, and all the charges were withdrawn.

Moving from the South to New York, Governor Ames later came to Lowell, his present (1919) home. He was appointed brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, June 20, 1898, and after serving through the Spanish War was honorably discharged, January 3, 1899.

Governor Ames married, July 21, 1870, Blanche, daughter of General B. F. Butler, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and in his succeeding generation, as in his own, the name of Ames has been proudly and creditably borne.

ROGERS HALL SCHOOL.

Conceived by one of two sisters, and founded by the other after the death of the first, Rogers Hall School of Lowell has come to fill a distinctive place among institutions of learning for girls in New Eng-

land. Miss Elisabeth Rogers was the founder; Miss Emily Rogers, the sister, whose idea it was that a school for girls be established on the Rogers homestead estate. That Miss Elisabeth Rogers felt able to carry out the plan often discussed with her sister is due largely to her having as adviser the Rev. John M. Greene, D. D., pastor of the Eliot Church. Dr. Greene had assisted Miss Sophia Smith in making plans for the founding of Smith College at a time when to many people the higher education of women spelled a most radical heresy, but Dr. Greene foresaw not only the coming need of trained workers among women, but the increasing desire of women for wider intellectual interests. In advising Miss Rogers to found a school like Rogers Hall, Dr. Greene desired to assist in promoting secondary education by establishing a school for girls, which should prepare for college both on the side of scholarship and of character, and should also give to girls who desired training, other than that preparatory for college, a sound education in preparation for life outside school.

Miss Rogers did not plan to found the school in her lifetime, but owing to the establishment in Lowell, in 1891, of the Belvidere School for Girls, she changed her purpose and with great self-sacrifice and personal discomfort gave up for the use of a school the old home in which she had lived for many years, securing the coöperation of Mrs. Underhill, the principal of the Belvidere School, in the carrying out of her plan. Prior to coming to Lowell, Mrs. Underhill had been head teacher in Miss Barr's School for Girls in Boston. She possessed a rare combination of qualities for pioneer work of this kind. She had a keen and brilliant intellect, initiative, enthusiasm, optimism, good health, and will power which saw obstacles only as something to be swept out of one's path. With this equipment on the side of constructive leadership, she also possessed beauty and personal charm, and for every reason was admirably fitted to lead to victory the new enterprise. The Belvidere School was located on the corner of Andover and Nesmith streets, in the house then owned by Mrs. Henry Williams. It opened with twenty-one pupils and included one house pupil.

The people of Lowell were cordial to the new school, and the year was a success so far as work and interest were concerned. But owing to the fact that Mrs. Williams was unwilling to renew the lease of her house a second year for school purposes, and that it was practically impossible to secure a suitable building, the prospects of continued existence for the Belvidere School seemed dark. At this juncture came the conference between Miss Rogers and Mrs. Underhill which resulted in a proposal from Miss Rogers that the Belvidere School be transferred to her home and the Rogers Hall School be

established in her lifetime. The previous year, when Mrs. Underhill was making plans for the Belvidere School, Dr. Greene and Miss Rogers had called upon her in Boston and suggested even then that she start the school for Miss Rogers instead of for herself. But Mrs. Underhill had so nearly matured her plans that she did not accept the proposal. After the school had been opened and had gained in reputation and interest, Miss Rogers again considered the possibility of making during her life the gift which she had intended to make after her death. There were many conferences before arrangements were concluded with Mrs. Underhill, the corporation of trustees formed, and the plans for remodeling the building for school purposes made. As at first remodeled the Hall had the present arrangement in the main house with this exception that the room now used as the office was divided into two recitation rooms, long known as A and B, and sacred to the teaching of mathematics and of Latin. The ell was torn down and rebuilt. The first floor contained school-room, dining-room, and kitchens, as at present, although of smaller size. The second floor included bed-rooms and recitation-rooms, the third, gymnasium and art room.

The history of Rogers Hall from its founding to the death of Miss Rogers was one of outward success and of inward anxiety and difficulty. Rogers Hall was founded before the day of Textile or Normal schools, and at a time when to people outside, the word Lowell signified only mills and their products. Yet even at this time, when with a contracted campus it had little to offer in the way of outside sports, it attracted pupils from cities like Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Boston. Their coming was due to the personality of Mrs. Underhill and to her ability to gather about her a group of women who made the home life of the school unusually delightful. But the years were hard and difficult. At the death of Miss Rogers, in 1898, the whole of her property came under the control of the trustees, who have wisely assisted in the school's development by improving the plant and increasing the equipment. For a year legal difficulties prevented the use of Miss Rogers' bequest, but as soon as these difficulties were removed, the house was equipped as a dormitory, the old barn was remodeled for gymnasium purposes, the fences were taken down and suitable athletic courts laid out. At last there was a campus which provided adequately for outdoor sports. The school immediately responded to the advantages of improved equipment by increased registration. The third story of the house was next finished off to provide additional space for house pupils. Later Mrs. Underhill rented a cottage on Hanks street, which met their needs until they moved into the larger cottage on Astor street.

In 1910, Mrs. Underhill gave up her connection with ~~the school~~ after eighteen years of successful management, in which she had put the new school on its feet, established its reputation for good scholarship, formulated on broad lines the ideals for which it should stand, and planned for it many improvements, some of which are yet to be realized. Rogers Hall is to be congratulated that it had for its first principal in the years which must form the character of the school a woman who united with intellectual ability and executive power the best traditions of New England culture. In the last nine years the school has continued to prosper. The gymnasium has been built, many permanent improvements have been made, and plans for a new recitation building are in progress. On the side of instruction they have extended and enlarged the advanced courses which have long been an attractive feature of the school. Rogers Hall has for some years offered college preparatory, academic and advanced courses, the latter designed for graduates of high schools who may wish two years of instruction and training away from home. For the benefit of such pupils interesting courses in English, history, languages, history of art, and psychology were first planned. Later were added courses in domestic science, and many brides have written in warm praise of the Rogers Hall Cookbook, which saved them from the bride's usual culinary blunders. In 1918, preparation for secretarial work was successfully given, and also courses which had for their definite aim the preparation of girls for intelligent citizenship in their home communities. The members of these classes were quickened mentally and morally by acquaintance, however superficial, with some of the conditions of life in our cities and towns and they have gained noticeably in seriousness of purpose.

In the twenty-seven years of life as a school, Rogers Hall has slowly but surely been developing a spirit or soul that is distinctive, and is more and more marking its girls as a product of the school. This Rogers Hall spirit has found expression in many school activities, in "Splinters," in the Rogers Hall Chapter of the American Red Cross, in the system of student government, in the athletic clubs, in the Summer Athletic Club for Employed Girls, in the Alumnae Association with its splendid record of patriotic service both in this country and overseas. The school is justly proud of its twenty-two alumnae who have served their country in Europe, but it is equally proud of the hundreds who gave their services in many capacities at home.

The present principal of Rogers Hall School is Miss Olive Sewall Parsons, who from 1892 to 1910 was an associate of Mrs. Underhill. Miss Parsons succeeded Mrs. Underhill as principal, and since that time has directed the work of the school. Her service to the school

and the vision that inspires her work is best expressed in her own words written for the Centennial Celebration of the Birth of Elisabeth Rogers, from which most of the foregoing has been quoted.

What of the future? Will Rogers Hall stand as a permanent institution throughout the years, and on the Bicentennial of the Founder's birthday show a worthy record of development and accomplishment? In these days of governmental questionnaire and investigation, all industries and institutions which from force of habit have classified themselves as of the essential class must without reserve search out the reason for their existence, and if they have no real and vital mission to perform, merge themselves in some institution or industry which can prove its value. How is it with the private school? Is Rogers Hall a school for the daughters of the well-to-do, justifying its existence through its aims and ideals, in the training which it is giving the girls who come to it for instruction, and in the service rendered by its alumnae to community and country? In my opinion, a school like Rogers Hall *does* have a definite and substantial reason for existence. It will perform a work of undoubted service to the country as well as to the girls who come to it, if it recognizes a great opportunity in training, for civic responsibility and service, the pupils who come from all sections of the country; for here they live in a miniature world where all conditions are favorable for inspiring impressionable minds and characters with patriotic ideals. A school of this character should develop leaders, eager and ready to do their part worthily in the larger life outside school. I have dreamed many dreams of the future development of Rogers Hall. Through the wise and efficient coöperation of trustees, faculty, alumnae and pupils in the years to come, I look for the fulfillment of many of my dreams, and the continued life and prosperity of this memorial "more enduring than brass" to the generosity and wisdom of Elisabeth Rogers.

GEORGE M. HARRIGAN.

From youth Mr. Harrigan has been engaged in accounting and actuarial work, only resigning that form of activity to become president of The Lowell Trust Company, one of Lowell's worthy banking institutions, of which he was the first actuary. For over a quarter of a century he has been thus intimately connected with The Lowell Trust Company, and as its president he takes an honored place in the world of finance. As a boy he was a worker, as a young man he made many sacrifices to acquire knowledge, and as a man of mature years he is still a worker.

George M. Harrigan is a son of John Harrigan, born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1818, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 23, 1893. John Harrigan was educated and became familiar with business methods in his native country, and in 1845 came to the United States, locating in Lowell, where he became connected with E. B. Patch,



Geo. McRanigan.

furniture manufacturer, and Putnam & Son, clothiers. He was a good business man, upright and honorable, highly esteemed by all. He married Elizabeth J. Coughlin, of Lowell.

George M. Harrigan was born in Lowell, August 26, 1862, and has ever resided in his native city. He passed all grades of the public school in regular course, finishing with graduation from high school in 1879. He received the degree of LL. B. from Northeastern College, Boston, Massachusetts, 1917. Immediately after graduation from high school he entered business life with L. W. Hall, whom he remained with eighteen months, then entered the employ of Donovan & Company, wholesale grocers. For three years he served that company as bookkeeper, then was admitted to the firm as junior partner. During the years which intervened until 1891, he continued a partner in that company, also was interested with John J. Donovan and others in the Beaver Brook Paper Company as partner, and in the Atlantic Telegraph Company, of which he was auditor and clerk. In these positions he demonstrated sterling business qualities which marked him for leadership. In 1890, he severed his connection with Donovan & Company, and with John J. Donovan and others effected the organization of The Lowell Trust Company. He completed this work successfully, obtained a charter from the Massachusetts Legislature, the organization being completed and business begun February 9, 1891, with John J. Donovan, president, George T. Sheldon, treasurer; George M. Harrigan, actuary. Not long afterward the Washington Savings Bank was incorporated as an allied institution, John J. Donovan, president; George M. Harrigan, treasurer. As actuary of the Trust Company and treasurer of the Savings Bank, Mr. Harrigan guided the department over which he presided with skill and judgment, both institutions quickly taking their proper place in Lowell's financial system, and adding to its strength and to the city's standing in the world of finance. In 1902, Mr. Donovan resigned the presidency of The Lowell Trust Company, and was succeeded by Mr. Harrigan, who at the same time resigned as treasurer of the Washington Savings Bank, the Trust Company and the Savings Bank now being divorced, each having its own officers and directing boards. As president of The Lowell Trust Company, he has fully proven his ability to administer the duties of his office. He was also vice-president of the Lowell Insulated Wire Company, and proprietor of T. C. Lee Insurance Agency. Mr. Harrigan has been actively identified with the advancement of Lowell's industrial affairs, and many commercial and industrial enterprises of importance may be attributed to his efforts. He was connected for twenty-five years with the Board of Trade, many years on the board of directors, three years first vice-president, and two years president. During his official terms in office, great strides were made in bringing many diversified new industries to the

city, among them the shoe industry, of which eight new establishments were induced to locate here. After much time and funds spent by him personally, he was instrumental in bringing the large Boston & Maine car shops to Billerica, five miles from the center of Lowell, for which he received public commendation from the city government, Board of Trade, and other organizations. The following commendations are of interest:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE
LOWELL BOARD OF TRADE, JUNE 14, 1911.

WHEREAS, The Lowell Board of Trade has been complimented by officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the good work of the Board and especially the individual work of one of its members, Mr. George M. Harrigan, in securing the locations for the locomotive, car and repair shops of the Boston & Maine Railroad, to be established at Billerica, and

WHEREAS, In the front rank of the loyal workers for this project stands preëminent Mr. George M. Harrigan, a true, public-spirited citizen, who has given freely of his time and money, and made many sacrifices in the interests of the city and this organization, that terminated successfully in securing the shops, be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented Mr. George M. Harrigan in appreciation of his untiring efforts as a lasting memorial to his unselfish, energetic and faithful work.

HARVEY B. GREENE, President.
JOHN H. MURPHY, Secretary.

Resolutions passed by Lowell city government:

WHEREAS, The members of the City Council, mindful of whatever may conduce to promote the material progress of our city, and realizing that the location of the locomotive, car and repair shops of the Boston & Maine Railroad in the neighboring village of North Billerica means speedy and substantial growth of our municipality, and wishing to express publicly to the officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad and to all those who so generously and effectively contributed their assistance, our sincere appreciation of the compliment conveyed in the selection of a site so near this city, and deeming it our bounden duty, in behalf of our city government and of this entire community, to record in suitable form the profound sense of gratitude which we and they feel toward said railroad officials and toward all those who cooperated in obtaining this splendid and much coveted acquisition to our industrial improvement, it is hereby unanimously and enthusiastically

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council and of the people of the city of Lowell are hereby extended to the Boston & Maine Railroad, and its officials, who gave preference to the claims of this vicinity over those of many competitors and to whom we are primarily indebted for all the advantages which may accrue, to our city for the site selected, and be it further

Resolved, That the citizens of the town of Billerica and the members of its Board of Trade deserve and should receive our hearty congratulations for their activities, the results of which contributed so effectively to fixing about the choice of that town for the extensive operations which the location of the proposed plant involves, and be it further

Resolved., That the members of the Lowell Board of Trade and its efficient sub-committee, namely: Harvey B. Greene, Joseph F. Chapman, Jesse H. Sheppard, Herford N. Elliott, John H. Murphy, and M. P. Hall, in conjunction with our honorable mayor, John F. Meehan, are entitled to our highest commendation for the zealous and energetic efforts they have played and without which this great boon to our city might never have been realized, and be it further

Resolved., That of all the powerful influence by which this great achievement was accomplished, and of all the public-spirited citizens who participated therein, the skillful and self-sacrificing labors of our esteemed fellow-townsman, Mr. George M. Harrigan, are deserving of special recognition.

Throughout the long and arduous struggle to locate this most desirable industry in close proximity to our city, Mr. Harrigan toiled unceasingly and when formidable objections to the land titles endangered for a time the entire project, the ability, tact and zeal of Mr. Harrigan overcame and removed all obstacles and assured its success.

To Mr. Harrigan, therefore, we extend our felicitations and record our gratitude for his distinguished and patriotic services. In this connection, the tribute of Mr. Frank Barr, Vice-President and General Manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, might fittingly be quoted: "If I lived in Lowell, I would see Mr. Harrigan the very first thing, because he is the man who accomplishes what he sets out to do."

And be it further and finally,

Resolved., That these resolutions be inscribed upon the records of the City Council and that copies thereof be transmitted to the Presidents of the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Billerica and Lowell Boards of Trade and to Mr. George M. Harrigan, also members of the city government.

COUNCILMAN JOHN J. COUGHLIN, Chairman;
COUNCILMAN HERBERT L. CHAPMAN,
COUNCILMAN JOHN JACOB ROGERS,
ALDERMAN HERCULE A. TOUPIN,
ALDERMAN JEREMIAH F. CONNORS.

Passed in Common Council, June 8, 1911.

[SEAL] Passed in Board of Aldermen, June 13, 1911.

Approved, June 22, 1911.

STEPHEN FLANN, City Clerk,
JOHN F. MEEHAN, Mayor.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD,

OFFICE OF
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28, 1911

MR. HARVEY B. GREENE,
President, Lowell Board of Trade,
Lowell, Massachusetts.

DEAR SIR:

Thanks to the good offices of Mr. George M. Harrigan, representing your board, all matters which in any way tended to cloud the title to land on which options were obtained have been cleared and we are now taking

up the deeds. It looked, at the time that I advised you of the discovery of perpetual options covering two rights of way through the land, as though we would have to throw up the whole deal and take up one of the other tracts which had been offered us. Mr. Harrigan, however, took the whole burden on his shoulders and has carried it through with great ability and complete success.

I am writing this letter to you for the reason that I feared if I only expressed my appreciation to Mr. Harrigan personally, no one else would ever know it, and knowing that the Board of Trade and citizens generally were extremely interested, thought that you should be formally advised that you may be sure of having the information, which I know you and the public will fully appreciate.

Yours truly,

FRANK BARF,

Vice-President and General Manager.

A Democrat in his political faith, he served as a member of the Lowell School Board eight years, the last five years being vice-chairman, both his own party friends and the opposition supporting him with their votes. In 1910 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for State Treasurer, running several thousand votes ahead of his ticket in Lowell. He has refused public office since organizing The Lowell Trust Company. He was the first president of Division 8, Ancient Order of Hibernians; member of the American Order of Foresters; a member, president and director of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Harrigan married, July 17, 1895, Maria C. Sullivan, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Two children were born to them: Elizabeth M. and Louise C., both attending Trinity College, Washington, D. C.

THE LOWELL TRUST COMPANY.

The functions of a trust company as now construed differ little from those of a national bank, yet those few differences are radical. The original idea implied in the name Trust has been greatly enlarged, but that idea has never been departed from. The Lowell Trust Company was the first of Lowell's financial institutions to organize under the Trust Company laws, and for a quarter of a century has stood as an example of conservative, thoroughly reliable management.

The Lowell Trust Company, located in the Donovan building at the junction of Central, Gorham and Middlesex streets, was incorporated and started business February 9, 1891. The first officials of the company were: President, John J. Donovan; treasurer, George T. Sheldon; actuary, George M. Harrigan; teller, C. F. Hamblett.

John J. Donovan, the first president, retained that office a number of years, then was succeeded by George M. Harrigan, the present executive head. The management of the company is further vested



Semosthenes J. Generales N.D.

in a board of directors composed of twenty-four members, including the president, three vice-presidents, and actuary. The capital stock of the company is \$250,000, and every accommodation consistent with sound banking is extended to patrons. Its present officers are: President, George M. Harrigan; vice-presidents, Charles H. Hanson, George L. Huntoon, Peter W. Reilly; actuary, J. F. Connors.

DEMOSTHENES J. GENERALES, M. D.

Dr. Generales, since 1901 a resident of Lowell, Massachusetts, widely known through professional connections and his activity in Greek-American organizations, is a descendant of an ancient and patrician family of Candia (Crete), Greece. The name, Generales, has been borne by military and political officials throughout many years, and large landed possessions are held in the family name. The traditions of his line, extending far back into Grecian history, and embracing a record of devoted and unselfish public service, are held in honored regard by Dr. Generales, and although Greece is no longer his home many of his labors are directed toward the welfare of his countrymen at home and in the United States. Dr. Generales was born in the town of Xirokambion, Greece, December 20, 1860, son of John A. and Katherine P. (Karadodes) Generales, his father a school teacher and owner of large olive estates. John A. Generales was of the branch of the family resident at Rethymnon, of Candia (Crete), and died at Xirokambion, Greece, in March, 1900, at the age of seventy-nine, his wife's death occurring there in 1895.

Demosthenes John Generales was educated in the grammar and high schools in the ancient city of Sparta, graduating with honors from each department, and was the valedictorian of his class in the high school. He then entered the medical department of the University of Athens, and was graduated with the degree of M. D., in the class of 1892. Before being permitted to practice medicine in Greece, it is necessary that a physician comply with the laws of the country which makes military service compulsory, and, accordingly, he entered the Ambulance Corps of the Greek army, in three months being promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant physician, one year later attaining the rank of lieutenant-physician. After three years' service in the army, he took up private practice of medicine in his native town, Xirokambion, in 1894, remaining here until 1897, when he again became a lieutenant-physician in the Greek army, serving throughout the Greek-Turkish War of 1897, in the surgical division. He was in the front line of the battle of Revenion in Thessaley, and for his devotion to duty in rendering medical and surgical service to the wounded

soldiers under fire he received honorable mention in the official reports of General Reglis, the commander of the Greek forces. Later he was summoned to Athens as city physician, a position he held for about a year, and when the army was demobilized he returned to private practice in Xirokambion.

In 1899, Dr. Generales left Greece for America, landing at New York City, September 1, 1899, where he resided for eighteen months, during which time he took a post-graduate course in the Presbyterian Hospital. In 1901 he moved to Lowell. Prior to being registered and licensed to practice he served as an external physician to the Boston Lying-In Hospital, for several months, and completed a post-graduate course at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. On September 10, 1903, Dr. Generales was licensed to practice medicine by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, he being the first Greek physician to pass the necessary examinations in the English language. He applied for examination in the Greek language, but that privilege being denied him he had to perfect his knowledge of English and pass his examinations in this language, which accounts for the delay, a short one when all that the doctor had accomplished is considered. He enjoys a large practice, and his ability is constantly increasing because of his broad reading and his wide experience, the former keeping him in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and investigation.

In May, 1900, Dr. Generales was the only physician from the United States who attended the first convention ever held in Greece to combat tuberculosis. King Constantine, then Crown Prince, presided over the convention, which was addressed by Dr. Generales upon conditions of the Greeks in Lowell and in other parts of the United States. His speech was published in all the leading newspapers of Greece, and has also been published in the special book of the convention college, "Practikatou A. Hellinikou synedreou Kata tes Phymatiosseos" (official records of the Greek physicians of the first Anti-Tuberculosis Congress). He was also honored with being elected as vice-president of the convention. He has been very helpful to his countrymen in Lowell, aiding and encouraging them in their efforts to obtain education and a business foothold. In 1916 he was elected president of the Greek Colony of Lowell; is president of the Greek-American Americanization Club of Lowell; and is a member of the Pan-Hellenic Union of America, a national organization which he has served as president of the Lowell branch, and as a member of the central committee, of which he was general secretary when Michael Anagnos, the well known director of the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston, was president.

In November, 1906, to insure an intelligent presentation of Greek conditions and the Greek position in Balkan affairs, Dr. Generales established the newspaper, "Henosis" (meaning Union), which he edited. This journal, remarkable in the fact of its founding from purely patriotic motives, grew to national circulation, and was additionally notable in that one entire page was printed in the English language. Its volume of circulation and attendant business attained proportions that made it necessary for Dr. Generales to arrange for others to continue its publication, his private and professional interests prohibiting the devotion of the required time to the paper. In the transfer of "Henosis" to Greek scholars capable of following the lines he had laid down he received no remuneration for his property, content in the knowledge that his plan would be followed and that his country would be fairly represented in the paper he founded.

Dr. Generales was elected, in recognition of generous voluntary contributions, an honorary member of the Agricultural Society of Greece. This society has as its honorary president the King of Greece, while the by-laws of the organization provide for the Premier of Greece, whoever be in office, to hold the office of active president. Dr. Generales is a member of the Middlesex North District Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, Lowell Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Volunteer Medical Service Corps of the United States, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Greek Catholic church. In December, 1910, the citizens of Sparta, Greece, nominated Dr. Generales as a candidate for deputy of the Parliament of Greece to represent the Province of Laconia. He failed of election by only a few votes, and this was due to the question that arose as to the legality of a citizen of the United States holding office as a member of the Greek Parliament.

Dr. Generales married, on January 28, 1908 (Greek calendar), in the city of Piræus, port of Athens, Greece, Urania Constantine Tselepis, daughter of Constantine and Marie Tselepis. Mrs. Generales is highly educated, an accomplished musician, a graduate of the exclusive "Odeon" of Athens with the highest honors. The Tselepis family is an aristocratic family of distinction, very wealthy, owners of large tracts of real estate, having their own property on the water front, officially known as "Tselepis' Quay." Her father, Constantine Tselepis, is a retired exporter and importer of Piræus, whose interests were large and extensive. He is also a man of wide education. Dr. and Mrs. Generales are the parents of three children: Constantine D., born November 10, 1908; Minos D., born April 10, 1910; Helle D., born August 21, 1917, the two eldest children being born in Piræus, Greece, and the youngest in Lowell, Massachusetts.

FRANCIS WAYLAND QUA.

Now senior member of the law firm of Qua, Howard & Rogers, Mr. Qua returned to private practice in Lowell after public service as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and as city solicitor of Lowell. His professional career covers a period of more than forty years, and the firm of which he is the head is of wide reputation in the locality.

Mr. Qua is a son of Robert and Jane (Moncrief) Qua, his father a prominent contractor and builder, and was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 2, 1845. His education was obtained in the public schools of his birthplace, Ogdensburg Academy, Ogdensburg, New York, and private institutions. For four years after completing his studies he taught school, and subsequently followed journalism for a time as a reporter. In 1872 he became employed by the Central Vermont Railroad Company, continuing with that road until 1875. In July, 1878, having passed the required examinations, he was admitted to the bar at Lowell, Massachusetts, and at once began professional work. Becoming interested and active in public affairs, and gaining a wide acquaintance, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1888, served for one term, and from 1895 to 1903 filled the office of city solicitor of Lowell. Declining to accept the candidacy for another term to devote himself to private affairs, he resumed his practice, and in 1906 associated with him his son, Stanley E. Qua, in the general practice of law. Until 1912 this arrangement continued, when the firm of Qua, Howard & Rogers was formed, its members Francis W. Qua, Albert S. Howard, Melvin J. Rogers, and Stanley E. Qua. Afterwards another son, Francis M. Qua, was admitted to the firm, which has acquired an important and influential clientele and has high professional standing. The offices of the firm are in the Hildreth building, Merrimack square. Mr. Qua is a communicant of the Kirk Street Congregational Church. His political sympathies are Republican.

Mr. Qua married, at Ogdensburg, New York, September 16, 1879, Alice L., daughter of Michael and Mary Ann Harder, and they are the parents of: Stanley E., born August 26, 1880, and Francis M., born November 11, 1890, both previously mentioned as members of the firm of Qua, Howard & Rogers.

BUTLER AMES.

Butler Ames, one of the most prominent citizens of Lowell, Massachusetts, and major-general commanding the Massachusetts State Guard, is a native son of this city, and one of which it may justly be proud. He is a grandson of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, and



Fuller Ames

son of Major-General Adelbert and Blanche (Butler) Ames, his father having been very prominent in Mississippi, where he was a large manufacturer, serving the State as governor and representing it in the United States Senate. He was a major-general during the Civil War, and served as brigadier-general during the war with Spain.

General Butler Ames was born in Lowell, August 21, 1871. During his boyhood he attended the Lowell public schools, and there gained the elementary portion of his education. He was then sent by his father to the famous Phillips-Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, where he completed his preparation for college. He was then appointed to the West Point Military Academy and graduated from that splendid school with the class of 1894. He then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and took a post-graduate course, and in 1896 was given a degree both as a mechanical and electrical engineer. Upon completing his education, General Ames became agent of the Wamesit Power Company, and began to take an active interest in the management of the many industries controlled by his family. He is now treasurer of the United States Cartridge Company, treasurer of the Wamesit Power Company, treasurer of the Heinze Electric Company, treasurer of the United States Magnet Safety Razor Company, president of the Wamesit Garage, and an officer and director in many other large enterprises. General Ames has been very active in the political life of this region since his early youth, and has taken a leading part therein. He first started his political career as a member of the Lowell City Council. He served three years in the Massachusetts State Legislature, and in 1902 was elected a member of Congress from the fifth Congressional District and served in that capacity for ten years, retiring voluntarily after that period so as to enable him to give his entire time to business. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, General Ames volunteered and was commissioned a second lieutenant in one of the companies of the Sixth Massachusetts Voluntary Regiment. He was promoted at the front and commissioned a lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Voluntary Regiment by Governor Wolcott. He organized and is now the major-general commanding the Massachusetts State Guard. General Ames is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and of a number of the prominent clubs in this region, including the Yorick Club of Lowell, the Union Club of Boston, the Vesper Country Club of Lowell, the Brookline Country Club of Brookline, Massachusetts, and the New York Yacht Club. In his religious belief he is an Episcopalian and attends St. Anne's Church of that denomination at Lowell.

General Ames was united in marriage, June 25, 1914, at Columbia, Missouri, with Fifille Willis, daughter of William H. and Emma (Price) Willis, of that place.

LUCIUS ALBERIC DERBY.

When Lucius A. Derby came to Lowell the telephone was just coming in, electric lights were few, and electricity as a motive power then but a dream. Soon after his coming, Alexander Graham Bell lectured in Lowell upon the wonders of the telephone, and soon afterward The Lowell District Telephone Company was formed, Mr. Derby being induced to enter the employ of that company. There he received his first instruction in electrical work and learned of its wonders. When the local company decided to transfer the central office to Boston, Mr. Derby was asked to go to that city, but he did not care to leave Lowell, and on September 1, 1883, he started in business for himself, the first man to enter the electric field, the first man to install an electric arc lamp in a store in the city, the first to start an electric lamp on the streets, and the first to put in an electric motor. Thirty-six years have since elapsed, and he is still in the electrical business, a pioneer of 1883, but a present up-to-the-minute electrician of 1919, conducting his business since 1912 without a partner.

The Derbys came to Lowell from Orford, New Hampshire, where Simeon Derby was the first of the family to settle. He was the father of Dr. John Derby, a physician of Orford, Dr. Derby being the father of Henry Barnes Derby, and grandfather of Lucius A. Derby. Henry Barnes Derby, born in Orford, spent most of his life there, a painter by trade, but also a very well informed and successful veterinarian. For sixteen years he was sexton of the Congregational Church of Orford, and was in charge of the cemetery. He was a sufferer from asthma, and in 1861, when he presented himself for enlistment in the Eleventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, in answer to President Lincoln's call, his brother, Francis Everett, was accepted but Henry B. was rejected. With a heavy heart he saw the boys march away, and during the years that followed made several more attempts to enlist. Finally, in 1864, he was accepted in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and marched away to the war, never to return. The Eighteenth was a part of the hard fighting Army of the Potomac, and with his regiment Mr. Derby saw severe service. Finally he contracted a fever and died in the military hospital at City Point, Virginia. He was a good soldier, and during his short service compiled an honorable record. Henry Barnes Derby married Julia Ruggles Church, born in Standstead, Vermont. She resided in Orford, later moved to Campton, New Hampshire, and died at Greensboro, Vermont, of pneumonia, while visiting friends, and was buried at Orford, New Hampshire, beside her husband in the family lot.



Lucius A. Derby

Lucius A. Derby, son of Henry Barnes and Julia Ruggles (Church) Derby, was born at the home farm at Orford, New Hampshire, January 25, 1852, and there lived until thirteen years of age, attending the district schools and doing a boy's work on the farm. In 1865 news of his father's death in the army was received by his family, and soon afterward they moved to Campton, New Hampshire, and there Lucius A. worked on a farm for two or three years, then obtained work in the woolen mills. He remained ten years in Campton, then came to Lowell. He came to Lowell without funds, although when he settled with the mill he was paid \$106. But the family had bought a modest house from a relative, and finding there was \$93 due on that he cleared it of debt, even though it practically used up all his capital. But he was well satisfied, as it placed his mother in a position of safety, and in those days "mother" was his chief concern.

He came to Lowell in 1875, and at once hired with Augustus J. Howe, a builder, who paid him seventy-five cents daily wages, and agreed to teach the young man the carpenter's trade. He put his energy into his work, and then after a day at carpentry would attend night school. After learning his trade he worked for Deacon Warren Floyd, continuing at the carpenter's trade six years, serving Mr. Floyd as foreman of the shop which was in a little two story building back of Shattuck block, that block occupying the site of the present Harrington block. From Mr. Floyd's employ Mr. Derby went to the Lowell District Telephone Company, and on September 1, 1883, he began business for himself with his brother, Frank H. Being the first man in the electrical business in Lowell, and there being practically no such thing as "an electrical business" then, he had to build from the ground up. He installed the first arc lights in Lowell, in the store of Putnam & Sons, an engine being installed in the basement, and from this current was generated for eight Brush arc lights. Among his early achievements was the running of a private telephone wire from the pulpit of a church in Groton to the bedside of an old bedridden man who thereafter enjoyed his minister's sermons. He also built a telephone line from Plymouth, New Hampshire, to the Profile House, in Franconia, White Mountains.

For the past twenty years he has been in business at the present site, Nos. 60-64 Middle street, first occupying a part of the Kittridge block, then taking over the entire Clifford block adjoining, now occupying the entire three-story building. A large stock of all kinds of electrical supplies are carried, and a general electrical contracting business is transacted. His brother, Frank H. Derby, is now associated with him. When the storage battery came in, the Eastern Electric Light and Storage Battery Company was formed, and both the

Derby brothers went to work for that company, as did Charles F. Morse, but they later dropped out, Lucius A. and Charles F. Morse forming a partnership which continued until 1912. Since then Mr. Derby has conducted business alone. When he began business in 1883 he was in debt \$4,000 to a Lowell bank, as a result of the fluctuation in telephone stock which he had bought. But this was paid off with hard work, and he has abundantly prospered.

Mr. Derby is one of the prominent men of the Masonic order, and has received many honors at the hands of his brethren of that order. He has attained the highest rank in that order, the thirty-third degree, this being conferred upon him in the city of Philadelphia. He is a member of Pawtucket Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and for the past thirty-two years has been its secretary; is a past high priest of Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Aharsuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; a member of Pilgrim Commandery, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite belongs to all bodies; past thrice potential master of Lowell Lodge of Perfection; is sovereign master of Lowell Council, Princes of Jerusalem; a member of Mt. Calvary Chapter, Rose Croix, and a member of Massachusetts Consistory. He is also a noble of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Boston, and president of the Masonic Relief Association of Lowell. His collection of Masonic past officer jewels is very valuable, few men attaining so many. By virtue of his patriotic father's service he became eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans, and has been one of the staunch and unfailing friends of Admiral Farragut Camp of that order. He has taken the deepest interest in the work of the Sons of Veterans, and the Grand Army of the Republic, always standing ready to materially aid any member of either order, and has done a great deal for the upbuilding of both. In politics he is a Republican, and for six years was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Lowell. He is a member of the board of trustees of the First Universalist Church, and a man highly esteemed in the city of which he has so long been a resident.

Mr. Derby married, November 11, 1868, Nellie L. Bryant, born in Woodstock, New Hampshire, daughter of James and Mary K. (Douse) Bryant. James Bryant was a farmer and carpenter of Woodstock, New Hampshire, which was his home from birth until death. His wife, Mary K. (Douse) (or Dows) Bryant, was born at Thedford, Vermont. The old Bryant homestead farm at Woodstock is now owned by Mr. Derby. Mr. and Mrs. Derby are the parents of one son, Roland Everett Derby, born in Lowell, November 15, 1900; he attended Mitchell's Military School at Billerica, Massachusetts, and graduated with high honors, and is now a student in the Lowell Textile School.

LOUIS A. OLNEY, B. S., M. S.

Among the founders of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, was Thomas Olney, who came with Roger Williams in 1636, and from both of these men Louis A. Olney, of Lowell, traces descent along paternal and maternal lines.

Louis A. Olney, son of Albert H. and Frances E. (Olney) Olney, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 21, 1874, and there spent his youth. He completed public school courses with graduation from Providence High School in 1891. He was graduated B. S., Lehigh University, class of 1896, and later received the degree, M. S., from the same institution. During the year 1896-97, he was an instructor in Brown University, and from 1897 until date (1919) has been professor of chemistry and head of the department of textile chemistry and dyeing of Lowell Textile School. Professor Olney has been associated with the Lowell Textile School since its inception, and is senior member of the faculty as to term of service. In addition to his duties in connection with the Lowell Textile School, Mr. Olney is president and assistant treasurer of the Stirling Mills. The Stirling Mills, now devoted to the manufacture of various types of woolen cloth, are located on the Concord river at Lowell. Originally built by Charles Stott, the mills were operated by him as a private enterprise as long as he lived, but after his death, in 1881, his son, Charles A. Stott, sold them to a new corporation, the Stirling Mills. In 1910 Mr. Olney was elected president of the corporation, and still fills that position.

Mr. Olney is president of the Lowell Young Men's Christian Association; chairman of the Lowell Board of Religious Education; and is an active officer in the Eliot Union Church (Congregational). He took an active part in the formation of that church, its organization being brought about through a combination of the Eliot and Kirk Street churches. He has also taken an active interest in the Lowell Congregational Club, of which he was formerly president. He is a member of William North Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of all York and Scottish Rite bodies in Lowell. His club is the Engineers of Boston. He either is or has been an officer in the following societies or organizations: The American Society for the Advancement of Science; the Society of Chemical Industry; the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; American Chemical Society; Lowell Board of Trade; and the Morris Plan Bank of Lowell.

Mr. Olney married, June 24, 1903, Bertha Haynes Holden, daughter of Edward D. Holden. They are the parents of two daughters: Margaret L. and Edna E., and of a son, Richard H. Olney. The family home is in Lowell, the summer home, Lake Penacook, Concord, New Hampshire.

ALONZO GUSTAVUS WALSH.

For a quarter of a century and more Mr. Walsh has been identified with brokerage dealings in Boston, confining his operations principally to the securities of textile manufacturing enterprises. His business experience, prior to his entrance into the financial line, had been in the printing of cottons and woolens, and the knowledge and acquaintance gained in those years have been a valuable asset in his present extensive activities. Mr. Walsh was born at Tottington Mills, near Bury, Lancashire, England, October 21, 1852, son of Richard and Mary A. Walsh. His father was a designer and engraver in calico printing, and when the subject of this sketch was less than two years of age the family had settled in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. In or about the year 1863 his parents moved to Brooklyn, New York, in what was called the eastern district, better known as Williamsburgh.

Mr. Walsh attended the public schools of Brooklyn, and Cooper Institute in New York City. With this schooling he became apprenticed to the trade of his father, in engraving for calico printing. He came to Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1874, and finished his apprenticeship in the Hamilton Print Works of that city; his uncle, Thomas Walsh, being superintendent of the Hamilton Print Works at that time. Later he went to New York to join his father, who had formed a partnership for the printing of woolens with Messrs. Burns and Tattersall. Returning to Lowell again in 1881, he took up his old trade of engraving in the Hamilton Print Works until 1892, when he became associated with the firm of Chamberlain, Burdette & Company, stock brokers, of Boston. Later he formed a connection with Webster F. Putnam & Company, of Boston, in the same line of business, and with these representative firms became thoroughly familiar with brokerage affairs. In 1895 Mr. Walsh established an independent business as a broker in Boston, with offices in the Atlantic Bank building, No. 75 State street. The business that he founded was then unique, in that he made a specialty of the securities of textile manufacturing concerns. He has developed a large clientele, and is known as an authority on industrials of this class.

The Republican party has had Mr. Walsh's lifelong support. For many years he was secretary of the Republican City Committee, its chairman for four years, and in 1908 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago for the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District. He has held important positions in party councils, and in the city of Lowell. He was a member of the Lowell City Council, and its president in 1889, and also a member of the School Board. He was a member of the Republican State Committee for many years, and president of the Lowell Board of Trade in 1906-07. He has been active in Royal Arcanum affairs, is past grand regent of



Peter M. Reilly

Massachusetts, and for sixteen years was representative to the Supreme Council of the order, and trustee of the Highland Council, of Lowell. He is a Mason, and a member of the First Baptist Church, also a member of the Lowell Historical Society, and the Vesper Country Club.

Mr. Walsh married, June 1, 1881, in Lowell, Adelaide J. Brabrook, daughter of Deacon Joseph A. and Elizabeth M. (Fiske) Brabrook, of Lowell. Their four children are: 1. Richard Brabrook, born in Lowell, educated in the Lowell public schools, Harvard University and Harvard Law School, an attorney of Lowell, and chairman of the Lowell School Committee; married Mildred McKnight, who died in 1919; they had one daughter, Martha A. 2. Elizabeth Morse, educated in the public schools of Lowell, the Quincy Mansion School, and a graduate with honors of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Miss Walsh won the Paige Scholarship at the Fine Arts School in 1913-14, which carried with it a prize of \$2,400 and a course of two years' study in the European art centers. 3. Francis Parkinson, educated in the Lowell public schools and graduate of Dartmouth College; in the World War he enlisted in the United States navy and was appointed chief petty officer at Mare Island, San Francisco, California; in a competitive examination he was chosen for the Annapolis Naval Academy, where he was trained for a commission, later serving with the rank of ensign, and was assigned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard; is now manager of the sales department of the firm of Allen & Wheeler, of Troy, Ohio. 4. Adelaide F., educated in the Lowell public schools and Wellesley College, has made a study of music, and at present writing is engaged in her profession in the public schools of Lynn, Massachusetts.

PETER WILLIAM REILLY.

Peter W. Reilly was born in Merrimack, New Hampshire, February 27, 1850, and is the son of Michael and Ellen (Moffat) Reilly, his parents coming to the United States from Ireland in the early "Forties," and settled in Merrimack. He attended the public schools of Merrimack and Nashua, New Hampshire, until eighteen years of age, when his active connection with the printing business began in the New Hampshire "Telegraph" in Nashua. After two years with the "Telegraph" he came to Lowell, and here took charge of the press work for The Globe Printing Company, owned by G. Clarence Scott. Later, he was employed in offices at Boston, Fall River, and Wakefield, Massachusetts. He returned to Lowell in 1880, and entered the employ of C. L. Knapp & Son in charge of the printing department of the Lowell "Citizen," continuing in that capacity with the Citizen

Newspaper Company upon its organization. Since the "Citizen" and "Courier" consolidated as the "Courier-Citizen," in 1894, he has been officially connected with that corporation as director and vice-president. There are now two companies of similar names of which Mr. Reilly is vice-president, they having originated from the same source. The Courier-Citizen Newspaper Company, publishers of one of the leading journals of the State, and the Courier-Citizen Company, general writers and publishers of commercial printing. In addition to his forty years connection with the Citizen and the Courier-Citizen companies, Mr. Reilly has developed other business interests and holds official relation to the Lowell Trust Company as director, and the Washington Savings Institution of Lowell as trustee. He is a member of Lowell Council, Knights of Columbus, the Yorick Club, and the Vesper Country Club.

Mr. Reilly married, October 5, 1881, Mary E., daughter of Major Timothy B. and Mary F. (Danahy) Crowley. Her father, Major Crowley, recruited a company of men for service in the Union army during the Civil War, went to the front as their captain, and for "gallant and meritorious conduct" was promoted to the rank of major. He was wounded in battle and never fully recovered from its effects, dying some years later. Major Crowley was born in Lowell, removing to Nashua after his marriage, and there became a well known influential citizen. At one time he was register of probate, and he held other important positions in Nashua until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Peter W. Reilly are the parents of four children: Mary E., James C., Walter B., and Peter W. (2) Reilly.

FRANK P. McGILLY.

When on January 20, 1915, Frank P. McGilly was elected president of the Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Company, he brought to the position years of service in banking in Lowell, and with the Bank Commissioners Department of the State of Massachusetts. In the years which have since passed his fitness for the high executive position he holds has been fully demonstrated, and he has maintained the high standards set by his predecessors. The policy of choosing a leader from the Bank Commissioners Department had become popular in Massachusetts, President McGilley being the sixteenth to be so called.

Frank P. McGilly, son of Patrick and Catherine (Duggan) McGilly, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 23, 1884. He was educated in Immaculate Conception Parochial and Lowell High schools, finishing at the age of sixteen. In 1900 he entered the employ of the Lowell Trust Company, as messenger boy, and rose through



Frank P. H. Gilly

various positions to that of assistant actuary. He continued with the Lowell Trust Company until December, 1911, when he resigned to accept appointment to a place in the State Banking Department under Commissioner Chapin, serving through his administration and continuing under Commissioner Thorndike until chosen president of the Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of Lowell, on January 20, 1915. The high position to which he was then elected he still ably fills, and under his management the company has made substantial gains and advancement along sound financial lines. In 1913 he was chosen commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of Lowell, and still holds that position. Mr. McGilly is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church, the Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Catholic Institute of Lowell. His clubs are the Highland and Washington of Lowell, the Longmeadow Golf of Lowell, the Nashua Country of Nashua, New Hampshire. He is also a member of the Bank Officers' Association of Boston.

Mr. McGilly married, at Lowell, June 21, 1916, Mary Gertrude Seede, daughter of John T. and Cordelia (Hanley) Seede, and they are the parents of two sons: Francis, born March 19, 1917; and John Seede, December 18, 1918.

PATRICK F. SULLIVAN.

In the course of a hearing on transportation matters that was being held in Boston, a few years ago, a prominent attorney, while addressing the committee, said: "In my opinion the ablest street railway man in the United States is Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway Company." The remark was received with a murmur of approval which, coming from a body of men well qualified to judge, showed clearly that the tribute was deserved. Many years ago Mr. Sullivan took for his motto to be followed out to the best of his ability this quotation from "Endymion": "After mature deliberation I brought myself to the conviction that a human being with a certain purpose must accomplish it, and that nothing can resist a will which will stake even existence on its fulfillment." And Mr. Sullivan in his achievement as head of the largest street railway in the world from a mileage comparison, proves that this quotation has been kept constantly in mind. It is not an easy task to manage a railway serving but one city, how much greater then must be the responsibility on managing a railway system that covers as much territory and connects as many cities and towns as the Bay State.

A man who has worked close to Mr. Sullivan states that never once during the past twenty-five years has he given a direct order to anyone of his subordinates. He is a firm believer in suggestion, argu-

ment, and discussion with them, but never the direct order to do this or that. To his tactful handling of the army of men under him the Bay State Street Railway owes its freedom from serious labor troubles. A practical railroad man himself, with a thorough knowledge of the calling gained from actual experience, he is always ready to see and listen to the employee's side of every controversy, and willing to grant their requests if he can do so, without injury to the road or inconvenience to the public.

Patrick F. Sullivan was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 16, 1856, and there spent the early years of his life. He attended public schools until brought by his parents to the United States, and in this country was tutored by George H. Conley, later superintendent of the Boston public schools. He finished his education in Lowell Commercial College. He began his railway career in the offices of the old Lowell Horse Railway, and the Lowell & Dracut Street Railway, and with the exception of three years, 1883-86, during which time he served as chief clerk of the Lowell Board of Assessors, he has been engaged in the railroad business ever since. From June, 1888, until 1891, he acted in joint capacity as paymaster, secretary, auditor, and office manager of the two railways mentioned, then was made manager of the Lowell & Suburban Railway. In 1899 he went to Boston, as general manager of the Massachusetts Electric Companies, which was a holding company of thirty-four systems in Massachusetts. In 1900 he was elected president of the Boston & Northern and Old Colony systems combined, and in 1911 became president of the Bay State Street Railway Company, which took over the Old Colony, Boston & Northern, and a number of other lines. This proves that he had his purpose before him when he began and he accomplished it. He is a director of the Old Colony Trust Company, the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, and a member of its executive committee, the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, all of Boston; the Everett Mills, of Lawrence, the Union National Bank, of Lowell, and trustee of the Central Savings Bank.

Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Exchange and Algonquin clubs of Boston, and of the Vesper Country Club, of Lowell, and the Nashua Country Club. His permanent residence is in Lowell. Mr. Sullivan is married, has two daughters and three sons.

MOSES GREELEY PARKER, M. D.

Parker is an ancient English family name derived from the occupation of the progenitors who first used it as a surname, as park keeper, and the forms Parcus and De Parco are found in the Domesday Book, the eleventh century. It is unlikely that the numerous Eng-



Moses Greeley Parker

lish families have the same original ancestor. Geoffrey Parker, for instance, was in England before the year 925, probably a Saxon, while Johannes Le Parker, a Norman, came with William the Conqueror, and was a keeper of the royal parks.

Arms—Gules, on a chevron between three keys erect argent, as many fleurs-de-lis of the field.

Crest—An elephant's head couped argent, collared gules, charged with three fleurs-de-lis or.

Motto—*Secundis dubiusque rectus.* (Upright both in prosperity and in perils).

There were no less than twenty-five immigrants named Parker in the State of Massachusetts alone before 1650. It is not likely that they were all closely related, but there is reason to believe that the Parkers of Reading, Woburn, Chelmsford and Groton were brothers or very near relatives. Abraham Parker lived in Woburn, and in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

Deacon Thomas Parker, who was born in England, embarked for America on March 11, 1635, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," which was fitted out by Sir Richard Saltonstall, with whose family a tradition connects the Parkers by marriage. He settled in Lynn Village, later called Reading, where he lived in the eastern part, on the old Parker homestead where Deacon Parker, the immigrant ancestor, died, and where Deacon Parker, the last of his family to occupy it, passed away in 1822. He was an active and prominent citizen, a man of ability and property. He was appointed a commissioner to try small causes in 1636, and admitted a freeman in 1637. The Parker genealogy locates his residence within thirty rods of the present town hall of Wakefield, Massachusetts, formerly the south parish of Reading. Deacon Thomas Parker became a deacon of the Reading church, selectman in 1661, and continued in that capacity for five years. He was thirty years of age when he left his native country, England, and was seventy-eight years old when he died. Dr. Moses Greeley Parker was a direct descendant of this immigrant ancestor, inheriting many of his sterling qualities of character.

Kendall Parker, great-grandfather of Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, and the fourth in descent from Deacon Thomas Parker, the emigrant, was a son of Jonathan Parker, Jr., and was born in Reading, in 1723. He settled when a young man in the adjacent town of Dracut, Massachusetts, where his descendants have lived to the present time. He died there in 1776. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was among those who rallied to Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775, to sound the alarm. He was in Captain Joshua Reed's company, serving in Colonel Green's regiment, and later in Colonel Varnum's regiment. He paid ten pounds to hire men for the Continental army later in the war.

Peter Parker, son of Kendall Parker, the patriot, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, May 17, 1754. He was all his life a farmer in his native town of Dracut. He was united in marriage with Bridget Coburn, and they were the parents of seven children, as follows: Samuel Parker; Elsy Parker; Hannah Parker; Peter Parker, Jr.; Amos Parker; Theodore Parker; Rhoda Parker.

Theodore Parker, sixth in descent from Deacon Thomas Parker, the emigrant ancestor, and father of Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, September 29, 1799. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and followed farming there. He married (first) Lydia Carter, of Wilmington, Massachusetts, who died June 26, 1832. He was united in marriage (second) with Hannah Greeley, of Hudson, New Hampshire, a relation of Horace Greeley, the well known editor and statesman. He died in Dracut, Massachusetts, December 20, 1865, and she died in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 1, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Parker were the parents of four children: 1. Theodore E., who was united in marriage with Frances Brackett, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and they became the parents of one son, Theodore E., Jr., who married Henrietta Talbot, a granddaughter of C. P. Talbot. 2. Mary Greeley, born in Dracut, Massachusetts, January 5, 1836; she obtained her education in the seminary at West Townsend, Massachusetts, and at the Female College at Worcester, Massachusetts. She taught school in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and on January 8, 1868, became the wife of Leonard Harvey Morrison, of New York. Mr. Morrison passed away November 12, 1907, and after that time Mrs. Morrison made her home with her brother, Dr. Moses Greeley Parker. 3. Dr. Moses Greeley, in whose memory we are writing. 4. Adelaide C., born in Dracut, Massachusetts, October 29, 1843, and died there February 12, 1844.

Dr. Moses Greeley Parker was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, October 12, 1842, the son of Theodore and Hannah (Greeley) Parker, and united in his person the blood of two of the oldest and most renowned of New England families. On his father's side he was descended from Deacon Thomas Parker, and was related to the great abolitionist, Theodore Parker. On his mother's side he was descended from Andrew Greeley, who settled in this country in 1640. On his maternal side he was also related to the celebrated statesman and editor, Horace Greeley. Dr. Parker's great-grandfathers, Kendall Parker and Joseph Greeley, were among the minute-men who rallied to Lexington, on April 19, 1775, and his grandfather, Peter Parker, served valiantly in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Parker was educated in the district schools of his native town of Dracut, Massachusetts, then later in the Howe School at Billerica, Massachusetts, and prepared for college at Phillips Academy, An-

dover. After teaching in the district schools of New Hampshire for three years, Dr. Parker took up the study of medicine at Long Island College Hospital Medical School in Brooklyn, New York. He later studied at the Harvard Medical School, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864, and this honor was followed by others from Europe, where he studied at the University of Vienna during 1873 and 1874 and in Paris, France, the following year. One week after his graduation from the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Parker enlisted for the remainder of the Civil War, being commissioned assistant surgeon in the Fifty-Seventh Massachusetts Infantry Regiment. Shortly after, at the request of General Benjamin F. Butler, he was transferred to the Second United States Cavalry Regiment, then at Fortress Monroe, and with this unit served at Suffolk, Williamsburg, Drury's Bluff, Point of Rocks, and the siege of Petersburg, at which latter place he was in the trenches at the time of the explosion of the great mine, on July 30, 1864. From this service, Dr. Parker was transferred to the base hospital of the Eighteenth Army Corps, where he had charge of the First Division, and received the wounded from Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Cold Harbor, Dutch Gap, and Fort Harrison. He later superintended the building of an additional winter hospital with four thousand beds. He was serving as officer of the day just before the fall of Richmond, and as such had the honor of receiving personally President Lincoln, General Grant, and the latter's staff. He also was a member of the council of administration on the effects of the twenty-one hundred soldiers who died in the hospitals.

Upon the close of the Civil War, Dr. Parker returned to Lowell, Massachusetts, and took up the practice of his profession, in which he developed a remarkable skill, and revealed a talent for special research and for progressive methods in medicine. In 1866 he became a specialist in diseases of the eye and ear. Nothing has contributed so much to the advance of medical and surgical science as the creation of specialists devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the various organs of the human body. It must be evident to every one that it is utterly impossible for any one mind to cultivate the whole field of medicine thoroughly, and that the tendency to special work has increased. In 1873, desiring to specialize in certain branches of the profession, Dr. Parker closed his office, and spent two years in study abroad. Returning to Lowell he opened a free dispensary, and gave freely of his expert services to the poor of that city, his private practice meantime assuming very large proportions. In 1876 Dr. Parker became president of the Lowell Medical Journal Society, and was a member of the International Congress of Ophthalmology at New York. For thirty years he was physician at St. John's Hospital in Lowell, his

home city, and was a trustee of the Lowell General Hospital from 1868 to the time of his death. He was a trustee of the Howe School at Billerica, Massachusetts. He had been a delegate to the National Arbitration and Peace Congress in New York in 1907.

Dr. Parker had been greatly interested in the telephone industry from the days of the parent company, the American Telephone Company, and was a personal friend of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor. When Professor Bell first exhibited his crude telephonic apparatus in 1878, Dr. Parker was an interested observer, and was quick to see the marvelous commercial utility of the invention. As a result of one of the lectures given by Professor Bell, Dr. Parker built a telephone line from his house to his office, a distance of about half a mile, and was delighted at the advantage it gave him. In 1879 the Lowell District Telephone Exchange was established, and Dr. Parker was quick to see its vast possibilities, and so great was his confidence in the future of the telephone, that he was the first man to walk into the exchange and ask to be permitted to buy a block of stock. He associated himself with various small licensed telephone concerns, which, largely through his instrumentality, were later merged into the New England Telephone Company. From that day to his death, Dr. Parker served constantly as a director in the company, and as a member of its executive board. His activities in this great and growing business led to his retirement from the practice of medicine, in which, however, he retained a vivid scientific interest. He became one of the largest individual shareholders in the enterprises of both the American Telephone Company and the New England Telephone Company, and was regarded as one of the most far-seeing men connected with those mammoth concerns. Dr. Parker had been a director and member of the executive committee of the New England Company since its organization in 1883. He also was interested in the Bell Telephone Company, and was a director in the Aroostook Telephone Company and Knox Telephone Company. Another evidence of Dr. Parker's foresight as applied to telephoning is the method of calling by number that prevails to-day. In the early days subscribers were called for by name, and, as the size of the exchanges increased, it became a matter of some difficulty to train operators to remember the switchboard locations of the different persons called for. Dr. Parker saw that, in the event of an epidemic, the telephone system might be rendered useless. He suggested, therefore, that subscribers, instead of being called for by name, be called for by number, which practice was adopted and still prevails. In many other ways Dr. Parker continued to contribute to the development of the telephone.

During his busy life Dr. Parker found time to devote to the study of electricity, and was the first to photograph the electric current and

show that it takes the form of spirals. His scientific bent led him to experiment in photography, as well as in electricity, and he was the first to photograph the tubercular bacillus from Cushing's microscopical specimens. He also invented a thermo-cautery, and not long after devised and patented an improvement in the process of producing and maintaining a very high degree of heat by hydro-carbonization. He received a diploma from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association for an incandescent cautery. He was made president of the Middlesex North District Medical Society in 1898 and 1899. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and the Massachusetts Medical Society; and was a contributor to medical and scientific journals.

In politics, Dr. Parker was a stalwart Republican, but never sought political preferment. He was named a special member of the commission on tuberculosis by Governor Douglas, and had acted with similar boards in the State of New Hampshire and elsewhere at various times. In his later years of life, Dr. Parker turned his attention to various patriotic, philanthropic and charitable enterprises. He was long an active worker in the Sons of the American Revolution, serving first as president of the State society, and later, in 1911 and 1912, as national president-general, a distinction which he regarded as by far the most notable in his career. He was chosen by his intimate friends, Frederick Fanning Ayer, to work out the details of the Ayer Home in Lowell, Massachusetts, and had always served that institution as the head of its governing board as president. He was also the leading spirit of the Lowell Day Nursery Association, and was deeply engrossed at the time of his death in plans for a new building greatly extending the work.

Dr. Parker was also a member of the Loyal Legion, the Bostonian Society, Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, of which he had been one of the board of managers; Order of Colonial Governors, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was president of the Parker Historical and Genealogical Association, and was affiliated with the Masonic order. Dr. Parker was sent by the United States government as a delegate to the International Medical Congress held at London, England, in 1913.

The city of Lowell, Massachusetts was profoundly shocked and grieved by the announcement of Dr. Parker's death, which occurred October 1, 1917, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a man whose death at any time, under any circumstances, would have cast a gloom over the community, and the sorrow of the many who knew and loved him was greatly intensified by the suddenness with which the blow fell upon them. His judgment was excellent, his opinions were honest, and he was always loyal, faithful and patient. He was friendly, amia-

ble and helpful, and his good nature was never known to fail. He was the possessor of fine natural abilities, and such a man is always stronger than he appears to be in any live, growing community. Being a descendant from two of the oldest New England families, Dr. Moses Greeley Parker lived up to the standard set by his illustrious ancestors, and during his career proved himself to be a man among men.

Dr. Parker never married, and is survived by his sister, Mrs. Mary Greeley Morrison, and one nephew, Theodore E. Parker, who is division commercial superintendent of the Eastern Massachusetts Division of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

In an extended search it would be very difficult indeed to find one who, better than the late Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, gave substantial proof of the wisdom of Abraham Lincoln, when he said, "There is something better than making a living, and that is making a life." With a realization of this truth, Dr. Moses Greeley Parker persistently and energetically labored, not only to win success, but to make his life a continual source of benefit to his fellow-men. While many men owe their success to intense concentration upon one line of effort, and while this quality is of decided value, there are a few exceptions in American enterprise, where leaders of business matters have been so variously endowed by nature that they have been able to organize and manage successfully a number and variety of exceedingly important undertakings. Of these exceptional men, Dr. Moses Greeley Parker is an example *par excellence*. A man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses, and remarkable force and determination of character, he commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. It is unnecessary to add that as a physician he was held in the highest estimation, the record of his daily life being filled with evidences of this fact. In all professions, but more especially the medical, there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient, arduous, and unremitting toil, and inflexible and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence we may safely state that Dr. Parker rose. The influence of a human life can never be properly and fully estimated, but such men as Dr. Parker create and maintain the honor of the medical profession.

THE GREELEY FAMILY.

The Greeley family is one of the oldest and most illustrious in the New England States, having maintained a high place in the regard of the community from the very earliest Colonial period to the present time.

Arms—Argent, on a cross sable five escallops or.

Andrew Greeley, the emigrant ancestor, was born about the year 1617, and died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, June 30, 1697. His wife, Mary (Moyse) Greeley, died there December 24, 1703. Andrew Greeley was an early settler in Salisbury, Massachusetts. The exact date of his arrival there, or in what vessel, is unknown. He settled on a part which is now included in Seabrook, New Hampshire, and there-upon built a tide mill for the grinding of corn, on Kane's river. In 1650, in addition to this mill, he built a large saw mill. All of the children of the three successive generations of Andrew Greeley were born on the old Greeley Homestead.

Families bearing the name of Greeley have been so numerous in this country that their mere numbers preclude the possibility of tracing to a common ancestor. Andrew Greeley was the emigrant ancestor of this branch of the family, and his descendants inherited a rare combination of qualities that formed a noble manhood and womanhood.

Joseph Greeley, great-grandfather of Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, and a lineal descendant of Andrew Greeley, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 18, 1731. He was united in marriage with Prudence Clement, in Haverhill, August 6, 1752. Prudence (Clement) Greeley was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1730, a daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Greenleaf) Clement. Joseph Greeley passed away at Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 26, 1814; his wife died there January 22, 1806. Joseph Greeley received from his father a lot of land in Nottingham West, New Hampshire, but did not go there to live. He was sergeant in the Third Fort Company of Haverhill, Massachusetts, under Captain Colby, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from the town of Haverhill to Cambridge, Massachusetts. He traveled seventy miles, and was six days in the service. At one time he was a teacher.

Hannah Greeley, mother of Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, and a lineal descendant of Andrew Greeley, the emigrant, was born in Hudson, New Hampshire, July 19, 1806. She became the wife of Theodore Parker, January 30, 1834, the wedding ceremony taking place in Hudson, New Hampshire (see Parker).

MAJOR JONATHAN LADD.

For many years Major Jonathan Ladd, an eminent member of the Middlesex county bar, was a familiar figure upon the streets of Lowell, he and his friend, Jefferson Bancroft, the last to survive those lawyers of the olden times whom we love to style as "of the old school." They

both clung to the old style of dress, and right handsome they were in the blue cutaway coat of uniform cloth and brass button, with broad brimmed hat, silver buckled shoes, their courtly manner and dignified demeanor fitting in well with their style of dress. In his law practice Major Ladd held to the strictest code of professional honor, and in his citizenship was intensely patriotic and public-spirited. His military record was an honorable one, and in all things he measured up to the full stature of a man. A family tradition, well founded, asserts that the name Ladd is of French origin, and that it has existed in England from the time of the Norman Conquest, 1066. From LeLade, the original French spelling, its orthography has been subjected to numerous changes, Lad, Lade, and Ladde, until reaching its present form, Ladd.

The first of this name in America was Daniel Ladd, of Wiltshire, England, who took the required oath of allegiance in order to sail on the ship, "Mary and John," Robert Sayres, master, from London, March 24, 1633, for New England. He landed at Nantasket in Boston harbor, but, unlike most of his fellow passengers, did not settle in Dorchester, but went to Ipswich, where in 1637 he was granted six acres of land upon which he built a house which he owned until 1644, when he sold it, having previously, in 1639, moved to Salisbury, Massachusetts. Later he moved to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he was one of the first settlers, and there he resided until his death, July 27, 1693. His wife, Ann, who came with him from England, died February 9, 1694. Chase, in his "History of Haverhill," says that Daniel Ladd owned and cultivated several farms, and was very prominent among the early settlers. In 1668, he was a selectman, and at the outbreak of King Phillip's War, he was on the committee to establish garrison houses. His son, Nathaniel Ladd, settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, where he married Elizabeth Gilman, daughter of John Gilman, a member of the Provincial Council. From this branch came Isaac Ladd, a farmer of Grafton county, New Hampshire, and one time sheriff of the county. He married Huldah Heath, and later retired from farm life and moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, where both ended their days. They were the parents of Major Jonathan Ladd, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Major Jonathan Ladd was born in Alexandria, New Hampshire, September 26, 1820, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 9, 1889. His youth was spent at the homestead in Grafton county, and until coming to Lowell in 1834 he was his father's farm assistant. The love of the soil was bred in him through a line of farmer ancestors, and as long as he lived he retained a deep interest in agriculture, while his love for horses was almost a passion. He acquired a good district

school education, upon which later he built his structure of professional learning, nor at any time during his career did he need to feel that his educational equipment was insufficient. After coming to Lowell he was employed in the Lowell Machine Shop, but deciding upon a profession he entered a Lowell lawyer's office and studied law, until finally admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1844. He began practice in Lowell and, save for the years of his absence during the Civil War, he was continuously engaged in professional work in Lowell, his career at the bar covering a period of forty-five years, 1844-89. His practice was very large and most scrupulously conducted, he holding his professional honor as sacred as he did his personal integrity. He was a leading member of the Middlesex County Bar Association, and held in the very highest esteem by his contemporaries. Honorable, upright, courteous, and most deferential to the court, he was a man to be loved, yet as an opponent greatly to be feared.

Mr. Ladd was always interested in military affairs, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was captain of Company H, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, then known as the Wilson Light Guards, and after war was declared he was acting as chief of staff under General Sutton. He was at once detailed by Governor Andrews as master of transportation, and in that capacity accompanied the Sixth Massachusetts on their memorable march through the city of Baltimore on their way to the National Capital. In 1861 Captain Ladd was appointed paymaster with the rank of major, and until the war closed in 1865 he continued in the service of his country in that capacity. He then returned to Lowell and resumed his law practice, which was not again interrupted save by death.

He ever retained a warm feeling for his army comrades, was a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and took a deep interest in that order and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. That he was deeply interested in agriculture is shown in the active part he bore in founding the Middlesex North District Agricultural Society, an organization of which he was president for several years. He was superintendent of the first New England fair ever held in Lowell, and was the owner of some of the best horses in the county.

Major Ladd married Eunice Adaline Stickney, of Beverly, Massachusetts, who died in Lowell, August 4, 1895, surviving her husband about six years. She was the daughter of Captain Benjamin Stickney, a master mariner, whose home for many years was in Beverly. Major and Mrs. Ladd were the parents of two children: Frank J., deceased, a sketch of whom follows; and Eunice Adaline, deceased, was the wife of Henry K. Spaulding, of Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

Such was the career of a fine gentleman and lawyer of the old school. High minded, he never lowered his ideals and carried with him to the grave the highest esteem of his fellowmen.

FRANK J. LADD.

Like his distinguished father, Frank J. Ladd was a man of strong character and ability, devoted to his home and family, and a lover of agriculture and agricultural life, and at his fine farm on the Butman road he spent much of his time when free from business cares, and the fine horses he owned and kept there were a source of great pleasure to him.

Frank J. Ladd, only son of Major Jonathan and Eunice Adaline (Stickney) Ladd, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 15, 1849, and died there, March 8, 1915. He was educated in Lowell public schools, finishing in high school. When a boy he was allowed to visit his father in the city of Washington, and in this way he became familiar with the events of that period and acquainted with several of the prominent actors in the great war drama staged in the country during the years 1861-65. He began his business career as an employee of a Boston Oil Company, and with that house spent several years, becoming thoroughly acquainted with that business. Later he established a similar business in Boston under his own name, so continuing until 1890, when he sold out and became the accredited representative of large business interests in legislative matters. He was deeply read in matters affecting the business interests of the country, and his advice was sought from all quarters when legislation affecting tariff and taxes were being considered. After 1890 he made this his sole business, and became widely known as an expert in such matters, representing several large corporations. During his entire career Mr. Ladd retained his home in Lowell, his residence at No. 109 Fairmount street. He owned a fine farm on the Butman road, Lowell, and there bred and trained many fine horses. This farm is still owned by Mrs. Ladd, who operates it through a manager.

Frank J. Ladd married, April 7, 1869, Ella Prudence Clifford, born in Lowell, daughter of Weare and Prudence (Wright) Clifford. Weare Clifford was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, but early in life came to Lowell, where he mastered the art of dyeing, conducting Clifford's Dye House on Andover street for many years. He became a substantial citizen, public-spirited and progressive, taking particular interest in the volunteer fire department, which he served as chief engineer. His wife, Prudence (Wright) Clifford, born in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, died in Lowell, June, 1857. He died in Lowell, March,



Frank J. Land



Ernest Barkin

1872. Children of Frank J. and Ella Prudence (Clifford) Ladd: Clifford Wright, died in Lowell, aged eighteen years; Alice Stickney, residing with her mother at the family home.

ERSON B. BARLOW.

Since the year 1904, Mr. Barlow has been a resident of Lowell, Massachusetts, and in both business and public life has been closely identified with the interests of his adopted City, County and State. He has won public confidence to the degree that he has been called to high and important office, and as representative, senator, and commissioner, he has labored for the best interests of those from whom his honors came. He is a son of Ira and Elizabeth Barlow, who at the time of the birth of their son was living in Helena, a village of St. Lawrence county, New York, forty-five miles East of Ogdensburg.

Erson B. Barlow was born in Helena, New York, October 20, 1883, there spent his youth, and obtained his education. After completing primary public school courses, he became a student at Helena Academy, and later completed his years of educational preparation with Commercial College courses at Cornwall. Before coming to Lowell he was clerk in the G. S. Mills Department Store, at Hogansburg, New York, but after coming to Lowell he became interested in the insurance business, which he has made his life work. His other business interests are with the B. F. Butler Corporation.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Barlow early became identified with political affairs, and in 1908 he was chosen to represent a Lowell district in the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1911 was elected State Senator; in 1913 county commissioner of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. His rise in public life has been rapid, but each promotion has been based upon merit, his career as a public official reflecting nothing but credit upon him. He is a member of the Washington, Highland and Central clubs of Lowell, and very popular.

REV. JOHN M. GREENE, D. D.

Shortly before his death the Rev. John M. Greene penned the following words: "Always a deep interest attaches to the person who has done something to make the world happier and better. Sometimes the good which people do is not immediately apparent, it is much concealed or is a long time maturing. What others do stands out at once as a great and brilliant achievement. Benefactors of humanity ought to have their names published. The real wealth of a city or of a nation consists largely of the good and wise men and women who live and have lived in it. Banks and shops, railroads, and steamships are not a

nation's glory, but its wise and good citizens are." Truly might they have been written of him, and since his death in the spring of 1919, in his ninetieth year, the many whose lives were enriched and blessed by their contact with him have added their appreciation of the noble character that he was to the concrete evidence of what he accomplished.

Rev. John M. Greene was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, March 12, 1830, and spent his early years on the home farm, improving all available opportunities for education. At the age of nineteen years he entered Amherst College and was graduated in 1853, one of the four honor men of his class. After teaching in an academy at Canandaigua, New York, for one year he entered the theological seminary at Bangor, Maine, teaching higher mathematics and Greek at Amherst College at intervals. He was offered the presidency of Olivet, a distinction he declined, and in 1868 he went on ministerial work to South Hadley, about two years afterward accepting a call to the Eliot Church in Lowell. He took his place in that congregation, July 20, 1870, and in that parish, either as active pastor or pastor emeritus, he continued to his death. His pastorate was among the longest in the Congregational church in New England. Following a serious illness, in 1900, Dr. Greene resigned his active pastorate and was elected pastor emeritus. He gave much of his time and energy in the summer months to the upbuilding of the church at Matinicus, an island off the coast of Maine, and although he was physically unable to continue his work in his latter years his interests remained numerous, and he was well informed on general and local affairs, religious and secular, until his death. Dr. Greene was typical of the old New England ministry at its best, combining a ripe scholarship and inspired spirituality with a benignity of mien and graciousness of personality that gave him a widespread influence and made him generally loved. He was deeply concerned in the welfare of educational institutions, and was an important factor in the founding of two New England schools of high character. He advised and aided Miss Sophia Smith in the founding of Smith College for Women at Northampton, gave his name to one of the most important buildings on the campus, and throughout his life served as trustee. Had it not been for his efforts in interesting Miss Smith in the project and in guiding her in its material establishment, Smith College never would have been founded. His relation to the Rogers Hall School was much the same, for he was Miss Rogers' close advisor at all times, and was a member of the board of trustees of the school. Victor Hugo wrote, "Whoever opens a school closes a prison," and this quotation, used by Dr. Greene in writing of Miss Rogers, may be fittingly added to the great volume of testimony to the worth of his life and its wealth in service.



James Edward Estill

Dr. Greene's death occurred April 28, 1919. He passed to the place won by him and prepared for him in the mansions of his Father, entrance to whose portals is the reward of the "pure in heart" and whither he had labored to lead hundreds.

Dr. Greene married, in 1857, Louise Dickinson, of North Amherst, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of: William S., Harvey B., Louise D., Helen F., and others, now deceased.

THOMAS CHADWICK ENTWISTLE.

Belmont, Lancashire, England, was the home of the family of which Thomas Chadwick Entwistle was a member. His grandfather, Ralph Entwistle, was a native of England, a mill manager in calling, who came to the United States, his death occurring in Utica, New York. Both he and his wife, Katherine, lived and died in the Quaker faith. Ralph (2) Entwistle, son of Ralph (1) and Katherine Entwistle, and father of Thomas C. Entwistle, of this record, was born in England and there died, the father of nine children.

Thomas Chadwick Entwistle was born in Belinmont, Lancashire, England, September 8, 1846. He attended the schools of his native city, and at the early age of seven years began to work in the cotton mills at Lancashire, of which later his father became the agent, spending half his time at work in the mills and half at school until he was fourteen, when he was regularly apprenticed to a machinist for a term of seven years. He was an expert machinist in the employ of a large English machinery manufacturing company, who were engaged in the manufacturing of textile machinery for the cotton mills of England and America. In 1869 he was selected by his employers to come to America to set up one of the first slashers ever used in the cotton mills in Manchester, New Hampshire. After completing the installation of the slashers, he decided to remain in this country and obtained employment with the Lewiston Machine Company of Lewiston, Maine. While with this company he designed and constructed the first machine ever made in America for making expansion combs for warpers, and later designed and built the Lewiston Warper, which was extensively used in the cotton mills of that period. Later he designed, constructed and patented an entirely new warping machine, the first of its kind ever used in this country; this new warper proved very successful, and so great was the demand for it that Mr. Entwistle returned to England in the early seventies and sold the rights to manufacture the warper to an English machine company. He then returned to Lewiston, Maine, and took out other patents. In 1875 he left Lewiston and entered the employ of the Hopedale Machine Company, at Milford, Massachusetts, where he devoted his talent and energies in

the designing and construction of textile machinery until 1880, then came to Lowell, where he organized the Phoenix Machine Company, of which he became the agent. This company occupied large quarters in the Belvidere section of the city on Phoenix street, the street taking its name from that of the company. Here Mr. Entwistle designed and manufactured the Phoenix Warper, which soon came into general use in the cotton mills of New England. After severing his connection with the Phoenix Machine Company, he became general manager of the Woodruff Iron Works of Hartford, Connecticut, but in 1887 returned to Lowell and engaged on his own account in the manufacture of his own inventions and other specialties, consisting of Patent Warping, Balling and Beaming Machines, all kinds of Expansion Combs for Warpers, Beamers and Slashers, and Traverse Wheel Card Grinders for American and English cards. The products of the T. C. Entwistle Company found a ready market throughout the entire cotton textile manufacturing industry, and he quickly built up a large and profitable business. His inventions have proved of great value in the textile industries, and he not only won for himself a high position in the world of business, but ranked high among the inventors of his generation. He died January 7, 1903, in the midst of a promising and prosperous career.

In politics Mr. Entwistle was a Republican. He was a member of the First Universalist Church of Lowell, of the Franklin Literary Association, and of the Lowell Board of Trade. He was well known in Masonic circles, a member of Roboni Lodge, No. 150, of Lewiston, Maine; Montgomery Lodge; Mount Lebanon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Milford Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, Milford, Massachusetts; and of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Massachusetts. He was a member of The Club of Lowell, the Vesper Country Club, the Yorick and Highland clubs, the Martin Luther, all of Lowell, and the Algonquin Club of Boston. He was also a member of the famous Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He was fond of travel and crossed the Atlantic many times. He was open-handed and generous, always to the extent of his means, and took pleasure in helping those who appealed to his charity or friendship. He was a man of many pleasing characteristics and kindly disposition. His life work was of a most important character. He set for himself high standards, both of manhood and of citizenship, and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, while his business policy, forceful and resourceful, brought him out of humble surroundings into important manufacturing associations.

Mr. Entwistle married, June 5, 1894, Amanda A. Stevens, daughter of Matthew K. and Mary J. (Fowler) Stevens, of Maine. She survived him, and since his death holds the office of treasurer of the T. C. Entwistle Company, Incorporated.



Frank B Kenney

FRANK B. KENNEY.

Frank B. Kenney, prominent manufacturer and business man of Lowell, has been identified with the T. C. Entwistle Company, manufacturers of textile machine accessories and special machinery used in this industry. His connection with this well known company has been for many years, and he has risen to the official position of president, the office which he so ably holds. A review of the sketch of T. C. Entwistle well outlines the prominence of this company's activities in the textile world.

Mr. Kenney is a member of various organizations and clubs, and is a prominent member in the Masonic order, belonging to its important bodies. His residence is at No. 210 Liberty street, and in home and social life Mr. Kenney likewise is well known.

HUMPHREY O'SULLIVAN.

Humphrey O'Sullivan, capitalist, national advertiser and public-spirited citizen, with whom this article deals, is one of Lowell's front rank citizens, and one whose name is familiar to not only the millions of people in this country, but to many in various countries of the world. It is with much satisfaction that any community could claim such a well known citizen, and Lowell has been benefited in many ways by his residence here. From the beginning of Irish history O'Sullivans are traced, their ancient homes in Cork, Kerry and Limerick. The chief of the family bore the title of Prince and Lord, and in business, church, state and professional life, O'Sullivans have won a foremost place in Irish history. The *O* has been dropped by many descendants in many lands, while others zealously preserve the ancient name of their forefathers unchanged. Humphrey O'Sullivan, with whom this narrative in principal deals, descends from the Cork branch, and is a son of Timothy O'Sullivan, born in the parish of Castle Haven, East Division of West Carbury, County Cork, Ireland, a section in which O'Sullivan had been resident for more than ten centuries. Timothy O'Sullivan was a farmer all his life and was fairly well-to-do for that day. He was a devout Catholic and well known as a man of thrift, integrity and upright life. He married Catherine Barry, daughter of James Barry of the Parish of Caheighy, County Cork. They were the parents of three sons:

William O'Sullivan, the eldest son, was born in Skibbereen, County Cork, Ireland, in May, 1844. He came to the United States when a young man, enlisted in the United States Army at Boston, Massachusetts, was assigned to the cavalry, served three years on the frontier, 1864-67, and was mustered out at Tucson, Arizona. He lived in Tucson many years and was a member of the Pioneer's Society of

Arizona. He died at his home in Tucson, in 1898, leaving his widow and a son, Humphrey.

James O'Sullivan, the second son, was born in Skibbereen, County Cork, in December, 1848. He learned the shoemaker's trade and, following his elder brother's example, came to the United States, arriving at Boston, Massachusetts, in March, 1867. For about seven years he worked at the trade in Boston, New York, and Lowell, Massachusetts, principally in the latter city, where, in 1875, he purchased the retail shoe business conducted by Frank Brady. He continued alone in the management of the business until January 26, 1877, when his younger brother, Humphrey, became a partner, under the firm name O'Sullivan Brothers, capital \$1,800. Retail shoe dealing and custom work occupied the brothers until 1893, when a clothing business was added and the Associate building erected, in which the business was located when the O'Sullivan Rubber Company was incorporated in 1899. James O'Sullivan was elected president, and has been associated with his brother Humphrey in that company until the present. He married Catherine Connolly, and their children are: Timothy, William (deceased), James, Helena, Humphrey (deceased), Catherine, Francis, Jeremiah, Mary and Julia.

Humphrey O'Sullivan, the principal subject of this sketch, is the third and youngest son of Timothy and Catherine (Barry) O'Sullivan, and was born in Skibbereen, County Cork, Ireland, October 7, 1853. He obtained a good education in the state school, and in time was offered a position of teacher in a nearby school. He began learning the printer's trade in July, 1868, serving a five years' apprenticeship with J. W. Potter & Sons, becoming a skilled typesetter and assistant foreman. He was so well trained in job and newspaper printing that when the junior Potter became general manager of the "Irish Daily Telegraph" in Cork, Mr. O'Sullivan was placed in charge of the printing of the afternoon edition of that paper. He continued with Potter & Sons for a full term of five years, and in that time developed far more than a knowledge of the printing business. He was under the capable training of Rev. D. McCartie, a cultured and scholarly gentleman, who was his tutor in general literature, voice culture and the development of his natural talent as an orator. One of his victories while an apprentice was winning an oratorical contest for a prize of five pounds sterling donated by Sir Wilfred Lawson, M. P. The contest was held in Munster Hall, Cork, and upon a later date in the Rotunds at Dublin, A. M. Sullivan being chairman of the committee of judges on both occasions. Mr. O'Sullivan spoke with earnestness, displayed a deep knowledge of his subject, and presented his points with such clearness and eloquence that he was adjudged the winner on both occasions.



Humphrey Sullivan

After completing his apprenticeship he joined the Printer's Union, and for a time was in the employ of Guy Brothers, job printers, of Cork. In June, 1874, he came to New York on the Inman Line steamship "City of Chester," landing with little capital except his trade, a card certifying to his membership in the Printer's Union of Cork. He was rich in courage and ambition, which was capital that enabled him to overcome the many obstacles which confront the newcomer from foreign shores. He secured his first work in a Yonkers, New York, printing office, to which his union card gained him admission, but soon afterward he came to Lowell, Massachusetts, where his brother, James, was engaged in business as a retail shoe dealer. He obtained a position on the Lowell "Courier," later on "Vox Populi," going thence to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he was given a better position on the "Sentinel." There were no typographical unions in either Lowell or Lawrence at that time, his union card was of no benefit to him, and, printing conditions being chaotic, he abandoned his trade, returned to Lowell, and on January 26, 1877, became a partner in the business of his brother James. O'Sullivan Brothers developed a very large and profitable business as retailers and makers of shoes, and their small capital of \$1,800 was turned over and over each year, constantly being added to from profits which enabled the firm to expand and enlarge their line. Each partner limited his income from the firm funds to a minimum, for years all money made going back into the business, particular attention being given to securing the best grades from the best known manufacturers, and a most profitable business resulted. In 1893 clothing was added and the Associate Building erected. On August 28, 1899, the O'Sullivan Rubber Company was incorporated to manufacture and market the O'Sullivan Rubber Heel, invented and patented by Humphrey O'Sullivan. The officers of the company were James O'Sullivan, president; Humphrey O'Sullivan, treasurer and advertising manager; J. Munn Andrews, secretary and manager. The success of this invention is national history, and perhaps there is no single article of wear in such universal use as the O'Sullivan Rubber Heel. Mr. O'Sullivan is one of the greatest of national advertisers, and as he is his own advertising manager all the credit of placing the heel upon the market through the medium of printer's ink goes with the honor of the invention to Mr. O'Sullivan. It is one of the great successes of merchandising on a large scale and forever stamps Mr. O'Sullivan's name as one of the great geniuses of the business world. This business led to that greatest of all footwear inventions—the rubber heel—an article of manufacture now everywhere associated with the name O'Sullivan, and under the inventor's name and patents this article is made in the United States, Continental Europe and the Brit-

ish Isles. It can, therefore, be truthfully said that these heels are applied to the heels of the world.

Mr. O'Sullivan has other large business interests in and out of the city, and holds directorship in many Lowell financial institutions. During his busy and successful business life, Mr. O'Sullivan has been identified with Lowell's public interests and has been a firm advocate of the advancement of all things pertaining to Lowell, ranking with the leaders in public spirit and progress.

Lowell will long remember the great St. Patrick's Day parade and celebration of 1906, of which he was Chief Marshal, the wonderful Fourth of July celebration of 1907, which he alone was responsible for, and other events which came later.

He is a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, and has given much of his time and material aid to church work. Mr. O'Sullivan is an ardent Democrat, one of the Massachusetts leaders of his party, and for several years was a member of the State Central Committee. He is a member of Lowell Council, Knights of Columbus, the Celtics, the Yorick Club, Ancient Order of Hibernians, American-Irish Historical Society, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Court Merrimack, Catholic Order of Foresters, and the K. W. Society.

He is a loyal supporter of independence for Ireland, and has been identified with the various movements to benefit the cause of these harassed people. On numberless occasions he has been the invited orator, pleading eloquently for justice, and supporting the cause in a material way. Upon the accession of King Edward VII. to the throne of England he cabled a plea for Irish freedom to the King. He has been publicly honored by his fellow townsmen and in Lowell, his home and business headquarters, he is best known and held in highest esteem. The years, forty-four, Mr. O'Sullivan has spent in the United States have been well accounted for, and he stands to-day one of the most conspicuous examples of what energy and ability can accomplish in this land of opportunity.

Mr. O'Sullivan married, January 26, 1877, Hannah Driscoll, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Walsh) Driscoll, of County Cork, Ireland. Both of their children died in infancy.

GEORGE H. BROWN.

At the age of five years, George H. Brown was brought by his parents from his native State of Maine, and in his adopted city he has risen from a street newsboy to the highest civic position his fellow-men of the city can bestow upon him, the high office of mayor. Every step of the way he has traveled he has taken alone and unaided, save by the friends which he made as he passed along from position to posi-



George M. Cohan

tion in his upward rise. He is yet comparatively a young man, but he has traveled far, and the future holds for him nothing but promise of greater favor. Mayor Brown is a son of William H. and Abby L. (Crockett) Brown, his father born in Wells, Maine, but for many years an employee of Lowell mills. He died at Jordan Mountain, Kings county, New Brunswick, Canada, July 10, 1906. Abby L. (Crockett) Brown was born in Maine, and died in her native State.

George H. Brown was born in Waterville, Maine, May 22, 1877, and in 1882 was brought by his parents to Lowell, Massachusetts. There he attended the city schools, and out of school hours sold papers on the streets. He began early in life learning the printer's trade, but he did not like it, and at the first opportunity resigned on account of ill health and worked on a farm in Pelham, New Hampshire, and became an employee of White's Tannery, passing in succession to varied positions in the Suffolk, Tremont, Massachusetts, and Appleton, and the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Mills. In addition to the practical knowledge gained in these mills, he pursued courses of technical study at Lowell Textile School, attending the night sessions after his day's work in the mill was completed.

He continued a mill worker until war was declared between the United States and Spain, then in answer to President McKinley's call for men he enlisted in Company M, Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and served until honorably discharged at the close of the war. After his return to Lowell, he passed the civil service examination for patrolman, and was one of the first three men on the eligible list. When there was another call by President McKinley for volunteers in 1899 for service in the Philippines, he again enlisted, entering the Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry. He spent two years with his command, serving with Company I in many engagements, skirmishes and expeditions under Colonel Dickman, who is now General Dickman, during the Philippine insurrection, his years of enlistment filled with arduous duty on Panay Island of the Philippine Archipelago. He was mustered out of the service in May, 1901. He then returned to Lowell, and was immediately appointed to a position as patrolman and later inspector of the Lowell police department. On March 3, 1903, Mr. Brown was commandeered by the superintendent of police for work at the Burbank block fire. In 1908, while still a member of the force, he was elected mayor, and on December 15, 1908, he resigned his position as patrolman, and on January 1, 1909, was inaugurated mayor of Lowell. He served a term of one year, giving the city a practical administration, and in 1911 he was elected commissioner of streets and highways, and in 1912 reelected for a term of two years. He was assigned to the finance department for

two years, and was again re-elected in 1916 for two years, his term expiring December 31, 1918. He served during his last term as fire and water commissioner. In 1919 he is again a candidate for the office of mayor for a period of two years. His public service was of the highest order, and he stands very high in public esteem. In politics he is a Republican, but strictly non-partisan in local affairs. He attends the Presbyterian church. He is a member of Pawtucket Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Sons of Veterans; General Adelbert Ames Camp, United Spanish War Veterans; Oberlin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Mayor Brown married, in Lowell, October 5, 1904, Emma Vining, daughter of Hiram and Margaret (Campbell) Vining, of Lowell.

LARKIN THORNDIKE TRULL.

In the fall of 1882, Mr. Trull, a newly admitted member of the Middlesex county bar, and a young man of twenty-five, began practice in Lowell, with office at No. 103 Central street. Six years later he formed a partnership with Frederick N. Wier, which still exists under the office firm name "Trull and Wier," No. 103 Central street, until July 1, 1917, when they moved to their present location. This long record of service goes still further back into the past, even to the year 1879, when Mr. Trull was a student in the law offices of the eminent Richardson brothers, William A., Daniel S., and George F., all now gone to their reward, but who, with their honored father, Squire Richardson, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, made Richardson a household word in Lowell, Middlesex county, and in the State of Massachusetts, one of the brothers, William A., becoming secretary of the treasury of the United States, and judge of the United States Court of Claims.

Mr. Trull is of ancient Massachusetts family, son of Nathaniel Trull, and grandson of Jesse Trull, both farmers of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, the old homestead farm having been in the family approaching two hundred years. There Nathaniel Trull was born in 1806, died October 14, 1884. He married Munanda Wood, born in 1827, died in 1894. They were the parents of daughters: Jane, Josephine M., Fannie E., and Emmeline H.; sons: Jesse N., Larkin T., Benjamin F., Loring L., and Edward W.

Larkin Thorndike Trull was born at the Tewksbury Trull home-stead in which six generations of Trulls have lived, October 17, 1857, and there attended public school until thirteen years of age. He was then sent to Boston public schools, thence to Boston Latin School.



John K. Lupton Esq 44.5

whence he was graduated, class of 1875. He next pursued a classical course at Harvard University, entering in the freshman year, and at the end of a four years' course receiving his Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1879. Deciding upon the profession of law, he spent a year in study in the offices of D. S. and G. F. Richardson at Lowell, entering Boston University Law School in the fall of 1880. He attended Law School two years, also continuing his association with the Richardson law office until the fall of 1882, when he was admitted to the Middlesex county bar. He began practice in Lowell the same year, and in due season secured a foothold and began his upward climb. For six years he practiced alone, Frederick N. Wier joining him as partner in 1888. They practiced at No. 103 Central street for twenty-nine years, conducting an extensive legal business. Recently the old location was abandoned and new offices taken. Mr. Trull served as city solicitor for two years, but has practiced privately during his thirty-five years at the Middlesex bar and has won high standing at that bar as an honorable, upright lawyer of learning, sound judgment and ability.

During these thirty-five years, Mr. Trull has figured in many important cases, has won a fair proportion of victories, and suffered his share of adverse verdicts. But he has fought fair, maintained the courtesy and deference due the court, sought no unfair advantage over an opponent, but trusted to his careful preparation, citations and strong presentation to win his cause. He is a member of the local and State bar associations, and holds the esteem of his professional brethren. He has acquired important business connections; is a trustee of the Central Savings Bank; was president at one time, now a director and vice-president of the Middlesex Trust Company; was an original trustee of Lowell General Hospital, is president of the Harvard Club of Lowell, and member of the Yorick Club. In political faith a Republican, he was chairman of the City Committee during 1886-87, and for two years was a member of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Trull married, October 8, 1884, Hannah J. Bailey, daughter of Henry B. and Anne B. (Lothes) Bailey, of Lowell. The Trull home is at No. 56 Fairmount street, Mr. and Mrs. Trull attending the First Baptist Church. If Mr. Trull had not studied law he would have been an agriculturist, for he loves the country and owns a farm at his boyhood home, Tewksbury, that closely vies with his profession in claiming his interests.

JOHN KONSTAS GATSOPoulos, M. D.

In 1907 Dr. Gatsopoulos came to the United States from his native country, Greece, richly equipped for the practice of medicine

and surgery, having prepared in Athens, Naples and Paris. The learning of university and hospital was his, many years of his life having been spent in study and hospital practice. The task that confronted the doctor upon his arrival in Lowell was a formidable one, for notwithstanding his professional qualifications which were of the highest, he could not speak English. He resolutely set about his task, and within a year has mastered English, passed the State Board of Medical Examiners, and gained from them authority to practice his profession. From that time his pathway was much easier and more pleasant to follow, and the years have brought him recognition by the profession and laity as a skilled and honorable physician and surgeon. Dr. Gatsopoulos is a noted linguist, being thoroughly conversant with Greek, Turkish, Italian, English and other European and Oriental languages, being able to converse fluently in each. Dr. Gatsopoulos is a son of Konstas and Vacelo (Demeter) Gatsopoulos, both natives of Jannina, Greece, where the father died in 1896, aged sixty-five, a grain merchant, and the mother yet resides, aged eighty-five, cared for by her son, the doctor. The latter has two brothers, Nicholas, aged sixty-two, a mechanical engineer, of Jannina, Greece; and Spyros, a merchant and importer of Carditza, a province of Thessaly.

John Konstas Gatsopoulos was born in Jannina, Greece, December 28, 1874, and was there prepared in academy and advanced schools for admission into the University of Athens. There he pursued medical studies until graduation, in April, 1899, receiving his degree in medicine and surgery. For one year, thereafter, he was interne at the City Hospital, Athens, then for two years at Neker Hospital, Paris, France, and for one year at St. Andrea Hospital, Naples, Italy. He practiced his profession abroad until 1907, then came to the United States, locating in Lowell, where he has been in continuous and successful practice since 1908, his office being located in Room 11, No. 322 Merrimack street. In July and August, 1910, he attended conferences in the Academy of Paris concerning the discovery and effectiveness of the "six-hundred-six" treatment, and other important medical researches by Professors Horlick and Hatta—he being the only physician from New England to attend. In 1915 Dr. Gatsopoulos completed his naturalization formalities and became a citizen of the United States. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Orthodox Greek church, and in 1915 was president of the Greek Colony in Lowell. In Athens he was a member of the Greek Uplift Society, Panelleni; also the only Greek professional man to hold membership in the National Geographical Society.

Dr. Gatsopoulos was elected president last year (1918) in the great convention in Worcester, Massachusetts, of the Greeks from North Epirus, who formed a society of National scope, the National

Pan-Epirotic Union. He was also appointed to attend the Peace Conference held in Paris, as one of the two representatives of the Epirotes in this country. The other delegate, chosen by the Pan-Epirotic Union, at the convention in Worcester, was N. J. Kusavetis. They were to go to Paris to put forward the claims of the inhabitants of Epirus, in northern Greece, that they be allowed to continue under the government of Greece. Italy's troops entered this old province.

Dr. Gatsopoulos married, in Lowell, in 1911, Edith Cox, born in Kent county, England; her father was a prominent engineer.

JONATHAN TYLER STEVENS.

Jonathan Tyler Stevens, son of Charles A. Stevens, was born in Ware, December 20, 1844. He was brought up in Ware, educated there in the public schools, and in Mr. Woodbridge's school at Auburndale, and began his business career with his father in the woolen mills at Ware. In the winter of 1864-65, he and his father made a visit to the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg, and both father and son were active in their support of the Union cause. In 1875 he removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, and assumed charge of the estate of his grandfather, Jonathan Tyler, one of the heaviest taxpayers of that city, and in this duty and the care of his own property found occupation for the remainder of his life. He was interested in municipal and national affairs. He served the city of Lowell in the Common Council, and in 1881-82 represented his district in the General Court, serving efficiently on important committees. He was active in the Republican party, and often served as delegate to nominating conventions. He was four times elected vice-president of the Massachusetts Republican Club. He was an active member and generous supporter of the First Unitarian Church of Lowell. He was a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, elected in 1894. He was interested in early American history and especially in the genealogy of his family. He was a member of the Massachusetts Sons of the Revolution. "He was a sincere, straightforward, manly man, cordial and kindly in disposition, frank and unaffected in demeanor, and commanded the respect and friendship of all who knew him." "His tastes were simple and refined, and his chief pleasure was in the pleasure that others had. He loved his children and did everything a father could to make it pleasant for them." He died in Lowell, March 13, 1902.

Mr. Stevens married, December 3, 1873, Alice Coburn, daughter of Charles B. Coburn, of Lowell, a descendant of Edward Coburn, of Concord, a pioneer in 1636, whose descendants have been very numerous in Dracut and vicinity. His widow lives in the homestead in Lowell.

She is a member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, of the First Unitarian Church, and is highly esteemed by many friends. Children: 1. Tyler A., a sketch of whom follows. 2. Julia W., resides at home. 3. Maria, deceased, married William H. Fox. 4. Charles A., married Helene A. Chalifoux, and resides in Lowell. 5. Oliver, married Edna Swain, and resides in Lowell.

TYLER ABBOTT STEVENS.

Tyler Abbott Stevens, son of Jonathan Tyler and Alice (Coburn) Stevens, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 29, 1877. After attending private and public schools in the vicinity of his home, he completed his education in the Victoria University at Leeds, England. In 1898 he began his business career in the woolen industry, and upon the death of his father in 1902 succeeded the elder Stevens in the management of the Stevens estate, which he administers to the present time. Mr. Stevens is a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, and a director of the Traders' and Mechanics' Insurance Company. His political belief is Republican, and during 1907-08 he served Lowell as a member of the City Council, officiating as president in the latter year, and continuing his service to the municipality as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1909. His patriotic ancestry gives him membership in the Sons of the Revolution, and his clubs are the Yorick and the Vesper Country. He is a communicant of the Unitarian church. Mr. Stevens is thoroughly identified with the best and the most progressive influences in Lowell, and has borne his full share in promoting her welfare and prosperity.

Mr. Stevens married, at Framingham, Massachusetts, April 26, 1905, Grace R., daughter of George W. and Jennie P. Buck.

MICHAEL HENRY McDONOUGH.

When a young man, Thomas McDonough came from County Roscommon, Ireland, to the United States, and settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he died in 1871, a skilled mechanic. He married Mary Watson, born in County Conemaugh, Ireland, who also died in Lowell. They were parents of Michael H. McDonough, of Lowell, now deceased, whose life was spent in his native city, who founded and directed the business to which he admitted his sons, who are now his successors in the firm, M. H. McDonough Sons, undertakers and funeral directors.

Michael H. McDonough was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 17, 1862, died in the city of his birth, December 26, 1911. After com-



M. H. M. Donagh

pleting his school years, he became an apprentice under James H. McDermott, one of Lowell's leading undertakers, and for twenty-two years continued in that employ, becoming an adept at all phases of the undertaking trade and business. During those years he became well acquainted in his city and very popular. Finally he established business under his own name, beginning September 1, 1906, and for the succeeding five years was head of a very prosperous business, his wide acquaintance and popularity, as well as his thorough knowledge of every detail, insuring him success from the commencement. His undertaking rooms were established at No. 108 Gorham street, Lowell, later moving to the present location, No. 176 Gorham street, in 1914, his sons, whom he made his partners, there continuing the business, safeguarding their mother's interest and winning high reputation as undertakers and funeral directors. Mr. McDonough was a Democrat in politics, and a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. His societies were the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Industrial Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He was a prominent worker in St. Peter's Holy Name Society and was the financial secretary of the society at the time of his death. He held the respect of his large circle of friends, and was one of the men whose word was always to be relied upon.

Mr. McDonough married, in Lowell, January 3, 1886, Margaret E. McGuane, born in Lowell, and there has always resided. Mrs. McDonough is a daughter of Michael and Mary (Tully) McGuane, her father born in County Clare, her mother in County Cavan, Ireland. Both came to Lowell when young, and there both lived and died. Michael H. and Margaret E. (McGuane) McDonough were the parents of eight children, all born in Lowell: 1. John Leo, his father's associate and partner in the business firm of M. H. McDonough Sons and still continuing business under the same name; married Margaret E. Maloney, of Lowell, and has a daughter, Margaret M. McDonough. 2. Thomas Aloysius, died aged four years. 3. William Francis, now deceased. 4. Edward Francis, member of M. H. McDonough Sons. 5. George Michael, was associated with his brothers in the undertaking business, but enlisted in the United States Army during the World War, serving in the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. 6. Mary Francis, died in infancy. 7. Margaret, residing with her mother. 8. Harry Lewis, residing at home. The sons of Michael H. McDonough, who have succeeded to his business, are all graduates of the Massachusetts School of Embalming, and expert in every department of the business. The reputation of the establishment is perfectly maintained, and the business exists and prospers under their management.

CHARLES H. CLOGSTON.

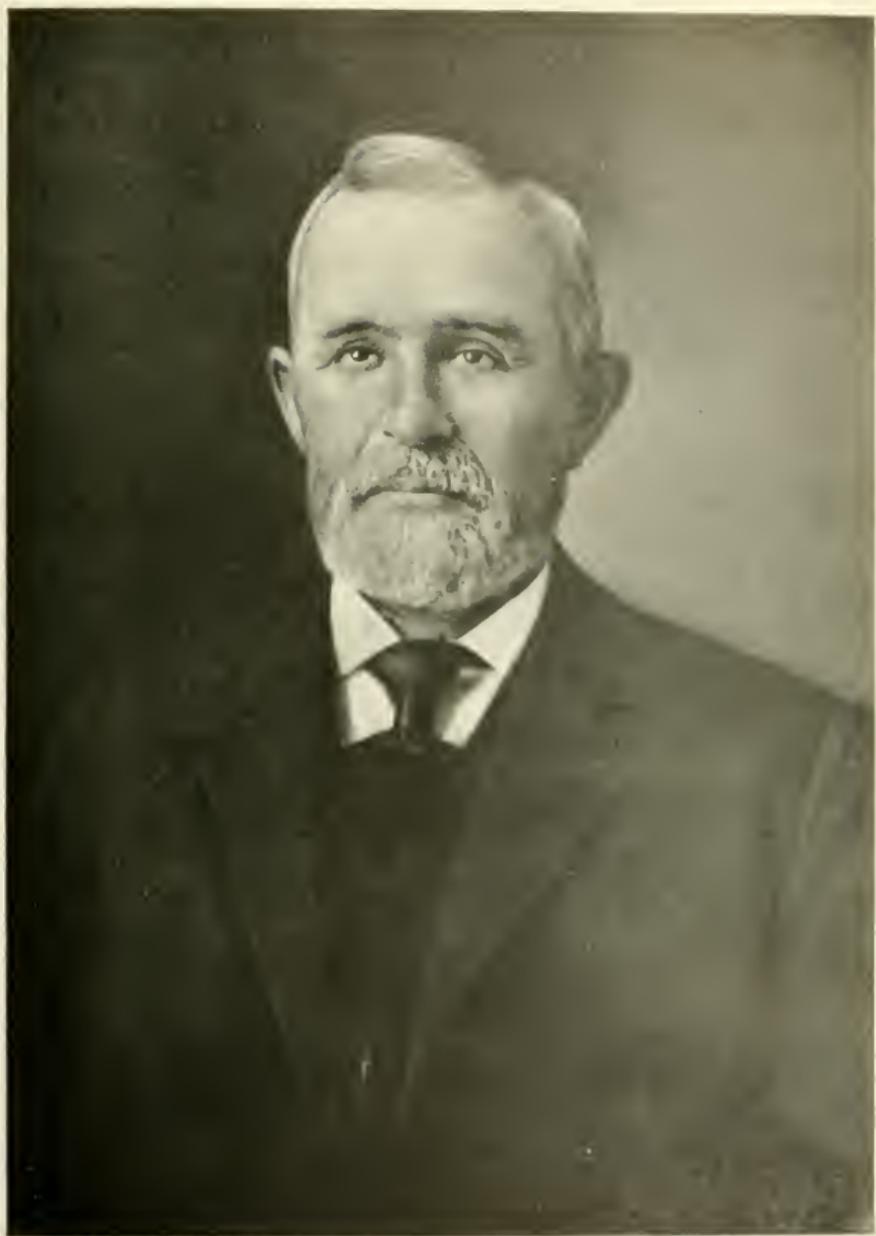
Banking has occupied Mr. Clogston throughout his entire active career, and he is now known in financial circles in Lowell, Massachusetts, as the treasurer of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of this city. He is prominent in Masonry, identified with numerous social and civic organizations, and a leading member of the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Clogston is a native of South Chelmsford, Massachusetts, born October 17, 1867, and was educated in the public schools of that town and Lowell. His business career began in the employ of the Railroad National Bank of Lowell, where he was employed for four years. He was then associated with the First National Bank of Lowell for a period of sixteen years, serving as bookkeeper and teller successively, after which he was for eleven years paying teller and assistant cashier in the Union National Bank of Lowell. His connection with the Mechanics' Savings Bank began at the end of this time in the capacity of treasurer, his present office, and he is likewise a trustee of the institution. The Mechanics' Savings Bank was incorporated in 1861. In its fifty-eight years of activity its affairs have been so conducted that to-day it enjoys a reputation for careful, conservative business methods surpassed by no other. Its present location is in the Mechanics' Bank building, Nos. 204-06 Merrimack street, and here its depositors are served with the careful consideration that has won the bank its general popularity. At the close of business, January 4, 1919, its deposits amounted to more than four millions. Mr. Clogston, in addition to his duties as treasurer and trustee, is one of the five members of the board of investment. Mr. Clogston has been treasurer of the Lowell Masonic Club since its organization. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, the Massachusetts Savings Bank Officers' Club, and the Vesper Country Club, and is also treasurer of the Lowell Humane Society. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Clogston married, in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 20, 1890, Annie J. Dustin, daughter of Azro and Juliette (Barrows) Dustin. Mr. and Mrs. Clogston are the parents of one child, Marion H., born November 10, 1891, educated in Lowell schools.

SETH BARTON HALL.

Seven generations of Halls preceded Seth Barton Hall in New England, his American ancestor, William Hall, first appearing in the records of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1638. William was a son of Rev. William Hall, a clergyman, who is believed to be William Hall who continued the "Fabyan Chronicle," begun by Sir Thomas Moore. The coat-of-arms is thus described:



Seth B. Hall

Arms—Three talbots heads on a chevron sable.
Crest—A griffin's head azure.

William Hall disappears from London, England, records in 1638, and as he appeared in Portsmouth the same year the date of his coming in thus definitely fixed. He was one of the founders of Portsmouth, and one of the fifty-nine men who were admitted inhabitants of the Island of Aquidneck, August 8, 1638. In 1639 he is of record in Newport, Rhode Island, a parcel of land granted him in Portsmouth, May 27, 1644, and his name is included in a list of freeman in 1655. He was a part owner of Canonicut and Dutch Island, he selling a part of his holdings on these islands to Richard Sisson, September 6, 1654. He was commissioned to the General Court from Portsmouth four terms, 1654-56-60 and 1663; deputy in 1665-66-67-68-72 and 1673, and a member of town council in 1672. The practical effort of Puritan civilization upon the Indian is shown in the appointment of William Hall in 1673 on a committee to treat with the Indian chiefs and to "seriously council them and agree on some way to prevent extreme excess of Indian Drunkenness." William Hall's will was dated February 20, 1673, and was probated April 19, 1676, his age at death, sixty-three years. His wife Mary, his executrix, died in 1680. They were the parents of six children, descent in this branch being through Zuriel, their first born.

Zuriel Hall was born in Portsmouth, about 1645, and died there in 1691. He was not admitted a freeman until 1677. He married Elizabeth Tripp, born in 1648, died in 1701, daughter of John and Mary (Paine) Tripp. They were the parents of four children. Their second son, Zuriel (2), is head of the third generation.

Zuriel (2) Hall was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1677, and died there April 3, 1765, in his eighty-eighth year. He settled in Bellingham, Massachusetts, although some of his children were born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He married, in September, 1697, Susannah Sheffield, born in 1676, died August 3, 1742, daughter of William Sheffield of Sherborn and Hingham, Massachusetts. They were the parents of twelve children, the fifth child, Seth, being next in line.

Seth Hall was born in Bellingham, Massachusetts, April 2, 1707, died there April 27, 1780. He took a prominent part in town affairs and was a member of the military company. He married, May 28, 1737, Abigail Albee of ancient Rhode Island family. They were the parents of six children, descent being traced through Seth (2), the second son and child.

Seth (2) Hall was born in Bellingham, Massachusetts, May 15, 1739, and died April 22, 1757. His intentions of marriage with Martha

Thompson were published. He married (second) December 17, 1761, Elizabeth Spear, a widow. His six children were all by his second wife. Descent in this branch is traced through his fourth child, Lemuel.

Lemuel Hall was born in Bellingham, Massachusetts, April 24, 1768. He lived in Cumberland, Rhode Island, and Belchertown, Massachusetts. He married, at Cumberland, Lucia (or Louisa) Gaskill, daughter of William Gaskill. Descent is traced through their son, Levi Barton, the eldest son and second child.

Levi Barton Hall was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, and there obtained a public school education and learned a trade. He moved from Cumberland to Belchertown, Massachusetts, and there followed his trade and engaged in farming. He married Maria Draper, and they were the parents of seven children: Caroline; Seth Barton, to whom this review is inscribed; Lucy; Ellen; Elizabeth; Mary; and Susan, the only survivor, lives at Northampton, Massachusetts. She married John L. Draper, now deceased.

Seth Barton Hall was born at Pelham, Massachusetts, January 6, 1830, died in Lowell, January 2, 1908. He was educated in the district schools, and during his boyhood aided his father in farm labor. At an early age he was apprenticed to a provision dealer, who taught him the butcher's trade in all its branches from the purchase of the cattle on the hoof to their final sale over the counter. After mastering the business the young man opened a meat and provision store under his own name in Blackstone, Massachusetts, there continuing until 1869, when he sold out, moved to Dracut, now part of the city of Lowell, and purchased the wholesale native beef and cattle business of Daniel Gage. By this purchase he secured the ten-acre tract of land that is now the Hall homestead, No. 201 Hildreth street, together with all the buildings thereon, which included the buildings devoted to the butcher business. Mr. Hall began a general improvement of the plant and built what was probably the first modern beef cooling equipment in the State. He bought cattle on the hoof, dressed and prepared it for the market and served both the wholesale and retail trade. Some time prior to 1882, Seth B. Hall formed a partnership with Charles P. Perham, and they became the local agents for G. H. Hammond & Company, the Chicago wholesale beef packers, under the firm name of Hall & Perham, who began business on Dutton street, Lowell. In 1882 Mr. Hall sold out his interest in Hall & Perham to his son, Levi L. Hall, and Mr. Perham sold his interest to his son, Charles P. Perham, and they continued business as Hall & Perham. After retiring from active business, Mr. Hall became interested in Florida lands, purchased an orange grove near San Mateo, Florida,

and developed this to a modern orange plantation, and for more than twenty years spent the winter season there.

He was one of the big men of the butcher trade in Lowell, and his conservative business ability was generally recognized by the business men of the city. He was a director of the Wamesit National Bank and a trustee of the Merrimack River Savings Bank; in politics a Republican, and in religious faith a Baptist, serving for more than twenty years as a deacon of the Fifth Street Baptist Church. While prosperity attended his business enterprise, his success was won through strict adherence to the highest principle of commercial integrity and no man suffered that he might gain.

Mr. Hall married (first) Catherine Barrows, their only child dying young. Mr. Hall married (second) January 10, 1854. Rexeville Eunice Gallop, at Palmer, Massachusetts. She was born at Guilford, Vermont, August 14, 1831, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 22, 1899. They were the parents of six children: 1. Levi Loreadon, born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, February 4, 1855, died at San Mateo, Florida, December 28, 1918; he married Cynthia Pope, who survives him. 2. Frank D., born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, August 5, 1857; he married Ida Kempsey, and they are the parents of two children: Seth Wilson and John Richardson. 3. Mary M., born in Blackstone, Massachusetts, October 23, 1859, died February 4, 1862. 4. Carrie Melissa, born in Blackstone, Massachusetts; she married Jude C. Wadleigh, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. 5. Charles Seth, born in Blackstone, Massachusetts, March 10, 1865, now general manager for Swift & Company, the American wholesale beef packers, with headquarters in London, England. He married Louise Stephens, of Ithaca, New York. 6. Albert Sumner, whose sketch follows. Mr. Hall married (third) Melissa, widow of James Richards.

ALBERT SUMNER HALL.

Trained in the meat packing business under the instruction of his father, Mr. Hall, until 1913 was identified with this industry in association with two of the best known packing houses of the country, Swift and Company and the G. H. Hammond Company. Since that date, when the operations of the Hall-Perham Company, representatives in Lowell of the G. H. Hammond Company were discontinued, Mr. Hall has devoted himself to his private interests. He is a son of Seth Barton and Rexeville Eunice (Gallop) Hall, and was born on the Hall homestead in Dracut, Massachusetts, his present home, February 15, 1872.

He was educated in the public schools of Lowell and the Mitchell Boarding School at Billerica, Massachusetts, and Bryant and Strat-

ton's Business College, Boston. The elder Hall followed the butcher business throughout his active years and Albert S. Hall, in his father's employ, learned this line thoroughly, from the beginning to the retailing of the product. He entered naturally the wider field offered by the national and world business of Swift and Company, becoming employed with that great wholesale concern in New York City. His thorough preparation and real liking for the packing business won him steady advancement to the position of relief manager of all the plants of Swift and Company in New York City, and on several occasions his was the full responsibility for the direction of these branches. Mr. Hall resigned from Swift and Company to take over the interests of his brother, Levi L. Hall, in the firm of Hall-Perham Company, local agents in Lowell for the G. H. Hammond Company, of Chicago. This firm was located at No. 590 Dutton street, and Mr. Hall continued active therein until 1913, when the business was discontinued and the property sold.

Mr. Hall is the owner of valuable orange groves at San Mateo, Florida, and he gives his time to the management of this estate and his other private business connections. His home is the old Hall homestead, which he owns by purchase of the interests of his co-heirs upon his father's death, and in his home he finds his greatest enjoyment, unrivaled by the attractions of club or fraternity. With his family he attends the Episcopal church.

He married Adelaide Gertrude O'Brien at Lowell, November 14, 1905, daughter of Charles and Gertrude (Cozzens) O'Brien, and they are the parents of: Louise Estelle, born July 23, 1907, and Eunice Rexeville, born December 24, 1911.

HARRY PITTS.

From across the seas, leaving their English home in Yorkshire, came in September, 1881, Arthur and Mary Pitts, bringing their son Harry, then a babe of fourteen months. Ashton, Rhode Island, was their first American home, Lowell their next. Arthur Pitts, now deceased, as is his wife, was a mill worker both in England and the United States, an overseer and a man of good ability. The son whom he trained to habits of industry followed in his footsteps for a time, but the advent of the automobile created an opening that he embraced and now, although not yet in the prime of life, he has the distinction of owning and operating the largest auto supply house north of Boston. He is a good business man, fully equipped by natural ability and mechanical skill for the business he follows, and is a firm believer in the values of system both for store and office. The system of



Harry Pitt

accounting he employs in his business is one of modern origin, and is pronounced by experts as the very best that can be devised for such a business.

Harry Pitts, son of Arthur and Mary Pitts, was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, July 8, 1880, and fourteen months later was brought to the United States by his parents. The family settled in Ashton, Rhode Island, where the boy, Harry, began his education in the public schools. Later they moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he continued his studies in Bartlett street grammar school. He began life as a wage earner in the Boott Mills, later was employed at the United States Printing Mill, thence to the Lowell Electric Light Corporation, serving the latter company for one year as "trouble man." He next went into the electrical business for himself, so continuing for one year. He became well versed in electrical work, became familiar with the automobile, and for a few years he was not settled in any one place of business, but was ready for anything that came his way anywhere. He was variously employed at electrical and other work, was chauffeur for a time for Hon. Charles H. Allen, and one of the first regularly employed chauffeurs of the city. This continued until 1906 when he was sent to Europe by the Peerless Motor Company of Boston, to demonstrate their motor, an assignment which kept him in Europe eight months. Upon his return he became foreman of the repair shop operated by the Peerless Motor Company in Boston, a position he filled for one year. He then roamed from shop to shop adding to his already overflowing knowledge of motors and motoring. This continued until 1909, when he returned to Lowell.

In 1910, Mr. Pitts decided a most important question for himself, and placed himself among the business men of Lowell. He started the Pitts Auto Supply Store, at No. 7 Hurd street, he and a clerk constituting the entire sales and office force, his stock occupying but half the store, another business renting the other half. But this was the first strictly auto supply store in the city, and business came to him in abundance. He soon absorbed the entire space at No. 7 Hurd street, and added No. 9 in 1912, making them into one store. In 1916 he organized the Pitts Motor Sales Agency, to take the agency for the Ford car, that business being located at No. 53 Hurd street. Mr. Pitts also maintains offices at No. 12 Hurd street. Success has come to him in abundance, but it has been richly earned and well deserved. The capital with which he started the little store at No. 7 was saved from his earnings, and while he has always had friends willing and ready to aid him, he may truly claim to have been the architect of his own fortunes and to have won his own way. Both branches of his

business are well managed and prosperous. While he is a most modest and unassuming man, he is proud of his business and of the comprehensive system of accounting under which it is managed.

Still a young man, Mr. Pitts retains his early love for sports, baseball being his favorite recreation. He gave the Pitts Trophy as a long distance swimming prize between Tungsboro and Lowell. He is proprietor of the Pitts South Ends Baseball Team, which held the semi-professional championship of the Merrimack valley for four years. Mr. Pitts is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; member of Ancient York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a life member of Aleppo Temple, of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Lowell Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also the following: Lowell Country Club; Boston Athletic Association; Martin Luther Club; Royal Arcanum; Lowell Board of Trade; Young Men's Christian Association; Masonic Club; Association of Massachusetts Elks; Lowell Motor Boat Club; Kewanis Club; Fish and Game Association; and the Automobile Legal Association. In all these associations and clubs he takes a lively interest, and is highly esteemed by his brethren, clubmates and associates.

Mr. Pitts married, in Lowell, February 15, 1911, Ellen Dalgliesh, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Dalgliesh. Mr. and Mrs. Pitts are the parents of a daughter, Eleanor Mae, born November 6, 1911, attending Greenhalge public school.

THOMAS GOODALE ROBBINS.

In 1899, after graduation from law school, Mr. Robbins was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and later in the same year was admitted to practice at the New Hampshire bar. He located in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, in the fall of 1899, and after a few weeks came to Lowell, Massachusetts, in October, 1899, and is there well known as lawyer and educator, having been connected with the Evening High School for eight years as principal. He is a son of Captain George A. and Mary C. Robbins, his father a veteran officer of the Civil War, captain of Company A in the First Regiment, New Hampshire Cavalry.

Thomas G. Robbins was born at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, January 16, 1874. After completing the courses of Wesleyan Academy, he entered the law department of Boston University, whence he was graduated LL.B., and admitted to the Massachusetts bar, February 9, 1899. He returned to New Hampshire later and was admitted to the bar of that State, September 12, 1899. He practiced in New Hampshire until October, 1899, then located in Lowell, which has ever since



Robt. B. Hood

been his home and the seat of his practice. In 1907, Mr. Robbins was appointed principal of Lowell Evening High School, a position he held continuously until 1916. He is a member of the professional societies of the city, Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Vesper Country Club, the Mt. Pleasant Golf Club, the First Universalist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Robbins married, March 28, 1911, Lilla Eleanor Roche, daughter of Thomas J. and Lilla Eleanor Roche. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins had two sons: Charnley Simpson, born October 16, 1913, died at the age of ten days; and Thomas Goodale, Jr., April 4, 1915.

ROBERT B. WOOD.

A descendant of Robert Wood, of English birth, and of the third generation of his family to reside in Lowell, Robert B. Wood, after residence in other cities, returned to Lowell, and as an exponent of photographic art conducts the Marion Studio in the Chalifoux building, ranking with the best camera artists. He is a grandson of Robert Wood, born in Saymundham, England, April 23, 1820, and came to the United States in 1839, locating in the city of Boston, October 13 of that year, and died in the city of Lowell, February 2, 1892. He located in Lowell, October 28, 1842, and there became distinguished in his profession of veterinary surgery and in political life. As a veterinarian he answered calls upon his skill from all parts of Massachusetts north of Boston. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1880-81, a pioneer member of the Old Residents Association; member of Ancient York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; The Humane Society; and the Lowell Board of Trade. He married, in August, 1846, Martha A. Mason, who survived him, the mother of his only son, Charles R., and his daughters, Annie M., who married Frank P. Hill, of Newark, New Jersey; and Mary E., who married Harry R. Rice, of Lowell.

Dr. Charles R. Wood, only son of Dr. Robert Wood, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 11, 1847, and was educated in the schools of his native city. The success attained by his father as a veterinarian impressed him with a favorable opinion of that profession, and he made it his own. He prepared at New York College of Veterinary Surgery, and after obtaining his degree returned to Lowell, where he practiced for a time, later removing to Providence, Rhode Island. He attained eminence in his profession, was a man of high character, greatly esteemed where he was known. He married Lizzie B. Wig-

gin, and they were the parents of three sons, and one daughter: 1. Robert B., of further mention. 2. Harry M., now residing in Buffalo, N. Y., district manager of the Export American Industries, a corporation for introducing American made goods to foreign buyers; he married Bertha Moody, daughter of Horace E. and Janet C. Moody, of Lowell. 3. George H., a photographer, associated with his brother, Robert B. in the work of the Marion Studio; he married Eva, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Cruikshank, her father an ice cream manufacturer of Lowell; they are the parents of a daughter, June Elizabeth. 4. Harriet, married Walker F. Whitaker, an automobile salesman of Providence, Rhode Island; they are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth.

Robert B. Wood, eldest son of Dr. Charles R. and Lizzie B. (Wiggin) Wood, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, February 20, 1876. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Salem, Massachusetts, and after completing his school years was associated with his father for five years, but the profession followed by his father and grandfather did not make any appeal to his nature, and after the five years association he made his start as an artist. He began his new career with the "Courier-Citizen" of Lowell in the art department, advanced rapidly, and became, as he has continued, one of the strong features in that department of the "Courier-Citizen." In 1911 Mr. Wood purchased the Marion Studio founded in Lowell by John Marion about 1861. Since 1911 he has, in addition to his duties in connection with the art room of the "Courier-Citizen," conducted the Marion Studio, being assisted at the studio by his brother, George H. Wood, a talented photographic artist. At the Marion Studio photography in all its branches, portrait, scenic and commercial, has been brought to a high degree of perfection, an appreciative public responding to the efforts made in their behalf with a liberal patronage.

Mr. Wood is a member of Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Mason; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, the Vesper Country Club, and in politics is a Republican. He is a man of genial, friendly nature and pleasant personality, has many friends, and is highly esteemed as a business man and citizen.

Mr. Wood married, November 25, 1903, Ethel L. Peirce, daughter of Andrew and Lucy L. (Darton) Peirce, of the New England Peirce family from which sprung Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. The Wood residence is No. 153 Fort Hill avenue, Lowell.



John M. Ward

ANDREW G. STILE.

As city treasurer, Mr. Stile was the honored head of a department of the city government with which he had long been connected. In fact he came to the treasurer's office shortly after completing his high school course, and worked his way from the bottom in a subordinate position to that of one of the heads of the Lowell city government. He is a son of Alva G. Stile, born in Waterford, Vermont, in 1831, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1914, a grain and flour merchant. Alva C. Stile married (first) Carolina ——, born in Stockton, Massachusetts, who died in 1867. He married (second) Amelia Johninson, of Lowell. He married (third) Mrs. Mary Hanchet, a widow, now deceased. The children of his first marriage are: George F., deputy sheriff and court officer; Carolina, married Fred F. Packard, of Brooklyn; Andrew G., of further mention; A. Gertrude; Bertha A.

Andrew G. Stile was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 4, 1865, and educated in the grade and high schools of the city. He began business life as junior clerk in the treasurer's office, and through various promotions came to his last position, city treasurer. He is an able man of business, skilled in the duties of the treasurer's office, and was a worthy custodian of the city funds. He retired from city treasurership, and is now living at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Worthen Street Baptist Church; and the Central Club. He is fond of sports of the open, particularly that of fishing.

JOHN MICHAEL PINARDI.

John Michael Pinardi, son of Charles A. and Frances (Abbiati) Pinardi, was born in Rockland, Maine, October 12, 1880. He was educated in the public and high schools of Groton, Connecticut, and completed his studies in The Commercial College of Westerly, Rhode Island. He began and finished an apprenticeship in marble and granite cutting at Quincy, Massachusetts, under the well known Cavanaugh Brothers of that city. He then returned to Westerly, Rhode Island, and for two years took up statue cutting, sculpturing in clay and the finer details of monumental art in the studios of his father. In 1903 he came to Lowell, Massachusetts, and for ten years pursued his calling with Gumb Brothers as letterer and carver of artistic memorial work. At the same time he attended the Lowell Evening Drawing School, and in a remarkably short space of time he graduated with the highest possible honors in three of its principal courses, namely, the free-hand class, modeling in clay and the course in archi-

tectural drawing and water color. In 1913 he organized the Lowell Monument Company, and as the head of this enterprise has accomplished excellent results by his agreeable personality and honorable business methods, rendering service and performing work of high merit. Mr. Pinardi is in a position to give full rein to his natural artistic talent in designing tasteful and appropriate monuments, memorials, and statuary for park, cemetery, church, and home, and in addition to extensive work along these lines he has done considerable interior marble work for public buildings. His artistic talent comes from a long line of ancestors, both paternal and maternal. His father, Charles A. Pinardi, of Westerly, Rhode Island, won fame as a sculptor, many notable works of art being credited to him, while most of the Abbiati family, formerly residents of the northern section of Italy, long celebrated as an art center, were highly skilled workers in marble and stone.

The Lowell Monument Company has its plant, yards, and offices at Nos. 1056-62 Gorham street, and is equipped with complete and most modern appliances for the manufacture of all kinds of marble and granite memorial work. Many beautiful monuments of splendid design and execution have been placed by the company in the various cemeteries of the city, and from its yards a number of works of art have gone forth to various parts of the United States. The popularity of the company and the quality of its work are attested by its growth from a modest beginning to membership among the very few leading concerns of its kind in the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Pinardi has supplied a great need in Lowell, for whereas it was formerly necessary to import desirable sculptured memorials, statues, and art work in granite and marble, he now not only supplies Lowell's demands, but has an important outside patronage. He has recently installed new machinery to facilitate work on the many war memorials for different parts of the country.

In 1900 and 1901 Mr. Pinardi was a member of Company K, Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, at Braintree. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, and several leading fraternal organizations. Politically he is an Independent, and in religion a member of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, also affiliating with the Holy Name Society of that congregation.

Mr. Pinardi married, in Lowell, June 30, 1904, Josephine Trudel, daughter of Michael and Josephine (Hamel) Trudel, of Lowell.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception, dedicated June 10, 1877, is a very handsome one, and with its statue of the Immaculate

Conception, which was placed in the niche near the top of the gable on the Merrimack street side, and with the beautiful lawn in front called Columbus Park, forms a most pleasing view. The church owes its existence to the Order Oblates of Mary Immaculate, two priests of that order coming to Lowell in 1868. Their coming was the result of a wish expressed by Bishop Williams during a conference with Father Vanderburg, Provincial of the Order of Oblates in Canada, that a French-Canadian priest be sent to Lowell to care spiritually for the fast growing colony of French Canadians in that city.

The two Oblate Fathers sent to Lowell to preach a mission were Rev. Andrew M. Garin and Rev. Father Lagier. They were made welcome at St. John's Hospital, and there conducted services in St. John's Chapel connected with that institution. Soon Father Garin bought a building on Lee street, and from this sprang St. Joseph's, which he founded and built up to be the strong and prosperous parish of St. Joseph's. Services were continued at St. John's Chapel, but soon it was thought best that the chapel, which was part of the hospital, should be placed wholly in charge of the Oblates, and arrangements were made to that effect with Sister Rose, then Superior of St. John's Hospital. This change converted the chapel into a parish church, which was given the name, Church of the Immaculate Conception. Owing to the increase in population it was not long before a new church was a necessity, the little wooden chapel purchased from the Sisters of Charity in charge of St. John's Hospital having fulfilled its mission in giving birth to two prosperous churches, St. Joseph's for the French and Immaculate Conception for the English-speaking people. A lot was purchased by the first pastor, Rev. James McGrath, an Oblate, whose pastorate began in October, 1870, and upon that lot rose the present beautiful building. Plans were made by the famed architect Keely, of Brooklyn, New York. Work was begun on the foundation walls in April, 1871, and the cornerstone laid with appropriate ceremonies by Bishop Williams, December 30, 1871. The following summer the basement was finished and blessed, Solemn High Mass being sung by the Provincial of the Order of Oblates, Father Vanderburg, and a sermon preached by Bishop Williams, July 7, 1872. The basement was used as a temporary church until the completion of the main building in 1877. Dedicatory services were held June 10, 1877, Solemn High Mass being celebrated by Rev. Father Antoine, Provincial of the Oblates, Bishop O'Reilly, of Springfield, Massachusetts, preaching the sermon. The building, modern Gothic, and cruciform in style, is of granite, one hundred and ninety-two feet long, one hundred and nine feet wide in the transepts, and seventy-six feet in the nave, seating about two thousand persons. A notable feature of the interior is the magnificent marble altar erected in 1888.

replacing the one in former use. On November 24, 1878, occurred the translation of the relics of St. Veracunda, that date yet being observed as an annual anniversary event of the church. The parsonage, a building in keeping with the church, is erected at the corner of Stackpole and Fayette streets, the work being started on that building in 1889. In 1892, the lot in front of the church facing on East Merrimack street was bought and converted into a beautiful lawn called Columbus Park. In the parish are two schools in charge of the Gray Nuns, the first opened in September, 1881, with six Sisters in charge. Father McGrath was succeeded as pastor by Rev. C. J. Smith, and he by Rev. William D. Joyce, born in Ireland, November 30, 1856, under all of whom the church flourished and became one of the best equipped in the archdiocese. He was succeeded in 1901 by Eugene A. Dorgan, then by Father McRory, who was pastor for two years, and after him came Father George Nolan, for part of a year, and finally Father Tighe, who is still at the head of this church.

PATRICK FRANK DEVINE.

Thirty years ago, in 1888, Mr. Devine came to Lowell from Boston, and established the business which, under the firm name, P. F. Devine, he has most successfully conducted. He is a son of Neal and Bridget (Bradley) Devine, both born in Ireland, who came early in life to Boston, Massachusetts, and there were married. Neal Devine was engaged in the hotel business in Boston for many years, finally moving to Scarboro, Maine, where he bought a farm, becoming as successful a farmer as he had formerly been a hotelkeeper. At the death of his wife he retired from all business, moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, and there resided until death. Two of his sons also became residents of Lowell, John and Patrick F.

Patrick F. Devine was born at the home farm, Scarboro, Maine, April 15, 1862, and died November 17, 1918, in Lowell, Massachusetts. He was educated in Scarboro public schools, and remained in the town of his birth until twenty-one years of age, engaging for several of those years in the dairy business. He then went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he entered the factory employ of Josiah Cumming, then, as now, a prominent manufacturer of trunks, traveling bags, and leather goods of varied kinds. He remained with Mr. Cumming four years, and became thoroughly skilled in the manufacturing of trunks, traveling bags and kindred kind. He then located in Lowell, Massachusetts, where under the name P. F. Devine he founded what is now the leading business of its kind in the city. The first store opened by Mr. Devine in Lowell was at No. 32 Middlesex street, the Crown Theatre now occupying the site. He opened that little store on St.



R. F. Devine

Patrick's Day, 1888, with a stock of trunks, bags, leather goods, he being proprietor, clerk, bookkeeper, cashier, and office boy. But he triumphed, and from this small beginning went forward to a fine business success as manufacturer and merchant. In five years he outgrew his original quarters at No. 32 and secured the adjoining store at No. 30, and soon afterward opened a branch store on Central street. In 1905 he moved from Middlesex to Merrimack street, opening at No. 88, later at No. 124, there remaining until 1915, when again being cramped for room he moved to his present commodious store at No. 156 Merrimack street. In 1914 he closed out the Central street store, and now concentrates his Lowell business at No. 156 Merrimack street. The success he met with in Lowell is also the story of a branch of the same business which he established in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1898, at No. 410 Essex street. That store in time proved too small, and the business is now located at No. 260 Essex street. On March 17, 1918, the thirtieth anniversary of his beginning business in Lowell was held, many of his friends and employees celebrating the occasion by a banquet in Mr. Devine's honor. During the summer of 1918 he was incapacitated by a serious illness, the business in the meantime being under the capable management of Mr. Devine's wife, a woman of strong character and business ability, who had always been his confidant in business matters. In politics, Mr. Devine is an Independent with Democratic leanings, a member of the Roman Catholic church, Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum, Lowell Board of Trade, and a strong supporter of all movements for Lowell's betterment.

Mr. Devine married in Lowell, January 27, 1896, Emma Frances Head, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Cunningham) Head, her father an upholsterer by trade, born in London, England; her mother in Ireland; both parents died in Lowell. Mr. and Mrs. Devine are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy Mae, born in Lowell. The family home since marriage has been at No. 67 Park View avenue until the spring of 1918, when it was sold.

Such in brief is the life story of Patrick F. Devine, a man who left his impress upon the business life of his city, and set an example of industry, integrity and business foresight which every young man can with profit emulate. He thoroughly mastered every detail of the business which he proposed to follow, and that knowledge covered the manufacturing as well as the merchandising departments. With this expert knowledge of his business as his principal capital in the beginning, he rapidly acquired skill and ability as a merchant, success following as sure result. While he became the leading merchant of his line in Lowell, he did not sacrifice the finer side of his nature, but

was devoted to his home and family, and there his many good qualities shone brightest. He was social, genial and hospitable, making friends easily, his personality attracting men, his manly, upright life retaining the respect and esteem until the end.

REV. PATRICK JOSEPH HALLY.

Father Hally prepared for the priesthood in his native Ireland, but since ordination has been engaged in pastoral work in the archdiocese of Boston, Massachusetts, where he has labored with most gratifying result. He is now pastor of St. Columba's Parish, in Lowell, and engages in his holy calling with a heart filled with zeal and love for his fellowmen. Patrick J. Hally, son of Patrick and Bridget (Prendergast) Hally, was born in Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, March 23, 1846. He was educated in the Christian Brothers School of St. Peter and Paul's Parish in Clonmel, St. John's Diocesan Seminary in Waterford City, and Royal College of St. Patrick, founded in 1795 for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy in Maynooth, County Kildare. At All Hallows College, Dublin, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church, September 29, 1868.

The same year he came to the United States, and in November was appointed assistant to Rev. Henry Lennon, rector of the Immaculate Conception Church at Newburyport, Massachusetts. There he served as assistant pastor until Father Lennon's death, in 1871, then was pastor of several parishes in the archdiocese of Boston, viz.: Danvers, Plymouth, Wakefield, Salem, Georgetown, Allston, Malden, and finally St. Columba's, at Lowell, his present charge. These assignments were filled with honor and as the young father grew in strength as pastor and spiritual leader his responsibilities were correspondingly increased. The result of his years of labor were the complete extinguishment of many parish debts; the enlargement and improvement of the church at Danvers; the building of a rectory at Wakefield; the building of the Church of St. Agnes, at Reading, and the building of a parochial school for boys, and the purchase of a convent at Salem; the consecration there October 5, 1890, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception by Archbishop Williams, assisted by Bishops Healey, of Portland, and O'Reilly, of Springfield, Massachusetts; the erection of a rectory in Allston, and the opening of Cheverus Centennial School in Malden, a school furnishing instruction to eleven hundred boys and girls of the Sacred Heart Parish. To this temporal gain must be added great spiritual uplift and the improved conditions of all parish work which followed the opening of these new churches and schools.



Frank W. Foye

Father Hally came to St. Columba's Parish, in Lowell, January 16, 1916, and has served his parish most acceptably during the years which have since intervened. He is wholly devoted to the work of the ministry, and deems no labor too severe if within the line of duty. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of St. Rose, and the Knights of Columbus.

FRANK WALTER FOYE.

The city of Lowell has no more stirring or successful business man than the one whose name heads this article. Mr. Foye, in addition to being head of the well known flour firm of Frank W. Foye Company, of Lowell, is traveling salesman for the William M. Flanders Company, wholesale grocers, of Boston, and is widely known as one of the most aggressive men in the New England territory.

James H. Foye, father of Frank Walter Foye, was born in Lowell, and lived there all his life. For over thirty-one years he was a conductor on the street cars, serving continuously and never taking a vacation. Mr. Foye married Theresa Hughes, also a native of Lowell, and their children were: Frank Walter, mentioned below; Madaline T.; Harold J., married Theresa Spalene; Helen M.; and Alice D. Mr. Foye died December 10, 1918, and up to his last illness was actively engaged as one of the old standbys of the road. He was a man of strong principles and great good nature, and was much liked and highly esteemed. His widow is still living in Lowell.

Frank Walter Foye, son of James H. and Theresa (Hughes) Foye, was born July 10, 1887, in Lowell, and attended the Highland Grammar School and the Lowell High School. While a student at the latter institution, he was one of the track athletes of the school, being, in fact, among the most prominent, and representing the Lowell High School in the six hundred yard race at the Boston Athletic Association Meet held in 1905. At the beginning of his business career, Mr. Foye secured employment with the Talbot Clothing Company of Lowell, with which he remained one year. Desiring then to engage in a wholesale line, he obtained a position as salesman for the wholesale grocery house of Coffey Brothers, of Lowell, and as their Lowell salesman, had charge of this territory for four years. During that four years he greatly enlarged his knowledge of the wholesale grocery business, and when a wider field was offered him was fully prepared to accept it. For the next ten years he was travelling salesman for the large wholesale grocery house of Daniels, Cornell Company, Manchester, New Hampshire, taking charge, practically, of all their South-

ern New Hampshire and Eastern Massachusetts territory. In 1917 he entered upon his present position of travelling salesman for William M. Flanders Company, wholesale grocers of Boston, with headquarters in Lowell. Each one of the houses with which Mr. Foye has been connected has found that his wisely directed aggressiveness caused a speedy and extensive increase in its sales, a result which created a large demand for his services. This demand increased year by year as Mr. Foye gained experience and assumed greater responsibilities. He is now almost without a rival in his own special line of business.

Being in constant touch with the conditions of the wholesale and retail grocery business of the New England territory, and having a personal acquaintance with practically every grocer, at least every retail grocer in northern New England, and thus knowing the demands of the trade, Mr. Foye occupied a position abounding in opportunity. Always alert to recognize opportunity, he saw, in 1919, a very advantageous opening for the introduction of a high quality standard brand of flour. With him to perceive was to act, and he promptly secured the agency of the Bridal Veil brand of flour for the Lowell, Lawrence, and Nashua, New Hampshire, territory. It was then that he organized the firm of Frank W. Foye Company, in Lowell, and, in addition to his connection with William M. Flanders Company, of Boston, became the distributor of the Bridal Veil flour. His success in the sale of this flour in this territory has been truly wonderful. He disposes of it, literally, in car-load lots. Being a keen student of the flour market, he is not afraid to take chances in purchasing in large lots in order that he may dispose of it in the same way to the trade. Politically Mr. Foye is a Republican. He belongs to Lowell Council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, and Lowell Council, No. 365, United Commercial Travellers, of which he is senior councilor. His clubs are the Nashua Country Club, the Longmeadow Golf Club, the Washington Club, of Lowell, and the Eastern Commercial Travellers' Club.

Mr. Foye married, January 7, 1913, at Lowell, Emma M., daughter of Walter H. and Margaret C. (Maguire) Bagshaw, of that city. A biography of Mr. Bagshaw appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Foye are the parents of four children: Margaret Theresa, Ilene Aneta, Emma M., and Walter Bagshaw. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Foye is in Chelmsford Centre, and it is there that Mr. Foye delights to spend the few hours of leisure permitted him by the strenuous demands of his business. His favorite recreations are golf and athletics.

Frank Walter Foye may be truly termed a dynamo of energy and a real live wire. He has proved by his experience that "the course of boldness is the course of safety."

ALBION C. TAYLOR.

Just completing a half century of life in Lowell, his birthplace, Mr. Taylor bears a name long associated with Lowell's business life, and is head of the business another Albion C. Taylor founded, in 1854. The original business was buying, selling and shipping of fruit. After a few years, Albion C. Taylor, father of the present owner, admitted a partner, Gilmore G. Cook, the firm name being Cook, Taylor & Company. The business was then changed to a dry goods and ladies' ready-to-wear garment house. This business, one of the oldest in the city, is now owned by Albion C. Taylor, son of the founder, who from boyhood has been connected with it, beginning at the bottom and thoroughly mastering every detail of each position held before being advanced to a higher one. At one time two stores were conducted by Mr. Taylor, the main store at Nos. 231-235 Central street, the other at Nos. 98-100 Merrimack street, both under the original firm name, Cook, Taylor & Company. At the present time the business is conducted at the Merrimack street store, the firm having leased the Central street store. The firm is well known and years ago bore the title, "Old and Reliable," a name never forfeited.

Albion C. Taylor, the father, was born in Waterbury, Maine, in 1834. After several changes and hard experiences, as a lad, he located in Lowell, where, in 1854, he started a small fruit store. He developed strong business ability, and when, a few years later, he established the dry goods firm, Cook, Taylor & Company, it was no novice but a practical, alert business man who, with zeal and wisdom, assumed the reigns of management and developed the business which now, sixty years later, is owned and ably managed by another Albion C. Taylor. After a successful business life, during which he won civilian honors as well, Mr. Taylor died in 1901, aged sixty-seven years.

Albion C. Taylor, son of the founder of the firm, Cook, Taylor & Company, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, at the family home on Appleton street, June 6, 1868. He passed the grade schools and entered high school but before finishing the course in that school, left to enter Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Boston. After completing his school years, he entered the employment of Cook, Taylor & Company, there under his honored father's direction mastering the details of the business of which he is now the owner and directing head. The lines carried by this "Old and Reliable" house consist of general dress goods, coats, suits, ladies' ready-to-wear garments and furnishings. Perhaps the oldest house of its kind in the city, its patronage is substantial and secure, the years having established that confidence which is the basis of all prosperity.

Mr. Taylor is a Republican in politics, and in 1904 represented Ward Nine on the Board of Aldermen. He has real estate interests of importance, but his mercantile business is his great business interest with Cook, Taylor & Company, the only mercantile house with which he has ever been connected. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is highly esteemed as a business man and citizen.

JOHN WILLIAM ROBINSON.

The success which attended Mr. Robinson as head and sole owner of Robinson & Robinson, structural engineers, of Lowell, Massachusetts, is a wonderful testimonial to the value of the International Correspondence School, and a high tribute to his own energy, perseverance and ability. Thousands have taken these courses without attaining unusual results, but when the right man and the right course of study form a combination wonderful results follow. And this is true of every educational institution or system, the man is the motive power, the school the medium through which ambition crystallizes into action. While Mr. Robinson does not detract from his own well directed effort, he gives to the International Correspondence School the credit for providing the opportunity which was otherwise denied him.

John W. Robinson is a son of Joseph Robinson, who at the age of nineteen came from his native England to the United States, and is now overseer in the Lowell Bleachery and Dye Works. He and his wife, Elizabeth J. Robinson, reside at No. 230 Princeton street, Lowell.

John W. Robinson was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, April 9, 1875. During his youth he resided in Nashua, Lawrence and Lowell, in all these cities attending the public schools. After leaving school he entered the employ of the Lowell Bleachery as office boy, being then in his fourteenth year. He continued with that corporation four years, filling the positions of office boy, junior clerk, and clerk. He left the Bleachery to become assistant cashier of the old Western Division of the Boston & Maine Railway, a branch soon afterward closed by legislative enactment. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he decided this was an opportune time to connect with some mechanical activity, learn it thoroughly and make it his life work. He chose architectural drawing and engineering, secured a position with W. H. Wiggin, a prominent contractor, enrolled for an engineering course with the International Correspondence School, and before reaching his twentieth year had so progressed that he had won his employer's confidence, and was called upon to make estimates of cost and to



John W. Robinson.



George H. Spillane

superintend some important construction. He continued in constantly increasing responsible positions with Mr. Wiggin for fifteen years, only the death of his employer dissolving the bond. He had developed into a strong self-reliant man, with a rich fund of constructive experience to reinforce his natural ability and technical attainment, ranking among the strong men of his business which may be also termed a profession.

After the death of his long time employer, Mr. Robinson entered the same business under the firm name of Robinson & Robinson, to avoid confusion, there being another John W. Robinson in the city. The offices are at No. 64 Central street, Lowell. Mr. Robinson's business, as sole owner and manager, is the making of plans, engineering and construction of industrial buildings. He also deals at wholesale in lumber, brick, lime and cement, and is employed by several fire insurance companies to appraise their fire losses all over New England. Other corporations rely upon Mr. Robinson for engineering plans, specifications, estimates and construction, the Lowell Bleachery, Tremont and Suffolk Mills, and Lowell Electric Light Company, supplying him with a great deal of building. As a contracting engineer, he has developed a large business, and has won the confidence of the large mill owners who adopt his plans and accept his estimates as final authority.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the National Contractors' Association; Lowell Board of Trade; Builders' Association of Lowell; the Yorick Club; Vesper Country Club; St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church; and in politics is a Republican. He is a man of untiring industry, but not unmindful of the softer side of life, enjoys a game of golf, and is partial to the social features of club life. But as he won success, so he retains his position by keeping in advance, pushing instead of being pushed by the demands of his business, and by being always at his post.

Mr. Robinson married, in Lowell, June 1, 1904, Blanche Staples, daughter of Arthur and Olive Staples. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of three children: Priscilla, born January 30, 1908; Arthur M., born January 18, 1917, and Blanche Elizabeth, born September 6, 1918.

GEORGE HENRY SPILLANE.

A native of Boston, Massachusetts, and there trained in the business of life insurance, in which he is now engaged in Lowell, Mr. Spillane has become thoroughly identified with his adopted city in numerous connections, business and social.

He was born November 16, 1883, son of John E. and Mary E. Spillane, and was educated in the George street elementary school, the Dearborn evening grammar school, the Boston evening high school, Comer's Business College, Sheldon School of Scientific Salesmanship, and the Suffolk Law School; at present attending the latter in his junior year. His business career was begun as assistant chief clerk in the wire department of the city of Boston, and after a period in the municipal employ he became an agent for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, rising to the post of assistant superintendent of the Boston agency of that company, under Robert H. Clark, for many years the leader among the company's superintendents. In 1915 he took up his duties as superintendent of the Lowell agency of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, and has since remained in successful charge of the interests of that organization comprising fifty representatives in the territory of Lowell and surrounding towns.

Mr. Spillane is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Washington Club, the Yorick Club, the Longmeadow Golf Club, the Vesper Country Club, the Highland Club, the Boston City Club, Lowell Young Men's Christian Association, and Lowell Board of Trade, having been a member of the board of directors of the latter body. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He is a bachelor.

PATRICK DEMPSEY.

The life of Patrick Dempsey, one of the leading Irishmen of the city of Lowell and perhaps the first of his race to occupy prominent position in Lowell's business, contains much that is of interest to the student of human nature. He blazed the business trail for men of his race to occupy high position in finance and business, his elevation to a seat on the board of directors of the First National Bank of Lowell being the first instance of a man of Irish birth sitting as a director of any bank in Lowell. He was engaged in the wholesale liquor business, both in Lowell and in Boston, yet it was his invariable habit to spend his evenings at home with his family, and it was indeed a rare occasion which saw him on the streets after 6 p. m. After wealth came to him, he bought the old Southwick homestead, formerly the Southwick House, at No. 236 Salem street, Lowell, and there he dispensed a warm, hearty, and generous hospitality, the latch-string literally "always hanging out." Yet there was a grave and serious side to his nature not expressed by his fine business ability nor by his love of home and family, but was shown in his great love for books, particularly those dealing with history. He did more than



P. Dempsey

read history, he studied it, and could quote dates of important events freely and correctly. His general reading took a wide range, and he could converse surprisingly well upon subjects foreign to the average man. He loved books, and his home in Lowell and his summer residence at Juniper Point were both kept well supplied with his favorite authors and subjects. But with it all Mr. Dempsey was a keen, shrewd business man, and in his various enterprises displayed sound judgment and accumulated a generous fortune, although his beginning was modest and his capital small, this compensated for by an over-abundance of energy and ambition.

Patrick Dempsey was a son of Christopher Dempsey, and a grandson of Arthur Dempsey, both of whom lived and died upon the small farm near Rathbran, Parish of Baltinglass, County Wicklow, Ireland. Arthur Dempsey, by hard work and economy, was able to purchase that farm and there reared a large family.

Christopher Dempsey, son of Arthur Dempsey, was born at the home farm in 1775, there passed his life, became its owner, and died in 1845. He married Catherine Kelley, born in Rathbran, and they were the parents of seven children; Patrick, to whom this review is dedicated, being the fifth child, the others: Sarah, who came to the United States, and married Thomas Rafter, of Lowell; Bridget, came to the United States, and married Joseph Redmond, of Lowell; James, came to the United States, settled at Lonsdale, Rhode Island, where he was employed in a bleachery, going thence to Peabody, Massachusetts, and still later to Lewiston, Maine; he became an authority in textile manufacturing, and for twenty-five years was agent for the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works; his son, William P. Dempsey, whom he taught the business, owns the Dempsey Bleachery and Dye Works in Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Arthur, died in youthful manhood in Ireland; Dennis, remained with his parents and became the owner of the home farm; Christopher (2), came to the United States, locating first in Lonsdale, Rhode Island, going thence to Lowell, where he was living at the outbreak of war between the states; he enlisted, May 30, 1862, in Company G, Thirty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, when he was thirty-three years of age; he saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac, was made corporal, and while carrying the colors at the head of his regiment, at the battle of the Wilderness, fought from May 4 to May 7, 1864, was fatally wounded, dying in a military hospital; his name is inscribed on one of the bronze tablets placed on the walls of Lowell's Memorial Hall. The news account of his death follows:

"Come on, boys, I have the flag."—The last dying words of Sergeant Christopher Dempsey, color-bearer of the Thirty-second Regi-

ment of Massachusetts Volunteers, who died in hospital at Washington, June 8, 1864, from wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn and feel his loss. He bore his flag and escaped through all the great battles that his regiment was in until the last day's fighting, when just after planting his colors on the rebel breastworks, amid the heavy fire of the enemy, he received his death wound. In his last moments of life his mind wandered back to the scenes of strife, and his last words were: "Come on, boys, I have the flag."

This incident inspired a stirring poem by General W. H. Hayward.

Patrick Dempsey was born at the home farm in Rathbran, Ballinglass, County Wicklow, Ireland, March 17, 1822, and died at his home in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, December 13, 1902. He spent the first sixteen years of his life on the home farm as his father's assistant, and passed the four following years at the provision trade in Dublin, where he received the business training that proved so useful after his arrival in the United States. He and his brother James came to this country in the same ship in 1842, and he spent the first year of his American residence at Fall River, Massachusetts, an employee of the Hope Mills. He continued a textile mill worker in Cranston, Rhode Island, and in Somerville, Massachusetts, but in the last-named city his health failed and he was obliged to seek out-of-door employment. Not finding anything suitable in Somerville, he went to Albany, New York, and there found a position with one of the contractors of a section of the Erie Canal, then being built across New York State to connect the Great Lakes with the Hudson River. He remained in that employ for some time, later went further West, not returning East until 1846, when he located in Lowell, and the same year rented the basement at No. 381-83 Market street, in a small way beginning the making and bottling of root beer. He devoted himself to the upbuilding of this business with all the energy and strength he possessed, making the root beer at night and spending his days selling it. He prospered, of course, for this combination of youth and energy could not be denied. Soon he added other beverages to his list and rented the store above his business as a salesroom, retaining the basement for manufacturing purposes. Later he opened a wholesale store for the sale of liquors under the firm name, P. Dempsey & Company, occupying the double stores, No. 381-83 Market street, continuing the active head of that firm for fifty-three years, 1846-99. In the latter year he retired and was succeeded by his son, George C. Dempsey, and Patrick Keyes, who continued at the same location and in Boston. He purchased the buildings in which he began business in 1846 and acquired other valuable real estate in the city, including the Southwick homestead on Salem street in which he resided. He was a

member of the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. He took little interest in politics nor did he belong to any clubs, his business engagements and his home ties filling his cup of life to the brim. His summer home at Juniper Point, Massachusetts, held strong attraction for him, and no place was so dear to him as his Salem street home.

Patrick Dempsey married (first, in 1848, at Lowell, Bridget Hill, who died January 29, 1859, the mother of three children: Katherine, Marghretta, and Elizabeth, all deceased. Elizabeth Dempsey married John F. Lennon, D. D. S., of Providence, Rhode Island, son of John Lennon, of Lowell. Mr. Dempsey married (second) at Lowell, July 21, 1863, Margaret Deehan, who died at the Juniper Point Home, Salem, August 17, 1912. Margaret Deehan was the daughter of Charles and Isabelle (Hagerty) Deehan, her father coming to the United States, a young man, and settling in Portland, Maine. There he remained some time, purchasing a horse and wagon and establishing an express hauling business. He married Isabelle Hagerty, and by thrift and economy was able to give his five children a good education. Charles and Isabelle Deehan were the parents of: Elizabeth, married John Marren, of Lowell; Bridget, married Hugh Carney, of Portland, Maine; Margaret, married Patrick Dempsey, of Lowell; Hannah, deceased, a Dominican sister; Mary, married John Lane, of Portland, Maine.

Patrick and Margaret (Deehan) Dempsey were the parents of the following children, all born in Lowell: 1. George Christopher, his father's successor in business; married Abigail, daughter of James and Martha (Cummings) Hanley, her father a brewer of Providence, Rhode Island; they are the parents of three children: Gerald H., Ethel H., and Justin H. Dempsey. 2. Katherine, married James H. Carmichael, of Lowell, and has children: James Dempsey, Katherine, Margaret, Elizabeth, Elinor, and Frances Carmichael. 3. Sarah, a resident of Brookline, Massachusetts. 4. Helen C., married James Phelan, a shoe manufacturer of Lynn, Massachusetts. 5. Alice, married Dr. George A. Leahey, of Lowell, and they are the parents of four children: George A. (2), Brendan Dempsey, Kevin Dempsey, died in infancy, and Garret Dempsey Leahey. 6. Anna Margaret, married William F. Harrington, a manufacturer of stockings of Manchester, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of three children: William F. (2), Margaret Patricia, and Ruth Harrington. 7. Edith, who died in Brookline, Massachusetts, September 30, 1918.

ARTHUR EDWIN HATCH.

Mr. Hatch's business interests are in his New England birthplace, Lowell, Massachusetts, and he is also a graduate of two of the best

known educational institutions of his native State. Arthur E. Hatch was born October 18, 1874, and after attending the public schools of Lowell, obtained his college preparation at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated in the class of 1894. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1898 and began his business career with the C. F. Hatch Company, manufacturers of paper goods. In October, 1898, he was elected treasurer of this concern, and has since ably and efficiently discharged its important duties. His principal business connection in addition to this, his main interest, is as trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Lowell.

Mr. Hatch is a Republican in political belief. He attends All Souls' Church, of Lowell, and is identified with numerous social organizations, including the Yorick, Vesper, Rockport Country, and Lowell Harvard clubs. While a student at Harvard, he was elected to membership in the Pi Eta fraternity.

Mr. Hatch married, in Lowell, October 31, 1905, Maude T. Bowers, born in Lowell, August 20, 1874.

FRANK TALBERT MUSSEY.

This name, originally De Mussat, comes from the French, the pioneers of the family, who were descendants of the French scientist and author of that name, settling in Vermont, whence came Frank Talbert Mussey, proprietor of the Crescent Towel Company, their offices being located at No. 163 Middle street, Lowell. He is a grandson of Henry Mussey, a lifelong farmer of Rutland, the "Marble City" among the Green Hills of Vermont, and a son of George L. Mussey, of Rutland, a brick manufacturer and farmer, who was the fourth of ten children, seven boys and three girls. George L. and Melintha A. (Clark) Mussey were the parents of: Samuel C., of Newton, Massachusetts; Carrie M., deceased; and Frank Talbert, of further mention.

Frank Talbert Mussey was born in Rutland, Vermont, October 14, 1868, and now is a resident of Lowell, Massachusetts. His parents moved to Lowell in 1876, and here he obtained a good public school education in the grade and high schools. He completed his studies in 1885 and the same year entered the employ of his brother, Samuel C. Mussey, who was proprietor of a steam laundry in Lowell. During the years which followed, Mr. Mussey was associated with the laundry business in various capacities and with varying success, but in 1909 he incorporated the F. T. Mussey Towel Supply Company, now operating as the Crescent Towel Company, an enterprise which has been very successful. Mr. Mussey operates four wagons in gathering and distributing to his many customers in Lowell, and to the management



Frank R. Massy

of the business he devotes his entire time. For many years ~~he~~ has been a member of and flute player in the Lowell Cadet Band, and is a member of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard; and of the Musicians' Union, local, No. 83, American Federation of Musicians. He is secretary of the New England Linen Supply Association; a member of the Masonic order; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a Republican in politics; and in his religious affiliations an attendant of the First Universalist Church.

Mr. Mussey married, June 30, 1903, Pearl E. Saunders, daughter of John W. and Sarah S. (Willard) Saunders, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Mussey are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy, and of two sons, Walter C. and Robert S. The family home is at No. 108 Hastings street.

HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

When seven years of age, Henry Kirke White was brought to Lowell by his parents, and there he resided until his death. He was known to his friends as "Kirke," and while he never sought prominence for himself, his many friends would not allow him the quiet and peace he really craved, for his nature was modest and retiring. He was a man of genial, pleasing personality, a favorite everywhere, and a most zealous advocate for any cause which he espoused. He rendered a real service to many a good cause in Lowell, and through his generosity and aid, failure was often averted. In practical philanthropy few men in Lowell equalled his record, although little of this was known beyond the family circle. It is true, nevertheless, that many a needy person found him a ready helper and genuine sympathizer. Another delightful trait of Mr. White's character was his kindly, thoughtful courtesy, a trait perfectly natural to him. He was a son of William Henry White and his first wife, Maria Theresa (Towie) White, and of the tenth generation of the family founded in New England by William White, of the "Mayflower," sixth signer of the "Compact."

Henry Kirke White was born at Winchester, Massachusetts, August 23, 1858, and died in Lowell, June 1, 1915. In 1863 his parents moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he attended Moody Grammar School and Lowell High School, he later entering Amherst College, whence he was graduated, class of 1880. After graduation he was at once admitted to a partnership with his father and brothers in the leather manufacturing business, which his father had founded and developed. He continued active in the firm, White Brothers & Company, until its merger with the American Hide & Leather Company,

when he withdrew from active business, becoming a director of the American Hide and Leather Company. For a time he studied law, more as a diversion than with interest to practice, as he never applied for admission to the bar. He did, however, become interested with his father in the large farm at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and the culture of apples became a passion with him. Large orchards of apple trees were planted there by the two enthusiasts, father and son, neither of whom lived to realize the full value of the work they were doing. He spent a great deal of his time at the farm after retiring from the firm, but retained his home in Lowell, at the old White mansion, No. 250 Nesmith street.

In politics Mr. White was a Republican, and in 1896 and 1897 he represented his ward in Common Council. He was a member of the High Street Congregational Church from boyhood, and interested in many of the city's social and other activities. For one year he was president of the Lowell Board of Trade. His clubs, the Vesper Country and Yorick of Lowell, the Hamilton Association of Boston. As a member of the city government he served through a trying period in such a manner as to win the confidence of his fellow members of both parties. In his death the city lost a useful, valuable citizen, and he was truly mourned, even beyond his large circle of personal friends.

Henry Kirke White married, June 5, 1900, Florence D. Parkhurst, of Templeton, Massachusetts, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Darrow) Parkhurst. Mrs. White survives her husband, continuing her home at the White mansion on Nesmith street, Lowell. She is also the owner of the farm at Pittsfield, where she spends a great deal of her time, there continuing its operation as a fruit growing farm, and gathering bountiful apple harvests from the orchards planted by her husband.

EDWARD GALLAGHER.

As far back as 1887, Mr. Gallagher was a baseball enthusiast, he organizing in that year the club now referred to as the old Lowell Club, an organization ranking among the leaders in that day. The years have not caused the loss of his love for baseball and he is still a "fan." In his younger days all forms of manly contests appealed to him, and he was one of the boxing and wrestling bout promoters of Lowell. But after his marriage he gave up that form of sport. As a business man he has been successful, now being engaged in business at No. 165 Chelmsford street, Lowell, his native city. He is a son of James and Margaret Gallagher, his father a member of the old Lowell military company—the Jackson Musketeers.



J. Edward Gallagher

Edward Gallagher was born in old St. Peter's parish, Lowell, Massachusetts, August 21, 1856, and there spent his youth. He was educated in the Edson street school, completing grammar school courses, then entering the employ of the Lowell Machine Shop as an office boy. He continued in the employ of that corporation until 1873, when the panic of 1872-73 caused the laying off of a large number of employees, he among the number. He then spent five years in the grocery business with William McAloon, as his clerk, leaving him in 1878 to become a traveling salesman, handling gas mantels. When he retired from the road he engaged in business for himself, having a store on Gorham street, which he conducted until becoming proprietor of the Gallagher House on William street. He conducted the Gallagher House until 1915, then retired, to again engage in mercantile life, his store located at No. 165 Chelmsford street. Mr. Gallagher represented the Sixth Ward in Common Council in 1876 and 1877, elected as a Democrat. He is a member of St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church, Lowell Board of Trade, Democratic State Executive Committee for a number of years, and Lowell Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Gallagher married, in 1888, Katherine O'Brien, of Ayer, Massachusetts. They are the parents of a daughter, Katherine, now a student at Simmons College.

EUGENE SUMNER HYLAN.

For forty-two years a woolen manufacturer of Lowell, Mr. Hylan has for the past twenty years conducted his extensive operations under the title of the New England Bunting Company. He holds position among the successful industrial leaders of his city and is identified with many departments of the life of Lowell.

Eugene S. Hylan was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 15, 1847, and as a youth attended the public schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, completing his studies in a Lowell commercial college. At the age of thirty years he began independent business operations as a manufacturer of woolens and has continued in prosperous pursuit of this line of endeavor to the present time (1919). Since 1899 he has transacted business as the New England Bunting Company, a concern that is widely and favorably known throughout the trade. Until his resignation, in 1918, Mr. Hylan was a trustee of the Lowell Textile School, his service on the board and his generous interest in the institution inspired by his high ideals for the industry he had made his life work and the desire that its future be entrusted to trained men. Mr. Hylan is a member of the Vesper Country Club,

the Yorick Club, and the Middlesex Club, of Boston, and is a communicant of the Unitarian church, of Lowell. He is one of Lowell's substantial citizens, a dependable supporter of enterprises of civic advancement and improvement. Mr. Hylan married, in Lowell, Esther J. Holt, born in Lowell, daughter of John Holt. Mr. and Mrs. Hylan are the parents of: Alice L., who married W. V. Adams, of Lowell; Grace A., John B., Edwin J., Jennie M., and Florence L.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACK.

When yet a high school student, Mr. Mack began working at the business which he later adopted as his own, and is now well established as an undertaker and funeral director in his native city, Lowell, Massachusetts. He is the son of Michael Joseph and Theresa (Miles) Mack, both now residents of Lowell. Michael J. Mack was born in Belfast, Ireland, but when three months old was taken by his parents to England, where he lived until twelve years of age. His father came to the United States alone, and two years later his wife and son came. The lad, Michael J., attended school in England, and for eighteen years was employed as a color man in the yarn department of the Bigelow Carpet Company's factory in Lowell. He then entered the insurance field, and for the past twelve years, 1906-1918, has been a Lowell representative for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. He married Theresa Miles, born in Lowell, her present home.

William Alexander Mack was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 28, 1893. He was educated in the public schools of that city, passed the grades of Moody Grammar and Lowell High School, finishing with graduation in 1911. The year previous to graduation he had begun work in the undertaking shops of James W. McKenna, in Centreville, Lowell, using his spare hours and vacation periods in that way. After leaving school in 1911, he continued in Mr. McKenna's employ until 1913, when he became a student at The Renouard Training School for Embalmers in New York City, completing the course with graduation, December 20, 1913. From that time until 1915 he was in the employ of John J. O'Connell, of Lowell, and in 1915 purchased a half interest in the business which continued under the firm name, O'Connell & Mack. On June 1, 1918, that partnership was dissolved, Mr. Mack purchasing the business and succeeding to the ownership of the undertaking establishment of James H. McDermott, the oldest undertaker in Lowell. For fifty years Mr. McDermott had been in the undertaking business on Gorham street, and as his successor, Mr. Mack, the youngest undertaker perhaps on the street, began his independent business career. Mr.



William A. Stark.



John T. Saunders

Mack is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church, Holy Name Society, and other church organizations. He is treasurer of Lowell Aerie, No. 223, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is one of the energetic, rising young business men of Lowell. His undertaking establishment is at No. 70 Gorham street, his home, No. 80 Whitney street, Lowell.

Mr. Mack married in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 6, 1917, Mary Annabelle Sheehan, born at her parents' home, No. 140 Cross street, Lowell, daughter of William H. and Julia (Leary) Sheehan, her father also born in Lowell, a chemist by profession, but now employed at the Bigelow Carpet Company, in another line. His wife was also born in Lowell, at the family home, No. 140 Cross street. Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander Mack are the parents of William Alexander, Jr., born in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 5, 1918.

NEWELL FULLER PUTNAM.

In 1918, after a long term of service in the employ of the city of Lowell in offices for which his professional training particularly qualified him, Mr. Putnam formed his present relation with the United States Cartridge Company.

Newell F. Putnam was born in Freeman, Maine, April 16, 1867, and after attending public schools took up civil engineering. He was engaged in this line from 1881 to 1891, entering the office of the city engineer of Lowell, where he remained until 1909. On January 1, 1909, he was elected superintendent of streets of Lowell, serving until September, 1915, and in 1915-16 he filled the office of city commissioner. In 1918 he became identified with the United States Cartridge Company in the capacity of foreman, his position at this time (1919). Mr. Putnam is a member of the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his club is the Central, of Lowell. He is a communicant of Grace Universalist Church. He is widely known in the Lowell locality through his public service, which has been of a high type of usefulness, and his circle of friends is large.

Mr. Putnam married, in Lowell, November 3, 1892, Alice F. French, born in East Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 7, 1868, daughter of Amos B. and Carrie French. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam are the parents of one son, Harold M., born February 18, 1895.

JOHN FRANCIS SAUNDERS.

John Francis Saunders, whose life ended so suddenly at his home in Lowell, August 17, 1914, in the midst of a career already notable,

and promising still more lofty achievement, was an exception to that rule which claims that death is needed to awaken the appreciation of our fellows and that the prophet is not without honor save in his own country. For Mr. Saunders' strong but genial personality, coupled with his well-grounded knowledge of his life's work, had won both recognition and success from the outset of his business life, and there were none of his fellow citizens who held a larger place in public esteem than he.

Born in Lowell, February 24, 1869, the son of Edward and Julia (Dean) Saunders, Mr. Saunders was of Irish extraction. His parents were both natives of County Kerry, Ireland, his father having come to America while still a young man, and had settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, and here followed the occupation of farmer and landscape gardener, and was chief farmer on some of the large estates in and adjoining Lowell. Here he met and married Julia Dean, and they became the parents of seven children, all of them born in Lowell, and three of whom survive. These are: Nellie, the wife of John Flynn, a retired merchant of Lowell, now living in Dracut Centre; Mary, a resident of Lowell; and Edward F., chief engineer of the Lowell Fire Department. John Francis Saunders began his education in the public schools of Lowell, but when the Xavierian Brothers established their parochial school here, he was one of the first pupils to enter, and was a member of the first class which graduated from the institution. After completing his school work, he secured employment in a retail produce, grocery and meat market, and the record of his success should serve as an inspiring example to others, for he started out in boyhood, empty-handed, stimulated only by the laudable ambition to succeed. He wisely used his time and talents, and embraced every opportunity that pointed towards advancement. At length he decided to establish a business of his own, and in 1894, with a limited capital, opened Saunders' Market, on Gorham street, near the corner of Summer street. It was a small store but it proved to be the beginning of what is to-day the largest market in the city, and which still occupies the original location, the business having in the meantime expanded to such an extent that the entire street floor of the building is required for the sales and display room, and the erection of a large warehouse and storage building became necessary. In the beginning the entire business of the market was handled as one department, but as the business grew the system was gradually improved, and now the various lines of produce are in separate departments, each department being equipped with modern appliances for the sanitary keeping and marketing of its particular goods. To build the large retail market in the city of Lowell was not an undertaking easily accomplished.

The remarkable success Mr. Saunders attained as a merchant came from his power to concentrate and expend all his energy on one enterprise, and from his habits of industry which kept him steadily at his post. He never relinquished the active management until his sudden death removed him from the business he founded and developed to an unusual condition of prosperity.

Mr. Saunders was united in marriage, December 27, 1899, to Alice Josephine Mahoney, a native of Lowell, and a lifelong resident of the place. She is the daughter of Thomas and Mary Gertrude (Coleman) Mahoney, her father having been born in County Waterford, Ireland, and now residing in Lowell. His wife, who was also a native of County Waterford, died in Lowell, November 21, 1918. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Saunders: 1. Edward John, born March 6, 1901, now a student at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts. 2. Mary Julia, born August 5, 1902, died December 6, 1905. 3. Alice Josephine, born October 31, 1904. 4. John Francis, Jr., born September 27, 1906. 5. Eleanor, born May 10, 1908. 6. Thomas, born May 31, 1910. 7. Julia Dean, born October 6, 1911. 8. Regina, born March 1, 1914, died August 7, 1914.

Mr. Saunders had but two great interests in his life, his family and his business, and to these he devoted his entire time. He was a devout Catholic. He was a member of Lowell Council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus; of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; and of the Alpine Club. The family residence, built in 1898, is at No. 548 Fletcher street.

DANIEL D. O'DEA.

As owner of the Dan O'Dea Motor Company, Mr. O'Dea conducts a prosperous business enterprise located in one of the largest and best equipped show rooms in Lowell. All his life from the age of fifteen years he has been connected with either the livery or automobile business, and can be considered an expert on any matter connected with either of these forms of public conveyance. His first occupation was driving horses, his first position with a livery firm. He began his career as an auto salesman with the Lowell branch of the Buick Company, and since starting in business for himself in 1915 has sold \$200,000 worth of motor cars and trucks. He has a service station and reputedly the best repair shop in the city. He is fearless, progressive and public-spirited. Lowell, owing to his initiative, had the automobile show at which all Lowell automobile dealers exhibited, as they will at the coming show in January, 1920. He is a son of Lawrence and Delia O'Dea, his father a mill man, now deceased,

his mother living and residing at No. 68 Church street, Lowell. Their children: Daniel D., of further mention; Francis J., special delivery clerk, Lowell post office; Gilmore, a chauffeur; James L., a clerk in Lowell post office; John B., employed at the United States Cartridge Company; and Margaret L., a clerk.

Daniel D. O'Dea was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 19, 1888, and until fifteen years of age attended the public primary and grammar schools. While still a school boy he was employed in shining shoes at the Sunlight Shoe Store, then conducted by James Coughlin. He began at the age of fifteen as a regular hand, driving a team for E. B. Conant, was with O. P. Davis, liveryman, and drove for J. I. Peavey, of Brooklyn, a wholesale clothier. This carried him to man's legal estate, and soon afterward he secured a position with the Lowell Buick Company and began his successful career in the automobile business. He continued with about six years working on the floor, in the garage, demonstrating, teaching beginners, and finally became salesman, meeting with success during the four years he served in this capacity. Becoming thoroughly capable in all branches of the business, Mr. O'Dea founded the Dan O'Dea Motor Company in 1915, and in 1916 incorporated under the same name, capital \$10,000. He secured agencies for the Scrupp, Booth and National cars and trucks, later gave up the Scrupp and substituted the Vim truck and Chevrolet car. He now also has National, Jordan and Republic truck agencies. The show rooms are at No. 110 Middle street, the service station, No. 30 Varnum avenue. Eight men are kept steadily employed, and he conducts a large business in line with the best modern business principles. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, U. T. C., and the South End Club. Mr. O'Dea during the World War served his country in service overseas.

PIERRE ZOTIQUE HEBERT.

The first twenty-four years of the life of Pierre Z. Hebert were spent upon the home farm in Canada, and there he imbibed those habits of energy, thrift, and industry, which ever distinguished him. He was a son of Joseph and Phoebe (Lanseou) Hebert, both of whom passed their lives in St. Constance, Canada, his father a farmer.

Pierre Z. Hebert was born at the home farm at St. Constance, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 1, 1855, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 24, 1910. He was educated in St. Constance schools, and from boyhood was his father's farm assistant. After completing his school years he remained at home, and until 1879 so continued. He



Pierre L. Hebert

then came to the United States, going to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was employed on a large cotton plantation. Neither the work he had to do, nor the climate, nor the surroundings were congenial, and he soon came North, locating at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1880. He was here engaged as a painter for a few years, but this did not agree with him, and under a physician's advice he gave up that occupation. During his latter years in Canada, and in the few years in Lowell, he had accumulated some capital from his savings, and when again out of employment he decided to engage in a business of his own. He finally formed a partnership, and as Duprey & Hebert, opened a furniture store on Aiken street. This partnership was soon dissolved, Mr. Hebert buying his partner's interest and moving the store to No. 308 Aiken street. This was then a rented store, but later, when prosperity came, as a result of his wise management and energy, he bought the building, and there continued in business twenty-two years, until his death. Mr. Hebert had great faith in Lowell, and all the profits of his business were invested in city real estate, particularly in what is known as the French quarter. He bought wisely, and was the owner of considerable business property and a home at No. 321 Hildreth street. He was a devoted member of St. Louis Roman Catholic Church, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Hebert married Rosaline Methe, at Lowell, November 4, 1883, she born at St. Sebastian, Quebec, Canada, daughter of William and Mary (Letourneau) Methe, her father born in St. Sebastian, her mother in the city of Quebec. William Methe was a farmer of St. Sebastian until 1886, when he came to Lowell with his family. He returned to Canada in 1889, and there spent the active years of his life. After retiring from farming he and his wife moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where several of their children had settled and there both died. Mr. and Mrs. Hebert were the parents of seven children, all born in Lowell, five of whom are living: Virginia, married Elzlar Laduc, a furniture dealer of Lowell, and they have a daughter, Jeanette; Romeo, married Gertrude Lorenger, of Lowell, and has a daughter, Retta; Rosaline, married Alfred Capone, of Lowell, and had children: Pierre, Wilfred, and Louis; Alfred, a recently honorably discharged soldier of the United States army; Alzeair, a school boy. Mrs. Hebert, after her husband's death, disposed of his furniture business, but retains the ownership of his building, and continues her residence at the old home, No. 321 Hildreth street.

CHARLES RUNELS.

Retired from the business that mainly occupied him throughout his active career, granite cutting, Mr. Runels' association with the

business and industrial circles of Lowell, his native city, continues in his vice-presidency of the Merrimack River Savings Bank and his financial interest in numerous leading enterprises of the locality.

Mr. Runels, son of George and Mary A. (Morrill) Runels, was born in Lowell, October 18, 1849, and was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, going from high school to Bryant and Stratton's Business College, in Boston. Upon the completion of his studies he learned the granite cutter's trade in the granite yards of his father in Lowell, and for a number of years pursued that calling. In 1872, with his brother, Henry Runels, Nat A. Davis, and Charles W. Foster, he formed the granite cutting firm of Runels, Davis & Foster. Later these partners retired from the firm, and Mr. Runels continued independently with prosperous result until 1898, when, the Boston & Maine Railroad Company taking the land occupied by the plant, he discontinued his operations in this line. Throughout its existence as a firm and under Mr. Runels' independent management it was a thriving and prosperous concern. It supplied the granite for many conspicuous buildings of Lowell, Boston, and the surrounding country, and Mr. Runels was associated with the large contracting firm of Trumbull & Cheney, of Boston, in the erection of the piers and approaches of the Aikens Street Bridge, in Lowell. Among Mr. Runels' present business interests is the vice-presidency of the Merrimack River Savings Bank, and he is a charter member of the board of trustees of this institution. Mr. Runels' service and support has been freely given to enterprises of civic progress and benefit. He was one of the organizers of the Lowell General Hospital, holding membership on the board of trustees and the executive board, and public spiritedly and disinterestedly discharges the duties of citizenship. A Republican in politics, he served his city as a member of the Common Council in 1876, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1888. He is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade, and the Vesper Country Club. His fraternity is the Masonic order, in which he belongs to the lodge, chapter, council, commandery and other Masonic bodies.

Mr. Runels married Mary E. Letteney, daughter of Jeremiah X. and Matilda (Inglis) Letteney, of Granville, Nova Scotia, her father a shipbuilder and mariner. Mr. and Mrs. Runels are the parents of three children: 1. Clara E., born in Lowell, July 30, 1880, died October 17, 1886. 2. Ralph E., born in Lowell, August 12, 1887, educated in the public schools of Lowell, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; now general manager of the General Building Company, of Boston; married Beatrice M. Horn, and had one child, Ralph E., Jr., who died in infancy. 3. Chester M., born in Lowell, June 1, 1892; educated in the Lowell public schools and the Massachusetts Institute



James Harry Collins

of Technology; an architectural engineer in the employ of Stone & Webster, of Boston; married Margaret A. Thompson, of Lowell. The Runels home is a beautiful residence at No. 818 Andover street, Lowell.

J. HENRY COLLINS.

As president and general manager of the New England Electric & Supply Corporation, of No. 261 Dutton street and Nos. 62-64 Central street, Lowell, Mr. Collins occupies a position for which he is admirably fitted by technical education and practical experience. He came to Lowell a young man, but experienced as an engineer skilled in electrical and sanitary engineering as taught in a technical school, with practical knowledge of telegraphy, and with two and a half years experience in a locomotive works. Since his coming in 1885 he has been variously engaged, forming the corporation of which he was head in 1902. The growth of the business has been marvelous, the original store being a single room, ten by twenty-four feet, the present location, a building thirty by eighty-eight feet, with three floors, all occupied by the corporation. In addition a store at Nos. 62-64 Central street has been conducted since 1912, the store seventeen by forty-five feet, with five additional rooms on an upper story used for storing stock. No better comment upon Mr. Collins as a business man and executive could be made than the foregoing facts. Mr. Collins is a son of Michael Collins, of Irish descent, born in Northfield, Vermont, a railroad foreman for several years, but later a farmer. He married Mary C. Cushing, they the parents of: J. Henry Collins, of further mention; Eugene, deceased; Mary, deceased; Charles E., a graduate of Norwich University, now a civil engineer of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Alice L., a graduate M. D., practicing in Philadelphia; John L., a graduate of Norwich University, now a civil engineer of New York City; Emma A., a graduate M. D., practicing in Philadelphia.

J. Henry Collins, eldest son of Michael and Mary C. (Cushing) Collins, was born at Burlington, Vermont, February 1, 1865, and there passed through the grade and high schools. He then entered Northfield University, taking the engineering courses. After graduation he was employed in telegraph line construction, spent two and a half years with the St. Albans Locomotive Works in their shops, was in charge of a telegraph station at Waterbury, Vermont, filling all these positions prior to his coming to Lowell in 1885. His first position in Lowell was as engineer with the Lawrence Corporation, but shortly after his coming he formed an association with the Lowell Creamery, which continued for about nine years, being superintendent during the last seven years of that engagement. The following two years he

was engaged in the restaurant business in Lowell, with a fair degree of success.

In 1903 he founded the New England Electric and Supply Corporation, beginning business in a single room at No. 14 Cabot street. The following year he moved to No. 249 Market street, but the business soon outgrew that location and was moved to No. 231 Dutton street, there remaining three years before being removed to its present location, No. 261 Dutton street, a four story brick building which the corporation purchased in 1913, the entire building being occupied as store, display and stock rooms. The Central street store was opened in 1912. Mr. Collins is a thorough master of his business, bringing to it the knowledge and training of an engineer, the mechanical skill of an expert, and the business ability of the merchant. He is a large dealer in plumbing and electrical supplies, and among the buildings which he has supplied can be mentioned: The Chalifoux, the John Pilling Shoe Company, Federal Shoe Company, the Mann School, Massachusetts Cotton Mills, American Hide and Leather Company, Samson Stair Company, Blossom Street Baptist Church, Spaulding Shoe Company, Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Boot Mills, Lowell Paper Tube, Northern Street Baptist Church, Paige Street Baptist Church, Merrimack Clothing Company, Hamilton Restaurant, Putnam Clothing Company, A. G. Pallard Company, city of Lowell High School, City Hall building, C. I. Hood Company, Lowell jail, Chelmsford Street Hospital, Lowell General Hospital and the Shaw Stocking Company. Mr. Collins is a Republican in politics, and for one term was a member of Council from the First Ward. He was offered a renomination, but refused to accept, his business demanding his time. He is a member of Ancient York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, is past grand of Merrimack Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lowell; the Young Men's Christian Association; Lowell Board of Trade; and Worthen Street Baptist Church.

Mr. Collins married Amelia A. Cushing, daughter of Richard R. Cushing, a contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are the parents of a son, Harold C. Collins, now associated in business with his father. He married Nynette Soulard, born in Bordeaux, France.

FRANCIS EDWARD APPLETON.

A civil engineer by profession, Mr. Appleton, until 1890, devoted himself to the duties of that profession exclusively save during the years 1878 and 1880, but from 1882 he has been in the employ of The Locks and Canals Corporation of Lowell, his present position being purchasing agent. He is a son of Edward and Frances Anne (Atkinson) Appleton, his father a civil engineer in railroad service.



George B. Dorr.

Francis Edward Appleton was born in Reading, Massachusetts, May 25, 1853, there completing full courses of public school study, finishing with high school. He then became a student at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, his work as a civil engineer beginning soon after graduating from that institution in 1874. He continued an engineer until 1890, but in 1878 he was paymaster of a woolen mill at Gonic, New Hampshire, and in 1880 spent a year in Texas as chief clerk in the maintenance of way department of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad. On January 1, 1890, he became paymaster with the Locks and Canals Corporation of Lowell, Massachusetts, continuing in that position until December 31, 1916, then becoming purchasing agent for the same corporation, his term of service now covering a period of thirty-seven years (1920). For twenty-three years he has been a director of the Lowell Coöperative Bank, and since May, 1914, has been its vice-president. In politics Mr. Appleton is a Republican, in religious connection is affiliated with Grace Universalist Church. He is a member of the Masonic order, New England Water Works Association, Lowell Historical Society and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Mr. Appleton married, December 15, 1880, in Reading, Massachusetts, Sarah L. Stoodley, daughter of Major Nathan Dame and Rebecca Allen (Goldthwait) Stoodley. Their only child, Samuel Chandler Appleton, born February 14, 1885, died May 22, 1885.

It is worthy of remark that an Appleton was one of the founders of Lowell, who in 1821 purchased from the proprietors of the Locks and Canals on the Merrimack River the first canal built by that corporation, known since its completion in 1796 as the Pawtucket Canal. These men, founders of Lowell and purchasers of the canal, were Patrick T. Jackson, Nathan Appleton and Kirk Boott. That was the beginning of the wonderful system of canals which furnishes Lowell with its splendid water-power.

HIRAM COLDWELL BROWN.

After a varied business career marked everywhere by a high degree of success, Mr. Brown is now well established in business as an undertaker and funeral director, his place of business, No. 14 Loring street, Lowell, Massachusetts. He is a son of Charles Brown, who was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, Canada, and there resided until 1867, a fisherman, farmer, carpenter and contractor. In 1867 he came to the United States, locating at Wellesley, Massachusetts, where he was assistant superintendent of the large Baker estate there. He was in charge of the construction of several of the artificial caves on the estate, and connected with landscape gardening, which has

made the estate famous in Massachusetts. After leaving Wellesley he engaged in contracting and bridge building, doing work of that class in different parts of New England and neighboring States. He was very successful, and in his later years retired from business and owned farms in different places which he cultivated. In this way he lived at Pelham, New Hampshire; Dracut, Massachusetts, and other places. He died at the home of his daughter in Somersworth, New Hampshire. He married Elizabeth Bennet, in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, who died in Jersey City, New Jersey, and they were the parents of Hiram Coldwell, of whom further; Charles Brown was a son of Charles Brown, born near Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, Canada, a fisherman there for many years. The Browns are of English ancestry, the first comers settling in Nova Scotia.

Hiram Coldwell Brown was born at Wellesley, Massachusetts, July 25, 1867. His father's business took him to different parts of the Eastern States, consequently his education was obtained in widely separated schools; East Boston, Massachusetts; Goff's Falls, New Hampshire; Manchester, New Hampshire, and Dracut, Massachusetts. After his father began farming, Hiram C. Brown became his assistant on the farm in Dracut, Massachusetts, and Pelham, New Hampshire, following agriculture for eight years. In 1892 he located in Lowell, Massachusetts, became a clerk and manager of markets, produce and grocery business, so continuing for ten years until 1902 when he established in business for himself, conducting a grocery and market very successfully until 1914. He then sold his business and entered upon a course of study at the New England Institute of Anatomy, where he completed a course in modern methods of embalming, graduating and receiving his diploma, October 3, 1914. He passed the Massachusetts Board of Examiners for Embalmers, October 7, 1914, and was licensed by the New Hampshire State Board, July 14, 1916. He later purchased a half interest in the undertaking business of J. B. Curry on Branch street, Lowell. On September, 1917, this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Brown retiring and establishing in the same business at No. 345 Westford street, Lowell, there remaining until September 1, 1918, when he moved his undertaking rooms to No. 14 Loring street, where he has built a chapel and complete modern mortuary establishment, unrivalled in the city. Mr. Brown is a Republican in politics, an attendant on the services of Trinitarian Congregational Church, and is a member of all bodies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows including Highland Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, Centreville Lodge, No. 215, Pilgrim Encampment, and Canton Pawtucket, Patriarchs Militant. He is also a member of Lowell Lodge, No. 8, Royal Arcanum, and Greenhalge Council.

Mr. Brown is a successful business man, honorable and upright in his dealings, and is a strong believer in the "square deal." He has a good business which extends far beyond city limits, a great many of his calls coming from Pelham, New Hampshire, and surrounding New Hampshire towns. Pelham is one of his boyhood homes and there he was for several years his father's farm assistant. All this has brought him a wide circle of friends and to these he continually adds, his pleasing personality attracting, his honorable, upright business methods retaining the friends he makes on every hand.

Mr. Brown married, at Lowell, April 22, 1896, Mary Francis Thorne, born in Lowell, daughter of John and Sarah (Hill) Thorne, her parents both born in England. John Thorne, an expert carder, was long employed in English woolen mills, then came to the United States and was in charge of the carding room at the Brookside Mills in West Chelmsford, Massachusetts. His home was in North Chelmsford, where he and his wife, Sarah (Hill) Thorne, died.

WALTER HENRY HICKEY.

For many years district superintendent of the Bay State Railroad Company, but since April, 1918, operating manager of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Mr. Hickey is reaping the reward of his years of able effort in subordinate position. Promotion did not come undeserved, the years preceding having been spent in arduous position impossible for a man of ordinary attainment to fill. He came to the position he holds through a winding way, his earlier years having been spent in an entirely different field. In addition he had learned a trade, and when the Bay State was about to equip their cars with the air brake it was to Mr. Hickey they turned as an expert on piping the cars to carry the air. He is a son of Walter and Elizabeth (Campbell) Hickey, the former of Boston birth, the latter of Lowell.

Walter Henry Hickey was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 6, 1878, and has ever been a resident of his native city. He attended the public school until fifteen years of age, then became a wage-earner, his school attendance thereafter being confined to the evening high school. His first position was with the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, his first work being performed in the bleach house. He did not long remain with the Merrimac Company, going next to the Lawrence Manufacturing Company as a yarn weigher. For two years he continued in that department, then decided to learn a trade. He became an apprentice in the pipe shop of the Lawrence Company, and for four years he continued in that department, acquiring a good knowledge of cotton mill piping methods. At the end of his four years he left the Lawrence Company, securing a position as

piper's helper with T. Costello. Under Mr. Costello he completed his trade and was pronounced an expert piper, qualified for any piper's position. In 1897 he entered the employ of the Bay State Railway Company at the Lowell power house, and for two years was engaged in pipe work principally in and around the engine room. In 1899 he abandoned the engineering department for the operating department of that road, serving for one year as an extra conductor, believing that with that start he could rise to higher position. As an extra he attracted attention by his willingness, faithfulness, and mechanical ability, a regular run being assigned him in 1900. He continued on the rear platform three years, constantly gaining in experience and knowledge of street railway problems. In 1903 Superintendent Thomas called him up and assigned him the position of starter at Lake View Park. During the next fourteen years he was in succession starter, operating foreman, and claim adjuster, filling the last named position until October 1, 1917, when he was promoted to the responsible post of district superintendent, in which capacity he served until April, 1918, when he became connected with the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company. He proved his ability and reliability in every position he has ever held, and not yet in the prime of life he can look forward to greater usefulness. Mr. Hickey is a member of the Father Mathew Temperance Society, the Knights of Columbus, and the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Hickey married, October 8, 1908, Eleanor E. Galvin, of Hudson, New Hampshire, a woman of strong character and womanly grace and a true helpmeet. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey are the parents of one daughter.

PATRICK KELLEY.

At the age of eighty-one years, Patrick Kelley's useful life ended, a life which began in County Cavan, Ireland, fifty-eight of those years having been spent in Lowell, Massachusetts. Patrick Kelley was born June 10, 1837, and until 1860 resided in his native Ireland. In that year he came to the United States, coming direct to Lowell, his first employment being the sawing of a cord of stovewood. He was next employed by a farmer, but only for a short time, the owner of the farm being Phineas Whiting. He finally secured work with the Bigelow Carpet Works and remained with that company eighteen months, until the Civil War resulted in the closing of the carpet works. For the next five years he was employed as coachman by Isaac Farrington, a wealthy manufacturer of West Chelmsford. In 1867 he began working for C. B. Coburn & Company, as teamster, remaining two years, when his former employer, Mr. Farrington,



Patrick Kelley



S.G. Parker

secured for him a position as clerk in the storehouse of the Talbot Dye Works, manufacturers of chemicals, now on Market street, Lowell, located at that time in North Billerica. He remained there two years, and in the meantime had been appointed a special police officer, on duty Sundays and holidays. After leaving the dye works he was appointed to the police force on full time, and for twelve years he served the city well. In 1880 he started a bottling business on Middle street, and later the firm of Patrick Kelley & Company was organized, and located at Nos. 19-27 Davidson street, from which he retired in favor of his son, Thomas F. Kelley. Mr. Kelley was a charter member of Lowell Lodge, No. 87, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; member of the Immaculate Conception Church; and in politics was a Democrat.

Mr. Kelley married, December 27, 1871, Julia A. Commerford, who died December 28, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley had children: 1. Mary Ellen, born December 1, 1872, died January 27, 1873. 2. Richard L., born December 22, 1876, died May 4, 1890. 3. Josephine, born March 15, 1878, died August 18, 1883. 4. Thomas F., born February 13, 1881. Mr. Kelley died July 23, 1918, at Lowell, Massachusetts.

JAMES E. DONNELLY.

James E. Donnelly was born in the City of Lowell, and educated in its public schools. After leaving school, for many years Mr. Donnelly was associated in business with his father, John J. Donnelly, who was engaged in the horseshoeing business in Lowell. Under the old form of city government, Mr. Donnelly served the city as a member of the school committee, and for many years as purchasing agent. Under the present form of government, the commission form, he has held the office of commissioner of finance, commissioner of streets and highways, and commissioner of public property and licenses, and is at present the commissioner of finance. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Catholic Institute, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Foresters of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His club is the Alpine.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN PARKER.

During the battle of Bunker Hill, a boy named Josiah Parker stood afar off watching the unequal conflict. The boy who watched this momentous struggle was but eleven years old, and the home in which he lived was one of four hundred which was destroyed at that time. Shortly after this he, with his parents, moved to Wilton, New

Hampshire. Samuel Griffin, another lad of but sixteen years of age, played a man's part with the sturdy patriots who defied the British regulars at Breed's Hill. This Samuel Griffin was the father of Sophia Griffin, who later married Josiah Parker, the third of the name, and the son of the boy, Josiah Parker, who watched the historic battle as recorded.

Josiah and Sophia (Griffin) Parker were the parents of Samuel Griffin Parker, to whose memory of an honorable, upright, Christian life this review is dedicated. Seventy-nine years was the term allotted to Samuel Griffin Parker, and at its close but one sentiment was expressed by those who knew him: "A good man has gone to his reward." A more unselfish life was never lived, nor one more beautifully exemplifying the scriptural description, "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." His home was his only club, and there was his greatest joy. He was most kindly in heart and very hospitable.

Samuel Griffin Parker was born in Nelson, New Hampshire, March 18, 1820, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 9, 1899. Josiah Parker, his grandfather, had removed from Charlestown, Massachusetts, to Wilton, New Hampshire, and there his son, Josiah (3) Parker, was born, and later moved to Nelson, where he married Sophia Griffin, of Nelson, and they were the parents of eleven sons and daughters. Samuel Griffin Parker, one of the eldest of these children, grew up at the home farm in Nelson, but when he was eleven years of age his father became an invalid, and a few years later died, leaving the farm heavily mortgaged. This threw a heavy responsibility upon the boy, but right manfully he assumed it and nobly did he administer the trust. He attended the district school as much as possible, but from the age of eleven was his father's chief assistant, and very soon his successor. He remained at home with his mother until the age of twenty-one, managing the farm with such skill and bending to his task with so much energy of purpose that he paid off all indebtedness formerly resting upon the old home. Then relinquishing his interest in favor of his mother, he started out into the world a strong, well-developed, self-reliant young man of twenty-one. In addition to paying off the mortgage, the young man had saved four hundred dollars in cash, and with that as capital he came to Lowell, Massachusetts, and began his career as a business man. His only experience in business had been in connection with his farming operations, but he possessed the business instinct and was able to meet and deal with the most experienced. Naturally he chose the line of activity with which he had the closest acquaintance, his first venture being in the wholesale meat business. This prospered and soon he was buying and selling real estate, conducting both lines successfully for a number of years. In

1857 he extended his operations by purchasing an interest in a Boston plant which manufactured soda water. That business, which later grew to immense proportions, was then in its infancy, the Boston factory in which Mr. Parker was interested being the first manufacturer of soda water in the United States as well as in Europe. His interest in that enterprise was very profitable and he shortly became the sole owner. He also became the part owner of the Indian Head Hotel at Nashua, New Hampshire, and for a time was its manager. He continued his real estate dealing, becoming a large owner of Lowell property.

Mr. Parker decided that a good profit was awaiting the man who had the courage to try, and the ability to transact an export business in apples, and perfecting his arrangements he shipped the first consignment of the fruit ever sent from this country to England. Refrigeration was then an imperfect art and shipments were made only in winter, but for several years he continued in the business with satisfactory results to himself, adding a new industry which has since resulted most profitably to fruit growers in all sections of the country. So his life was passed, industry being ever its dominating characteristic. The success he achieved was fairly won, and in the accumulation of his fortune no man was prevented from exercising his every right, no governmental favor was obtained, nor any man pulled down that he might rise. He dealt fairly and honorably with all and demanded only his own. He was offered directorships in banks, but always refused, saying: "I do not want the responsibility of handling other people's money." He attended Kirk Street Congregational Church, Lowell, and in politics was a Republican.

Mr. Parker married, in 1846, Sarah Stevens, of Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, daughter of Daniel and Tabitha (Sawyer) Stevens, her father a native of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, his parents moving to Stoddard, New Hampshire, when he was two years of age, settling on land patented to them while it was still virgin forest by the State. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the parents of four daughters, of whom two survive, Alice C., and Lina S. Parker, who reside in Lowell, their home being at No. 57 Belmont avenue.

ARTHUR J. GAGNON, D. D. S.

Dr. Arthur J. Gagnon, now engaged in the practice of dentistry in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, was born at St. Ursule, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 12, 1868, a son of Boniface and Judith (Branchaud) Gagnon. His father was a merchant of Three Rivers, Canada. He received a high school and college education, and after obtaining his degree, began the practice of dentistry in Lowell in 1886. In that

profession he has continued without interruption for thirty-three years. He has been very successful. Dr. Gagnon is a member of the Vesper Country, the Martin Luther, the Yorick and Lafayette clubs, and the C. M. A. C.

Dr. Gagnon married, July 26, 1900, in Lowell, Hermine Bellavance.

WILLIAM STEUBEN SOUTHWORTH.

With the passing of William S. Southworth, at Tampa, Florida, after an illness of but two days, the textile industry of New England lost one of its best known mill agents, the city of Lowell lost a citizen of honor and uprightness, the mill workers of the city lost a true, loyal and sympathetic friend. Mr. Southworth was one of the most successful textile manufacturers in New England, not only because he had the practical knowledge of manufacturing, but because he was a hard worker, and he understood men. He enjoyed working out manufacturing problems. Much of his work he did long after the day's schedule was ended for the operatives. Few knew the earnestness of his endeavor. In his dealings with employees, Mr. Southworth was usually able to strike a balance, he saw their side as well as that of the mill owners, and because he was able to get their viewpoint he enjoyed their esteem and confidence, and out of such relations came one of the finest and most effective organizations known to American textile manufacturing. He was exact, and he sought that virtue in others. He was fair in his business dealings, and in time the Massachusetts cotton mills, under his direction, obtained a reputation for production excelled by none. It was but natural with such leadership that expansion should come, and the Massachusetts Cotton Mills not only developed wonderfully in Lowell, but the new mills started in Lindale, Georgia, under the same management prospered as much as those in Lowell. Modern methods in both plants, together with well-paid and satisfied employees, contributed to the success of the Massachusetts activities. That he shared the esteem of employees as well as of mill owners was evidenced at the time of Mr. Southworth's retirement by the following:

We, the undersigned employees of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, learning with unfeigned regret that you are this day to retire from the position which you so long and honorably filled as agent of this corporation, tender to you with one accord this manifestation of our regard and esteem. We, who have worked with you, know better than others can possibly know what your untiring services have meant to the Massachusetts mills, and through them to the city of Lowell. We, who have been your associates, realize better than any others can realize the full worth of your personal character, your



W. S. Southworth.

devotion to our common tasks, your kindness; in short, your humanity. To these we testify, trusting that you will not misunderstand or be greatly displeased, if we mark this day of parting with a word of heartfelt praise.

The public at large has marked the growth of the Massachusetts mills during the twenty-nine years of your service as agent; but only those within can have known what it cost in hours of patient planning, wise foresight, courage and physical fatigue. You, sir, have erected a monument more enduring than bronze, and if we others have borne any part therein it has been under your leadership, and under the constant inspiration of your example. We regret your departure from our common labors, but we are sure that twenty-nine years of your service will prove as important to the future of these mills as they have been to their past, and with full hearts we wish you long life, a well-earned rest, and every blessing.

Mr. Southworth was a descendant of Constant Southworth, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620; John Alden, Plymouth, 1620; Thomas Tolman, of Dorchester, 1630; Richard Kent, Ipswich, 1634. He was a son of Gustavus W. Southworth, born September 16, 1811, the third son of Gordon B. and Abigail Southworth, of Dorset, Vermont. Gustavus W. Southworth married (second) January 28, 1845, in Chicago, Illinois, Susan Jane Alden, born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 3, 1819, seventh child of Jonathan and Mehitable Alden, of that city. Gustavus W. Southworth died August 30, 1854, his widow November 28, 1861. Gordon B. Southworth was a son of Joshua (2), son of Joshua (1), son of Nathaniel, son of William, son of Constant Southworth, the American ancestor of the family who came in 1620.

William S. Southworth, son of Gustavus W. and Susan Jane (Alden) Southworth, was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 17, 1849, died in the city of Tampa, Florida, February 11, 1919. He was named after an uncle who, in 1849, was made agent of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell, a fact which greatly influenced the lad's after-life. Until he was fifteen years of age he followed the fortunes of his parents, and in turn attended the public schools of Kenosha, Wisconsin; Newmarket, New Hampshire; and Nahant, Massachusetts. He came to Lowell, in 1864, and was given a position with the Lawrence Manufacturing Company as office boy in their counting room. Two years later he entered the offices of the proprietors of locks and canals, continued in the engineering department of that organization until 1876, with the exception of two years as a printer and assistant editor on the Lowell "Courier." Two years, 1876-78, were spent as assistant clerk in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and five years with George Draper & Sons, builders of cotton mill machinery at Hopedale, Massachusetts. There he

gained the practical mill experience which later was of great value in the rehabilitation and expansion of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, to which he came in 1882 as superintendent, Frank H. Battles then being superintendent. On Mr. Battle's retirement, in 1889, Mr. Southworth was appointed agent, and for twenty-two years he continued at the head of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, resigning May 31, 1911.

At the time of his death, Mr. Southworth was president of the Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank; a director of the Shaw Stocking Company; and a trustee of the Lowell Cemetery Association. He had been a director of the Railroad National Bank until its merger, and was an ex-treasurer of the Lowell Hospital Association. He was long an honored member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and of Kirk Street Congregational Church. In politics he was a Republican, but with strongly developed independent tendencies. He was interested in many worthy causes and was most generous and helpful.

Mr. Southworth married, November 20, 1871, Ella Frances Emerson, who died January 8, 1917. They had no children. In his will Mr. Southworth generously remembered those institutions whose work had appealed to him in life: The Lowell Boy's Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association; all sharing in his bounty.

THE TRADERS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY (MUTUAL)

This company was incorporated as a mutual company and was so conducted until 1854, when a stock department was added. It was run as a joint stock and mutual company until 1881, when capital and surplus was divided among the shareholders, and only the mutual business continued. The company has paid losses up to January 1, 1917, aggregating \$2,671,588.22, and pays dividends on all expiring policies, having paid as high as seventy per cent. return premiums on five-year policies, fifty per cent. on three-year and thirty per cent. on one-year policies. The present treasurer of the company, Edward M. Tucke, is a son of Edward Tucke, who for fifteen years was president of the old Lowell National Bank. Office of the treasurer, Room 24, No. 53 Central street.

The present officers are: President, Nicholas G. Norcross; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Tucke; assistant secretary, Edward W. Brigham. Directors: Nicholas G. Norcross, George S. Motley, Franklin Nourse, Walter H. Howe, Frank P. Putnam, Frank E. Dunbar, E. M. Tucke, Percy Parker, Tyler A. Stevens.



John J. O'Connell

JOHN J. O'CONNELL.

For fifteen years Mr. O'Connell has been engaged in the undertaking business in Lowell, Massachusetts, the present firm name, O'Connell & Fay. To a high reputation as a business man he adds years of public service in both city and State legislative bodies, during which he has compiled an honorable record. He is very popular and influential in city politics, one of the local leaders of the Democracy. John J. O'Connell is a son of Timothy and Mary A. (Finnegan) O'Connell, his father born in County Cork, his mother born in Limerick, Ireland. They moved to County Kerry, where Mr. O'Connell was a farmer the remainder of his days, and there both died. Timothy and Mary A. (Finnegan) O'Connell were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. Three of the sons came to the United States: Timothy, who after a few years in Lowell went West and there died; John J., of further mention; and Michael, a member of Lowell's police force.

John J. O'Connell was born in the village of Brosna, County Kerry, Ireland, February 7, 1863, and there spent the first seventeen years of his life. He came to the United States in 1880, a passenger on the then largest passenger steamship afloat, "The City of Berlin," arriving at New York City. He soon found his way to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was for a time a mill employee, but later secured a position with the city department of streets. Later, and for eleven years, he was proprietor of a café in Lowell, selling out in 1903, and engaging in the undertaking business as a member of the firm, O'Connell & Cashman. Their undertaking rooms were first on Lawrence street, later on Central street, and since 1908 at No. 658 Gorham street. O'Connell & Cashman were succeeded by O'Connell & Mack, and the latter by the present partnership, O'Connell & Fay. The firm enjoys a high reputation, and is highly regarded as honorable, upright business men.

Mr. O'Connell affiliated with the Democratic party after becoming a citizen, and has always taken an active part in public affairs, both as an interested citizen and public official. In 1903 he was appointed a member of the City Common Council to fill out the unexpired term of John Grady, and in 1904 was elected to succeed himself. He sat in the first council to occupy their quarters in the new City Hall, John J. Pickman then being mayor. In 1916 he was elected to represent the Sixteenth Middlesex District in the State Legislature, his committee appointment being State house and library. For five years he was a member of the Democratic executive committee for Ward Four, and in 1917 he was elected a delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention to serve two years, being a member

of the special committee of the convention State finances. In religious faith Mr. O'Connell is a member of Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of Court Merrimack, Foresters of America; Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Lowell Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Lowell Lodge, No. 87, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Ward Four Improvement Association; Harmony Club; and The Bunting Cricket Association.

Mr. O'Connell married, February 22, 1892, Mary A. Walsh, born in Lowell, daughter of Redmond Walsh. The family home is at No. 61 Newhall street.

WILL T. S. BARTLETT.

Mr. Bartlett has had nearly forty years experience in the hardware business, comes from an old New England family, is a member of the Pawtucket Congregational Church, belongs to the Red Men, Sons of Veterans, is president of the Lowell Paper Tube Corporation, and is actively interested in numerous manufacturing enterprises. He was born April 19, 1867, in the mill district of Lowell, Massachusetts, receiving his education in the public schools, and at an early age was obliged to earn his keep, working in the mills. Early in 1883 he entered the hardware business, and since then has devoted all his energies to the promotion and development of this business until to-day he is the dean of the dealers of Lowell, and has a well appointed and large stocked store. In 1895 he succeeded to a business that had been established since 1826. Mr. Bartlett is a man of genial energy, strong convictions, resourceful, aggressive and progressive, faithful and conscientious. At one time in his early life he was active in military affairs, serving three years in Company D, Second Corps Cadets, Massachusetts State Militia. In politics he is a progressive Republican.

On September 9, 1897, he was married to Alice M. Colton, daughter of Dr. John Jay and Czarina C. (Varnum) Colton, and they are the parents of two children: Winthrop C., born July 19, 1898, and Czarina V., born March 2, 1914.

CHARLES HENRY MOLLOY.

When gathered to his fathers in 1916, Charles H. Molloy left two able sons to continue the business he founded in Lowell, Massachusetts, and when his country called, the elder brother responded, and is now in France, the younger brother continuing the business. Charles Henry Molloy was a son of James Molloy, born in Ireland, who came to the United States when a young man, and settled in Georgetown,



W. F. S. Bartlett.



Char H. Molloy

Massachusetts, where for many years he was a ~~successful~~ farmer, highly respected. After retirement he moved to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he died. He married Bridget McGrath, born in Ireland, who died in Haverhill, Massachusetts. They were the parents of Charles Henry Molloy, now deceased, who for twenty-one years was engaged in the undertaking business in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Charles Henry Molloy was born in Georgetown, Massachusetts, June 8, 1861, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 7, 1916. His youth was spent at the farm in Georgetown, his education secured in the schools of that town and Haverhill, Massachusetts. After leaving school he was employed for a time in Georgetown mills, later went to Boston, where he was employed until 1893, coming to Lowell in that year. During his first years in Lowell, he was employed in an undertaking establishment, then on July 1, 1895, began business under his own name at No. 343 Market street, there conducting a successful business as an undertaker and funeral director until his death, twenty-one years later. He was a good business man, energetic and upright, conducting his business along modern lines, and stood high among his contemporaries. The business he founded is now conducted by his sons, Joseph A. and Leo C. Molloy, under the firm name, Charles H. Molloy's Sons, located at the old number, 343 Market street, Lowell.

Mr. Molloy was a Democrat in politics, very active in the party, and prominent in the public life of his city. In 1903 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, and in 1905 was reelected. He sat as a delegate in many party conventions, and was one of the acknowledged leaders of the party in Lowell. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church; a past exalted ruler of Lowell Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and treasurer for nine years until his death; treasurer of Lowell Lodge, Ancient Order of Hibernians; member of the Catholic Foresters of America; Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters; and treasurer of Court Wamesit, Foresters of America.

Mr. Molloy married Catherine O. Herlihy, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, the city in which she now resides. They were the parents of three children, all born in Charlestown, Massachusetts: 1. Frances Claire, born May 13, 1888, married Elias J. McQuade, of the firm of Dickerman & McQuade, of Lowell; they are the parents of two children: Martha and Elias (3) McQuade. 2. Joseph Aloysius, of whom further. 3. Leo Charles, of whom further.

Joseph Aloysius Molloy, the eldest son, was born May 25, 1889, and educated at St. Anselms College, Manchester, New Hampshire. He later joined his father in the undertaking business in Lowell, and upon the latter's death succeeded him. When war with Germany was

imminent he enlisted, being the first business man in Lowell to enter the army as an enlisted man. He detailed a mounted orderly at the army camp at Framingham, Massachusetts, was selected to attend the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, New York, passed the course successfully, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the United States regular army. He was assigned to duty with the Twenty-third Regiment, United States Infantry, and with that regiment went overseas, the Twenty-third being one of the first regiments of the American Expeditionary Forces arriving in September, 1917. He has seen hard service, his regiment having been in the thick of a great deal of fighting.

Leo Charles Molloy, the younger of the two sons of Charles Henry Molloy, was born March 30, 1891. He was educated at St. Anselms College, Manchester, New Hampshire, and at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, finishing his studies at Holy Cross in 1911, and since then he has been associated with the undertaking business, and with his brother, Joseph A., now in France, constitutes the firm of Charles H. Molloy's Sons, No. 343 Market street, Lowell, Massachusetts. In the absence of his brother the burden of management falls upon the shoulders of the younger brother.

WILLIAM H. GOLDSMITH, JR.

William H. Goldsmith, Jr., is agent of the Lowell Shop, Saco-Lowell Shops, Lowell, Massachusetts.

JAMES P. ROBINSON.

With the passing of James P. Robinson, founder of the James P. Robinson Iron Foundry of Lowell, the city lost one of her loyal native sons and veteran foundrymen, one who from the beginning of his apprenticeship until the rendering of his final account, thirty years later, knew no other interest. The business he founded was also the business school of his sons, James P., Jr., and Richard T., who developed an aptitude and skill under their honored father's instruction, and when he retired at the command of the Master they succeeded to the business, and the James P. Robinson Iron Foundry under their management continues its successful course, and each year shows a substantial increase in the volume of business handled.

James P. Robinson was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 6, 1865, and died in the city of his birth and continued residence, May 12, 1912. He attended the public schools of Lowell until seventeen years of age, leaving high school to become a moulder's apprentice. That was in 1882, his employer, William Edwards, then operating the Union Iron Foundry in Lowell. After completing his apprenticeship



James P. Robinson

Mr. Robinson continued as journeyman for a few years acquiring skill as a moulder and becoming familiar with all the foundry's departments, pattern, casting and finishing. He was ambitious to establish a business under his own name, conserved his resources carefully, and finally took the decisive step by forming a partnership with his brother Anthony and bought the Union Iron Foundry from William Edwards. Robinson Brothers made good castings, built up a good class of patrons and prospered. They enlarged as business needs demanded. When they dissolved partnership, Anthony Robinson continued the Union Iron Foundry and James P. Robinson established the James P. Robinson Iron Foundry, in 1908, and when Anthony Robinson died he bought the Union Iron Foundry, operated it a few years and closed it up. But the years had given him stalwart sons to share the burden, and the business continued under the new conditions as the James P. Robinson Iron Foundry. Mr. Robinson continued head of the business until his last illness, then turned the control over to James P., Jr., and Richard T. Robinson, its present managers. James P. Robinson married Hannah O'Leary, of Lowell. Their children are: James P., Jr., Richard T., Joseph P., deceased; Gertrude, Josephine and Madeline. James P. Robinson, Jr., was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 20, 1888. He attended the graded and high schools of the city until he was fifteen years of age, then entered the Union Iron Foundry as an apprentice, under his father and uncle, developing strong, mechanical ability, and when in 1908 the James P. Robinson Iron Foundry was established, he with his brother became members of the company upon whom the burden of management fell. In 1912, as the eldest son, he succeeded his father as head of the business. The plant is located on Foundry street, off Plain, and there light and heavy castings are manufactured. James P. Robinson married, June 18, 1913, Ingrid I. Pihl, the family home being at No. 208 Princeton street. They were the parents of two daughters, Eleanor and Muriel, both now deceased.

Richard T. Robinson was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 30, 1890. He attended the public graded and high schools of Lowell until he was about fifteen years of age, then became an apprentice in Robinson Brothers Foundry. He became a member of the firm, the James P. Robinson Iron Foundry, and since the death of James P. Robinson, Sr., in 1912, has shared with his brother the responsibilities of the business, ever a large and successful one. He is a member of Lowell Lodge, No. 87, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at the present time (1919) loyal knight of the lodge. Richard T. Robinson married Margaret O'Harie, of Lowell, they the parents of two daughters: Dorothy and Blanche. The family home is at No. 27 Albert street, Lowell.

LOUIS P. TURCOTTE.

Coming from his Canadian birthplace to Lowell, Massachusetts, as a young man, Louis P. Turcotte has since been a resident of this city, engaged successively in grocery dealings, mechanical lines, and liquor dealings, to the present time (1919). He was born in St. Guillaume, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 18, 1848, and attended the public schools of his birthplace, completing his education in evening schools in Lowell. His independent business operations began in 1875, when he became a grocer in Salem, Massachusetts, and from 1876 to 1888 he was employed as a mechanic. In the latter year he became a liquor merchant and continued his activities in this field with prosperous result to the present. This has been his main business connection during that time, although he has been closely concerned in public affairs, serving in 1890 and 1891 on the City Council, elected on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the American Citizen Lafayette Club. His church is the Roman Catholic.

Mr. Turcotte married, in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 18, 1876, Marcelline Blanchette, daughter of Jean Louis and Adelaide (Poissant) Blanchette, and they are the parents of: Homer H. L., who married Nora Hotin, of Lowell; Lucien F., who married Margaret Lake, of Lowell; Evangeline M.; Henry L.; Lucienne A., who married Horace H. Phaneuf, of Lowell; Gabrielle M.; and Arthur L.

FIRTH B. ROLLINSON.

When, in 1914, Mr. Rollinson came to Lowell as general manager of the Middlesex Company (woolen department), now the Brookfield Woolen Company, it was not as a novice in either mill management or woolen manufacturing, for in the textile school and in the woolen mills of England he had won highest standing as a designer and practical textile worker, and in Canada and in the United States had held managerial positions of importance with large woolen manufacturing corporations. He is a son of Samuel C. and Ann (Brodhead) Rollinson, both of English birth and parentage.

Firth B. Rollinson was born in Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, England, December 27, 1864, and there attended public school and academy. Deciding to become a textile worker, he determined to prepare for the higher positions, and in accordance with his plans entered for and completed a three years' course in designing under Professor Beaumont at the Yorkshire College, the oldest school of its class in the entire world. This course he completed shortly after arriving at legal age, and when twenty-two years old he was filling the position of designer and manager of the Savile Mills, at Dewsbury, England



Firth B. Rollinson.

For six years he remained in Dewsbury, then spent six years in the same capacity at the Robert Wilson Woolen Mills, at Batley, England. In 1895 he came to America, going in 1898 to the Paton Manufacturing Company at Sherbrooke, Canada, the largest woolen and worsted manufacturing corporation in Canada. There he continued for six years as superintendent, then came to the United States, locating at Dayville, Connecticut, there spending several years as superintendent of the Assawaya Company. From Dayville, Mr. Rollinson came to Massachusetts, connecting with the North Adams Manufacturing Company, but two years later going to Utica, New York, as general superintendent of the Famous Globe Mills, remaining there through the years 1912 and 1913. In 1914 he again came to Massachusetts, locating in Lowell as general manager of the Brookfield Woolen Company, No. 40 Warren street, incorporated in 1916, Henry Lewis, president, Brook Stevens, treasurer. In this position he held true to the high reputation which had preceded him, and is still well known among the representative mill men of his city. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Congregational church.

Mr. Rollinson married, September 4, 1888, Louisa Jessup, of Huddersfield, England; they are the parents of Florence, Bessie, and Jack Rollinson.

JOHN J. MAHONEY, A. B., A. M.

Many years ago John Mahoney opened the first undertaking establishment in the city of Lawrence, Massachusetts. When he laid down the burden of management, it was assumed by his son, John D. Mahoney, who conducted the business until his death. John D. Mahoney was also interested in public affairs and served Lawrence as both councilman and overseer of the poor. He married Ellen E. Regan, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and among their children was John J. Mahoney, now principal of Lowell Normal School. Both John D. and Ellen E. Mahoney have passed to their reward, both dying at the age of sixty years, he in December, 1915.

John J. Mahoney was born at Lawrence, Massachusetts, December 2, 1880, and there began his education as a pupil at St. Mary's Parochial School, continuing until graduated, valedictorian, class of 1896. He then entered Phillips Andover Academy, there pursuing a brilliant career during his three years as a student. He was graduated with honors, class of 1899, and on graduation day was presented with several prizes won for Greek and Latin excellence, the crowning honor, the conferring of a \$250 scholarship at Harvard University. At Harvard he continued his brilliant career as a student, and in 1903 was graduated Bachelor of Arts, *magna cum laude*, missing the coveted

summa cum laude by one-half of an A, his A's secured in courses totaling fourteen and one-half, the needed number being fifteen. At Harvard he specialized in the classics, but later made education his specialty, and has taken the Professor Hanus courses and Harvard Graduate School courses, sufficient to earn the Harvard Master of Arts in education.

After graduation from Harvard, Professor Mahoney began his career as an educator, his first position being as a teacher in English in the Lawrence High School during the school year 1903-04. In October, 1904, he was elected headmaster of the largest grammar school in Lawrence, the Packard School, there being many candidates for the position, all more experienced than the chosen one. From 1904 to 1912 he continued head of the grammar school above referred to, and for six years of that period, 1906-12, was supervisor of evening schools in Lawrence, being the pioneer organizer of that now important branch of the public school system of Lawrence, but then almost wholly overlooked. In connection with the development of the evening school system of the city, Professor Mahoney took upon himself another branch of school work, and is the author of one of the very first pamphlets ever printed on "The Teaching of the Foreigner in the Evening School."

In 1912 Professor Mahoney severed his connections with the Lawrence schools, accepting election as assistant superintendent of schools in Cambridge, Massachusetts. There he was supervisor of the grammar graded, and as a special assignment was in charge of the seventy-five teachers of the High and Latin School. He was in sole charge of the evening schools of the Cambridge public school system, and during the three years he was in charge thoroughly reorganized the evening schools. The most important construction work carried forward and completed under his inspiring leadership was the scientific investigation of the problem of teaching English and the adoption of a course of study for the Cambridge schools, the clearest and most definite solution of the problem ever put forth. In 1915 he was elected principal of the Lowell Normal School, his present position.

During the winter of 1907-08, Professor Mahoney went abroad under the auspices of the National Civic Federation to study the schools of England and Scotland. He is well known on the lecture platform of New England cities, and he has written a great deal for the educational journals. His writings include reports, courses of study, and papers on educational subjects. One of these "The Problem of the Poor Pupil," published in "Education" in 1906; another, "Economy of Time in English," in "School and Society," July, 1915, attracting wide attention and favorable comment. He is a member of the New England Educational Association; the National Society



J. Harry Gamble

for the Promotion of Industrial Education, National Council of English Teachers, Harvard Teachers' Association, New England Superintendents' Association; American Institute of Instruction and other organizations, social and professional. He ranks very high among American educators, and at a recent convention of the American Institute of Instruction held at Harvard, he conducted one of the programs. He is an ex-president of the Carter's Club of Lawrence, member of the Boston City Club, Yorick Club, Merrimack Valley Country Club, the Knights of Columbus, and in politics is a Democrat.

JAMES HARVEY GAMBLE.

From office boy to superintendent has been the record made by Mr. Gamble with the American Mason Safety Tread Company, a business established in 1893, incorporated in 1895. With the exception of a short period with the Shaw Stocking Company, his entire business life has been spent with the company he now serves as superintendent, and there is no detail of the manufacturing nor office department with which he is not familiar. The company manufactures safety stair treads for street and railroad cars; American Mason sidewalk lights; coal hole covers, and Karbolith fireproof flooring. The plant in Lowell employs about one hundred hands, and offices are maintained by the company in all large cities of the country. The company was founded in 1893 by William S. Lamson, inventor of the Lamson Store and Cash System, and is now capitalized at \$500,000. Officers: H. C. King, president; James L. Campbell, treasurer; J. Harvey Gamble, superintendent.

James Harvey Gamble was born September 20, 1880, in Herdman, Province of Quebec, Canada, where he spent the first ten years of his life. His father died when James H. was but three months old, and in 1890 he was brought to Lowell by his widowed mother, and has ever since been a resident of that city. After completing the grades, he entered Lowell High School, from which he graduated, finishing his studies with a course at Perrin Business College, in Boston. His first position was in the office of the Shaw Stocking Company, but his stay there was short, his second employer, and his last, the American Safety Tread Company. He began with that company as an office boy, but soon began his upward climb, and he held the positions of foreman, shipping clerk, paymaster, and purchasing agent prior to 1910, in which year he was appointed superintendent. His position gives him full charge of the plant, but he understands his duties thoroughly, and every department is administered in a modern, business-like manner, and the varied output of the plant is kept up to a high standard of excellence. Mr. Gamble is a deep student, keeps well

abreast of all inventive progress, and is a thorough twentieth century manufacturer.

Mr. Gamble is a member of the Lowell Board of Trade; the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; the Yorick Club; Vesper Country Club; William North Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ahasuerus Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Gamble married, in 1904, at Lowell, Laura B. Symonds, they the parents of a son, Harvey R. Gamble, born May 10, 1910.

FREDERICK ARTHUR FLATHER.

Frederick A. Flather, treasurer of the Boott Mills, of Lowell, is descended paternally from French Huguenot ancestry, his maternal line tracing to Thomas Drake, a settler of Weymouth early in the Colonial period and a participant in King Philip's War. He is a son of Joseph Flather, born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, April 1, 1837, who came to the United States as a youth of seventeen years. He became the owner of a machine shop in Nashua, New Hampshire, and at his death, February 3, 1907, was the head of the firm, Flather & Company. He married Caroline Drusilla Drake, born January 25, 1842, in Newton, Massachusetts, and died February 2, 1869.

Frederick Arthur Flather was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, March 21, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, and early in his business career was associated with his father. Subsequently he was connected with the Pettee Machine Works, of Newton, Massachusetts, and the Lowell Machine Shop, of Lowell, both manufacturers of cotton machinery, and after a period was in the employ of the McCormick Harvester Company and the International Harvester Company, of Chicago. From the last-named corporation he came to the Boott Mills (q. v.) and since 1905 has been treasurer of that large and prosperous enterprise. In addition to this interest he is vice-president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Lowell, and a director of the Merchants' National Bank, of Boston. He serves the Lowell Textile School as trustee, is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of New York, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and affiliates with the Masonic order. He is a member of the First Congregational Church. In political faith he is a Republican. His clubs are the Eastern Yacht, the Marblehead Neck, Massachusetts, the Algonquin, Exchange, and Arkwright, of Boston, and the Yorick, Vesper Country, and Longmeadow, of Lowell.

Mr. Flather married (first) in Pueblo, Colorado, June 1, 1891, Mary Southerland Prichard, born in Bradford, Vermont, died in Nashua, New Hampshire; (second) Alice Poor Rogers, born in Lowell, Massachusetts. Children: Mary Drusilla, a graduate of Brown University, class of 1917, and Bryn Mawr College, 1919; John Rogers, and Frederick, students in Harvard University, class of 1923.

THE BOOTT MILLS.

By act of the Massachusetts Legislature, passed February 6, 1822, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company was incorporated, Kirk and John Wright Boott being among the incorporators. The company's first mill was started September 1, 1823, the first cloth woven in November, 1823, and the first shipment made from the mill January 3, 1824. The Hamilton Manufacturing Company was incorporated January 26, 1825; the Appleton Company, February 4, 1828; the Lowell Manufacturing Company, February 8, 1828; the Middlesex Company, June 5, 1830; the Suffolk Manufacturing Company, January 17, 1831; the Tremont Mills, March 19, 1831; the Laurence Manufacturing Company, March 11, 1836; and the Boott Mills, March 27, 1835, the avowed purpose of all these corporations being the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods in the town of Lowell and Middlesex county. The capital stock of the Boott Mills Corporation was placed at \$1,000,000, but on February 11, 1837, permission was given them by the Legislature to increase it to \$1,500,000. The present capitalization (1919) is \$1,550,000. The incorporators of the company were three: Abbott Laurence, who was also an incorporator and first treasurer of the Lowell Machine Shop, president of the Atlantic Cotton Mills and the Pacific Mills Company, both of Lawrence, Massachusetts; Nathan Appleton, an associate of Francis L. Lowell, one of the purchasers of the water-power at Pawtucket Falls, founder and largest owner of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, and Congressman; John Amory Lowell, first treasurer of the Boott Mills, a man of wonderful achievement in the business world, a fellow of Harvard College, for forty years an accomplished classical scholar, a deep mathematician, a botanist of rare attainment and master of several foreign languages. This combination of sound, level-headed men, practical, scientific, and literary in their natures, joined abilities which meant success to any movement or enterprise in which they engaged.

The four mills of the company are located on Amory street, employing sixteen hundred hands, equipped with one hundred and twenty-five thousand spindles and twenty-six hundred looms, producing corduroy, velveteen, sheetings, and shirtings, seamless bags, cot-

ton, duck, reps., *sofia*, and Boott Mills absorbent toweling, which comprise the company's output. The plant covers eight acres, the four mills being driven by nine turbines and two turbo-generators, totalling seven thousand horse-power. The present company has been generally occupied in building up the property and its business for the benefit of stockholders, employees, and customers alike.

The first treasurer of the company was John Amory Lowell, son of John Lowell, and grandson of Judge Lowell, a United States Circuit Court Judge. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1815, being then but sixteen years of age. He began his business education with Kirk Boott & Sons, later becoming a partner with John Wright Boott. In 1835 he built the Boott Mill at Lowell and from the incorporation of the company in 1835 until 1848, was treasurer of the company. He then resigned, but as president and director was a potent factor in the success of the company until his death, October 13, 1884. Mr. Lowell was succeeded as treasurer by T. Jefferson Coolidge, who held the office from 1848 until 1858, giving way to Richard D. Rogers, who continued in office until 1865. Augustus Lowell was treasurer ten years, 1865-75, Elliot C. Clark succeeding him in 1875, holding until 1903. Alonzo S. Covell was treasurer for one year. The last treasurer of the Boott Cotton Mills was Charles F. Young, and the first treasurer of the reorganized company, the Boott Mills, was Frederick Arthur Flather, who was elected in 1903, and is the present treasurer.

ALEXANDER G. CUMNOCK.

The development of the water power of the Merrimack river at Lowell, early in the nineteenth century, led to the building of manufactures along its banks, which grew rapidly as the canals and other arteries were developed to carry water to turn the wheels. Small detached mills, managed by the owners of the property, in which only one manufacturing process was carried on, gave place in 1822 to the experiment of building a great industrial plant, owned by a joint stock company, in which all the varied processes from the raw material to the finished product should be carried on under one management. The instant success of this new venture led to the establishment of other great manufacturing corporations.

The steady growth of these industrial plants, the rapid increase in population and the rise of problems relating to community welfare led the founders of these industries, who were in the main wealthy merchants of Boston, to select for the managers of the mills men of liberal education and culture who brought wisdom and understanding to the solution of problems for which no precedent existed. They

were lawyers, mainly, and had little practical knowledge of manufacturing. As long as the price of goods was high and there was little or no competition these corporations were remarkably successful. But by the middle of the century competition had sprung up. The success and large dividends in the mills of the "Mother Textile City of America" had been widely heralded and other cities were beginning to build and copy mills after the Lowell plan. The Civil War retarded competition for a time but after the Declaration of Peace there was a wonderful speeding up of industry. Cotton cloth which had sold for 30 cents a yard before the war now sold for 6 cents. Dividends were greatly reduced, labor was becoming self-conscious, demanding shorter hours and a higher wage, and the ways and means of reducing the cost of operation were studied with increasing anxiety. It was beginning to be felt that managers, or agents as they were called, should be not only men of liberal views and business ability, but should possess executive talents and a thorough and practical knowledge of the varied processes of textile manufacturing. To this class belonged Alexander G. Cumnock, who eventually became the dean of the cotton manufacturing industry in New England, by reason of his high executive ability, his inventive mind and his long years of service.

Mr. Cumnock was born September 28, 1834, in Glasgow, Scotland. His father, Robert L. Cumnock, came with his wife and two children to this country in 1846. The family having settled in Lowell, Alexander G., ambitious to succeed, eagerly availed himself of the educational opportunities offered by the public schools, becoming a pupil in the Edson Grammar School. He devoted not only his days to study, but after work was over, his evenings as well, and added lessons in mathematics and mechanical drawing to his curriculum. Doubtless the progress thus made influenced him in later years to make available for young men, unable to study during the day time, the courses of study of the Lowell Textile School, of which he was a founder and which has played an important part in the cotton, woolen and dyeing industry not only in New England, but the entire country.

After serving a preliminary apprenticeship in manufacturing in various Lowell mills, Mr. Cumnock, in 1860, accepted the position of agent in the Quinebaug Manufacturing Company of Danielsonville, Connecticut. In 1868, he returned to Lowell as agent of the Boott Cotton Mills, a position he held with distinction thirty years. Under his successful management the plant was developed from 64,000 spindles to treble that number.

On February 17, 1898, Mr. Cumnock assumed active control of the Appleton Company of Lowell as treasurer. The "Boston Journal"

of Commerce" said of him at this time: "Mr. Cumnock is conceded to be one of the ablest manufacturers in the country and he certainly was one of the earliest to recognize the new era in the manufacture of cotton goods and the necessity of changing to a finer and more diversified line of goods that would be outside Southern competition."

When Mr. Cumnock took charge of the Appleton Company, the mill was in a bankrupt condition, with worn out machinery and old buildings, some of them dating back to 1828. The principal product of the mills was sheetings, which could not be successfully manufactured in competition with Southern mills. Mr. Cumnock reorganized and put new life into the corporation and established its finances on a sound basis. The mills were entirely rebuilt. At the time of his death, twenty-one years later, not a single mill was standing which had been there when he took control and the size of the plant had been increased three-fold. The product of the mills, too, had undergone a change from sheetings to colored nap goods. The corporation had a firmly established business, not only in this country but abroad, and its trade-mark was copyrighted in thirty-two foreign countries with a constantly increasing business. This remarkable result was chiefly due to the genius for organization and development possessed by Mr. Cumnock. "He was a man with new suggestions, new ideas, new designs and new accomplishments so that his mills, the Appleton, assumed and held a foremost place in the commercial and financial world;" so wrote a contemporary. He was sixty-four years old when he undertook the reorganization of the Appleton Company, but of such physical vigor that he seemed a decade younger.

The greatest monument to his constructive imagination and spirit of enterprise is undoubtedly the Lowell Textile School. Owing to the rapid development of the manufacture of the coarser cotton fabrics in the Southern States, in close proximity to the cotton and coal districts, a crisis had developed in the foremost industry of New England. This could only be met by the application of science and art to the production of finer and more varied products. This was the basic need for the school. To the attainment of this ideal he brought his technical knowledge and skill, and it was largely owing to his wisdom and guidance that its foundation was possible. From its inception and thereafter for the twenty-two years of his life he was president of its board of trustees. In a public address delivered by Mr. Cumnock at the opening of the school, January 30, 1897, he set forth the object of the school as follows:

It seems fitting that this school, the first incorporated textile school in New England, should be located in Lowell, Massachusetts, the "Mother Textile City of America," the city and State affording

financial aid in its establishment and the manufacturers of New England being equally liberal in their contributions. The advantage of the school at a textile center where every commercial fibre enters into the product, the student thus being directly brought in touch with the industry and management thereof, will be apparent. The object of the school is to give instruction in the practical knowledge necessary in the cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and other textile industries, in sciences and arts as applied to these industries, and in the processes and methods for the purpose of improving any special trade or of introducing new branches of industry. It is essentially a trade school, and the whole plan provides for such instruction only as will be useful in textile trades. Science and art will be taught, not with the object of educating professional and scientific men, but with a view to industrial and commercial applications; but the school offers to graduates of universities and scientific institutions an opportunity of instruction in the practical application of certain branches of science.

The school was opened in the Parker block, Middle street, February 1, 1897, and five years later a permanent building was built on the banks of the Merrimack river at Moody street. From sixty nine pupils at the start in 1897, at Mr. Cumnock's death in 1919, the school numbered twelve hundred.

Mr. Cumnock passed away August 17, 1919, within a month of his eighty-fifth birthday, in the ripeness of years and in the full and complete exercise of the talents which had made him a dominant influence in his day and generation. With an absorbing interest in his daily pursuits, he found time for participation in public affairs. He was president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, director of the Lowell Gas Light Company, and of the Stony Brook Railway, president of the People's Club, and a generous contributor to all the city charities. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, and was chairman of the Committee on Water Works. In 1895 he was appointed a member of the Lowell Finance Commission. He was a zealous churchman, a devout worshipper, a constant attendant at Sunday school, and for many years senior deacon of the Kirk Street Congregational Church. He allied himself with movements for the advancement of religion, and generously supported plans for community betterment. The board of trustees of the Lowell Textile School inscribed upon their records this tribute to his worth as a citizen:

By his death the school has lost a friend and guide whose sturdy character, breadth of vision and pioneering spirit has been woven into its very life and being. A moving spirit in the work of establishing the school in its humble beginnings, giving without stint his talents, energy and resourcefulness to its growth and rapid and sound development, he lived to see the school take high rank among the best technical schools of the world. To him, the Dean of New England Textile men, the school was an especial pride and his time and effort

and all the wisdom which long and valuable experience had brought him were bestowed upon it freely and gladly; his own remarkable abilities and characteristics had made him a commanding figure in a great New England industry among whose captains, past and present, he held an honored place and it was a cherished ambition to make the school a shining symbol of all that was best in the solidity, enterprise, industry, skill and beauty of New England. A public-spirited citizen, devoted to the support of religion and the furtherance of charitable works, rugged of mind and spirit as he was staunch in physical attributes, he brought into the council of men great virility and a high regard for all the better things of life. He labored intelligently and zealously for the prestige of Massachusetts in practical, scientific education and in all things deserved so well of the days in which he lived that his name should long be held in grateful and appreciative remembrance.

Mr. Cumnock was survived by his wife, Frances F. Cumnock, whom he married in 1855, and by five children: Eva F. Cumnock, of Lowell; Mrs. John Wood Blodgett, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Victor I. Cumnock, Arthur J. Cumnock, and Mrs. Norman E. Ditman, of New York.

WILLIAM HENRY WHITE.

From the age of sixteen years until his death at the age of seventy-four, the life of William Henry White was one of great activity and he reached eminence in more than one walk of life. He began life a machinist, and became high in authority in the mechanical department of the Erie Railroad. He was a manufacturer of lumber, a successful tanner in Canada, and then head of a large and prosperous leather house in Lowell, White Brothers and Company, consisting of himself and three able sons: E. L., H. K., and W. T. White. Lowell was long his home and as manufacturer and private citizen he contributed to the industrial development of the city and by his enterprise and business sagacity founded a very large manufacturing enterprise.

This branch of the White family in Massachusetts traced descent in direct male line from William White, of the "Mayflower," who was the sixth signer of the "Compact" drawn up in the cabin of that vessel for the self-government of the Colonists. Of him Davis says: "The first William White, son probably of Bishop John White of England, came in the 'Mayflower' in 1620. He married in Leyden, Holland, in 1612, Anne, sister of Samuel Fuller, always called Susanna. He brought with him his wife and son Resolved, born in 1615. He died in 1621, and his widow Susanna married (second) Governor Edward Winslow."

Resolved White, son of William and Susanna (Fuller) White came with his parents in the "Mayflower" in 1620 and settled in

Seituate, Massachusetts. In 1662 he moved to Marshfield, where he owned a farm on North River, which he sold in 1670 to John Rogers. He owned another farm on South River Brook, on which he is believed to have lived after leaving Seituate. In 1672 he exchanged this farm with Samuel Baker. Resolved White married in Seituate, April 8, 1640, Judith Vassall, who died at Marshfield, April 3, 1670. She was a daughter of William Vassall, of Italian ancestry, the English founders of the family settling in London during the reign of Kings James and Charles I., there becoming possessed of great wealth and power. They also owned estates in New England and the West Indies, William Vassall coming with Governor Winthrop in 1630 and returning to England the same year. In June, 1635, he came again bringing with him his wife and family, arriving in the ship "Blessing." William Vassall is said to have been the wealthiest of all the Plymouth colonists. Resolved and Judith White were the parents of William, John, Samuel, Resolved, Anna, Elizabeth and Josiah. The line continued through the third son, Samuel.

Samuel White, born March 13, 1646, resided in Marshfield with his parents, but later moved to Rochester, Massachusetts. He married, and was succeeded by his son Samuel (2).

Samuel (2) White, born about 1670, married, and by wife Anne had several children, including a son Ebenezer, the youngest

Ebenezer White was born March 4, 1710, and was a shipwright of Boston, owning a house in Battery Alley. He married Martha Burbeck, of an early Woburn family.

William White, son of Ebenezer and Martha (Burbeck) White, was born about 1740. He married Mary Bartlett, daughter of Roger Bartlett, who came from England, and married Anne Beard about 1740. His son, Samuel Bartlett, was clerk of the courts and register of deeds in Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1796 until 1819. Mary (Bartlett) White died February 23, 1826, leaving a son Samuel.

Samuel (3) White was born June 1, 1773. He married (first) Penelope Cades, (second) Sarah Davis, (third) Hannah Hopkins. Penelope Cades, his first wife, was born February 9, 1778, died July 12, 1807. Samuel (third) White died January 13, 1854. They were the parents of Joanna C., Nancy B., Penelope, Samuel Bartlett, of further mention; William, and John B.

Samuel Bartlett White, son of Samuel (3) and his first wife, Penelope Cades, was born in Boston, May 17, 1803, died in Winchester, Massachusetts, in 1878. He was the first treasurer of the town of Winchester, was a founder of the public library there, the first commander of the Woburn Military Phalanx, one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church in Winchester, and a man of wonderful

energy, perseverance and public spirit. He married Sarah Richardson, an excellent type of New England mother, born in 1804, died in 1880, daughter of Calvin, son of Jiduthan, son of Thomas, son of Samuel (3), son of Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Richardson, the founder of the family in New England. Samuel Richardson, born in England, in 1610, came to New England in 1636. He joined the church at Charlestown, February 18, 1637-38; was admitted a freeman, May 2, 1638; and moved to Woburn in the spring of 1641, one of the original settlers of that town. He was a selectman of Woburn five terms, and there died March 23, 1658.

William Henry White, of the ninth generation of this branch of the White family in New England, son of Samuel Bartlett and Sarah (Richardson) White, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, October 26, 1829, died in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, November 12, 1903. He was educated in the public schools of Woburn and Winchester, Massachusetts, then until sixteen years of age was a student at Sheppard's Academy. At sixteen he began learning the machinist's trade, devoting four years to his apprenticeship, but all those years continuing his studies in geometry and draughting. In 1849 he entered the locomotive shops of the Boston & Lowell Railroad at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, and later was an engineer of that road, running between Boston and Lowell. From that road he went to the Erie, first as assistant master mechanic at now Hornell, New York, and then to Dunkirk, New York, on Lake Erie, the western terminus of the Erie at that time. He put in order and first occupied the works which later became the Brooks Locomotive Works. He was offered a partnership in a fine lumber manufacturing enterprise, and until the destruction of the company's plant at Winchester a few years later they were most profitably engaged in sawing foreign hard woods for furniture, pianos and other purposes.

After the fire, Mr. White sold his interest in the company and turned to the leather business. He accepted a commission from a Boston house to locate and build a modern tannery in Canada, and for five years he remained in that country, locating the tannery in Montreal, at the junction of the Grand Trunk railroad and the Lachine Canal. In 1863 he located in Lowell and began the manufacture of leather, beginning in a small way with one or two men to assist him. The business gradually increased as the fine quality of his product became known, until finally the volume of business transacted became very large. He was associated with his brother in this business as White Brothers, and later a salesroom was opened in Boston under the firm name of White Brothers & Kilburn. Later, Mr. Kilburn retired and a son of each partner was then admitted, forming the firm of

White Brothers & Sons. This association came to an end in 1887. William H. White, holding his partner's interest and admitting his three sons, Edward L., Henry K. and William T., while the firm name then becoming White Brothers & Company.

With the influx of new blood, the business still more rapidly increased, the young men being thoroughly familiar with the business and devoting themselves most energetically to the manufacture and sale of the plant product. With their able father to direct and guide, prosperity bountifully attended their efforts, and at the factories, Howe street and Fort Hill avenue, in Belvidere, from four hundred to six hundred men were kept employed even in ordinary times. The White leather became well known in the market, and they were the pioneers in all the higher grades of shoe leather. With the era of consolidation and trusts, the fine business of White Brothers & Company attracted envious eyes, and later the company was merged with the American Hide and Leather Company. William White then withdrew from the wearying details of business which he had borne so long, and bought a farm at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, where he thoroughly enjoyed the life of a gentleman fruit farmer, having thousands of young trees growing, specializing in apples. At various times Mr. White was president of the Lowell Young Men's Christian Association, a director of the Prescott National Bank, trustee of the Central Savings Bank, vice-president of the Lowell General Hospital, and deacon of the High Street Congregational Church. In politics he was a Republican.

William H. White married Theresa Towie, who died leaving four children: Edward L., a leather manufacturer in Boston; Henry Kirke, deceased (see sketch on another page); William T., general manager of the American Hide and Leather Company plant in Lowell, the plant established by his father and known in Lowell as White's Tannery, and in which William T. was formerly a partner. She was also mother of a daughter, Theresa, deceased. William H. White married (second) in 1899, Mrs. Maria C. Lyon, who survived him several years.



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